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THE YEAR IN RETROSPECT - 1961/62

The Council met on the 20th March 1961 to elect the first Management Committee and the first meeting of the Committee took place on the 21st March. The Committee decided to hold its ordinary meetings every Tuesday morning with the exception of the Tuesday on which the Council meeting is held. A meeting is only held on that morning if there are urgent matters to consider. In addition to these ordinary meetings the Management Committee has held a number of special meetings whenever necessary and also meets informally periodically.

After approximately ten months of its existence it might be premature to express any opinion as to the success of the new system of a Management Committee and four other Committees appointed under Section 60 of the Local Government (Administration & Elections) Ordinance, 1960. It is in any event very possible that different people may hold different opinions about the new system. It would seem, however, that the Management Committee has handled its business expeditiously and efficiently whether or not everybody agrees with all the decisions it has taken.

The relationship between the Management Committee and the Section 60 Committees has been excellent and there have been few differences of opinion and where these differences have existed they have in every case as a result of further consideration resulted in agreement being reached.

The new set-up in so far as the Committee system is concerned has undoubtedly resulted in expediting the reaching of decisions by or on behalf of the Council, and it has also avoided a great deal of cross reference that would probably have been necessary under the old system. It may be noted in this regard however that if it had not been for pending legislation this Council would probably have brought into force a revised Committee system based possibly on a combined General Purposes or Co-ordinating and Finance Committee which could have had similar results. Be that as it may, it can be stated that the new system has shown a number of advantages but it is impossible to divorce this result from the fact that the members of the Management Committee have all worked together as a team not only amongst themselves but also with the Town Clerk and the Heads of Departments concerned. The members of the Committee have also been able and prepared to devote a very considerable amount of their time to the work of the Council. It is trusted that these factors will be equally present after the Management Committee is re-constituted in March this year because it is quite clear that the success or otherwise of the system depends to a great extent on this being the case.

The Management Committee is well aware that some Councillors are not very happy with the new set-up because they feel that they do not take anything like the same part in Council affairs as they used to do under the old system. The Management Committee is very sympathetic to this point of view and indeed would regard it as most unfortunate were Councillors in fact to be excluded from their rightful participation in the administration of Johannesburg. For that very reason the Committee, with the full co-operation of the Town Clerk's Department, has used every endeavour to see that agenda and minutes of the Committee are made

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freely available to all Councillors. Members of the Management Committee themselves have also made a point of being available to Councillors who wish to discuss any matters with them. Apart from this, if any Councillor has expressed the desire to meet the Management Committee or to be present at any of its meetings in respect of any item or items in which he may be specially interested this has been arranged.

Furthermore the Committee has held tours of inspection covering all the Wards of Johannesburg. It held its first tour on Friday 11th August and this covered Wards 1, 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The Councillors representing these Wards were invited to accompany the Committee and to explain any ideas they had or representations they might wish to make. Further tours were held on the 12th September, 2nd November and 1st December. Some Ward Councillors have taken every advantage of these invitations while others are apparently satisfied with the position in their Wards at this stage. The tours have, however, proved very interesting and have given rise to many useful suggestions. Bearing all this in mind together with the reasonably wide terms of reference and the number of delegated powers of disposals that have been conferred on the four Section 60 Committees, and also bearing in mind that every Councillor is a member of one or other of these Section 60 Committees, we find it a little difficult to know what further steps to take to meet the complaints of some Councillors that they are no longer sufficiently in the picture. We suggest they might give the matter further thought with a view to ways and means being found of removing any difficulties they may experience.

Dealing with or looking at this matter from the official standpoint the main change, apart from the Committee system, has been the appointment of a Town Clerk as Chief Officer of the Council who is no longer the head of any particular department. The functions of the Town Clerk in terms of the Ordinance are well known and do not need repeating. It is, of course, somewhat early to assess the full effects or value of this new set-up. The whole of the new system has in itself involved a considerable amount of thought and work which has not resulted in the Town Clerk in his new position having any spare time to enable him to exploit all the possibilities of his new position vis-a-vis his relationship with the various departments. Nevertheless the new relationship that has had to be created gives every evidence of being acceptable and satisfactory and this taken in conjunction with the functions and procedures of the Management Committee has undoubtedly resulted in better co-ordination.

In this connection the activities of the Technical Committee in particular as well as the Departmental Committee are very important. Meetings of these Committees take place at least once a month and facilitate co-ordinating measures being taken in many matters where it would otherwise be difficult. During the year certain special measures have been taken to guard against the danger of departments by-passing each other. Another decision worth mentioning is the appointment of a small sub-committee of the Technical Committee to consider continuously possibilities for the beautification of Johannesburg.

Quite obviously the duties of the new Town Clerk in terms of the Ordinance

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must be interpreted sensibly and from a practical standpoint. In a local authority consisting of approximately twenty separate departments it would quite obviously be unwise, if not impossible, for the Town Clerk to try and assume the same individual responsibility for the administration of the Council as it would be in the case of a comparatively small local authority. The Town Clerk has therefore with our agreement interpreted the Ordinance from this standpoint and has not attempted to assume a lot of unnecessary responsibility in regard to matters being handled by the various departments with the result, as stated, that the departments themselves appear to be happy under the new system. It is thus hoped that the path will lie open for the present and future Town Clerks, if the new system continues, to utilise their own abilities to the best advantage of the Council having regard to the circumstances prevailing from time to time.

It is pleasant to be able to report that our relationship with Pretoria has been extremely cordial. From the Administrator downwards we have been treated with consideration and understanding. There have been a number of points that have caused some difficulty but most of these have been satisfactorily concluded or are likely to be in the near future. As an example we may quote the case of Councillor Lewis proceeding to America for a period of approximately eleven weeks. We felt it essential that Councillor Ismay, who would be the Acting Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, should act in place of Councillor Lewis on the Management Committee for the period in question. The provisions of the Ordinance, however, rendered it very doubtful whether such a course was competent. Nevertheless, with the approval of the Council and the knowledge of members of the Executive Committee and the Director of Local Government, this course was adopted on the understanding that amending legislation would be introduced to place the whole position on a more satisfactory basis. Unexpected delays and difficulties did take place and the matter is still the subject of correspondence in regard to details, but the Administrator-in-Executive Committee has now agreed that the necessary amending legislation will be introduced at the next session of the Provincial Council.

Another example that may be quoted is that of Councillors being penalised from the point of view of the allowances payable to them when they have been absent from Johannesburg attending Conferences as delegates of the Council. It appeared clear from the start that it was never the intention of the Administrator that there should be a penalty in such cases. Nevertheless it has taken a good deal of discussion and correspondence to have the position rectified and even now the question of retrospective effect is still under consideration. We quote these instances merely to show that there are many details of the new system which will crop up from time to time requiring adjustment.

It is understandable that the Provincial Administration has found it difficult to cope with all the extra work that must have been involved and we are therefore particularly appreciative of the good relationship that we have had with the Hon. the Administrator himself, the members of the Executive Committee, members of the Advisory Board and the Director of Local Government and his staff. In the latter connection we cannot refrain from commenting that it is a sad blow

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to the Department of Local Government in the Transvaal that the Director, Mr. L. Botha, has been transferred on promotion to a Government Department. Mr. Botha's knowledge and experience of local government were invaluable not only to the Province but to local authorities generally and his absence is bound to be keenly felt.

We trust our relationship with his successor will be equally cordial and that he will pursue the steps that Mr. Botha had promised the Town Clerk that he would take to investigate certain proposals to increase the freedom of action of responsible local authorities such as Johannesburg and to remove where possible any unnecessary controls. This promise was given when the Town Clerk and others represented the Institute of Town Clerks on behalf of the United Municipal Executive in discussing with Mr. Botha as the Transvaal Provincial Nominee on the Borckenhagen Committee the question of differentiation of powers between different local authorities. There is no doubt that a great deal of unnecessary time is spent on overcoming difficulties in trivial matters and that these difficulties should never be allowed to exist and indeed would not exist if the legislature would recognise the responsible status that should be given to mature local authorities.

Apart from what has been said above it is proposed to give a brief review of some of the more important matters dealt with by this Committee as well as by the Section 60 Committees including an indication of the main developments of the various departments during the period under review.

Before doing so, however, there is one further matter that should be mentioned in general and which cannot conveniently be dealt with under any particular departmental heading, namely,

'NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT'

The above subject is of course a very wide one as daily negotiations on various matters of current importance take place. It is not proposed, however, to deal with these here but merely to refer, in general, to two items that have engaged the attention of the Government and the Council for the last thirty odd years and also to the question of Civil Defence.

1. Fort Site.

In regard to the Fort Site the prospects of some definite action being taken to pave the way for the release of the Site to the Council within a reasonable time appeared very much brighter when a deputation from the Council saw the Minister of Justice in May 1959. A departmental committee was at the time appointed by the Minister in order to try and make progress. Since

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then, however, developments have been disappointing; at least this appears to be so because the Council is finding it extremely difficult to get any real information as to what is being done. The negotiations at the time were that it would be kept fully in the picture but because of various factors this has not been possible. The Director of Prisons, Mr. Verster, has always been most co-operative but apparently certain complications have set in and further representations are being made to the Minister.

2. Post Office Site - 'President Kruger Post Office'

The prospects of this long delayed demolition of the old Post Office taking place appear to be a little better although the same remark might have been made on many occasions over the last quarter of a century. Nevertheless it is understood that provision for the new building on Joubert Street is being provided in the 1962/63 programme and that quantities and working drawings are in the course of preparation.

In May 1961 the Postmaster General approached the Council with a request that agreement be given to the naming of the new Post Office the "President Kruger Post Office". The Postmaster General was advised that this proposal was acceptable.

SECURITY MEASURES AND CIVILIAN PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

Both these matters have been under frequent discussion or correspondence with the relevant Government Departments. It is not proposed to go into any further detail here other than to say that the Council has been perturbed about the lack of any national plan in the case of air-raid attacks or nuclear warfare and has made repeated representations to the Government for many years. A Director of Civil Defence was appointed about 3 years ago and consulted the Council on several occasions. The matter has also been under consideration by the United Municipal Executive. The Director of Civil Defence retired last year and his successor has not been appointed so far as is known. The position is indeed unsatisfactory but the matter is not being lost sight of and further discussions are pending.

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CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The widespread activities of the various departments of the Council need localised financial and accounting services and the staff of the City Treasurer's Department is thus bound to be large. The department maintains services for buying, storekeeping, paying and data-handling (as examples) which can be more economically and efficiently utilised if their physical organisation is centralised, or their control is centrally co-ordinated. The department has 1,060 European and 420 other employees, most of whom are engaged on routine, if specialised, jobs. On the other hand, a skilled and not inconsiderable group is engaged upon the important and separate function of general financial administration and control, as opposed to ordinary accounting activities.

On the accounting side, the great volume and repetitious nature of the work invites the continuous evolution of mechanised applications. At this time, 100,000 accounts are prepared for consumers monthly in respect of services like water, gas and electricity supplies, and this involves about 300,000 separate calculations and summations. 20,000 Bantu have to be paid every week, which means the accurate preparation of 80,000 to 100,000 pay-cards every month. There are 30,000 items of stores to be repriced as and when replenishments are made, and 50,000 issues from stores to be extended and charged out monthly, the annual turnover exceeding twelve million rand. Each month, too, the current accounts of 9,000 loan debtors in the Native Areas have to be re-calculated and brought up to date.

These few examples will indicate why the Council was recently said to have the largest punched-card accounting installation under a single roof in Africa, and why the Department has progressed by way of electronic multipliers and electronic calculators to its present plugged-programme electronic computers. Over 14 million punched cards are now used up in a year, notwithstanding that some cards are used over and over again. Work is in hand for the installation of a large capacity computer next year to replace some and augment others of the Council's machines.

In ten years the annual revenue turnover with which the accounting organisation has had to deal has doubled itself, and in 1961 it stood at R52,500,000. This has had repercussions on various aspects of financial organisation and policy and so has the growth of asset values from 154 to 375 million rand, and of net loan debt from 65 to 161 million rand. It will be seen that while assets and debt became two and one half times what they were, revenue turnover was held down to twice its earlier size. Bearing in mind that this has been a decade of rising costs and strongly advancing interest rates, and that the Council tends more and more to be involved in outlays that are not fully remunerative, these figures indicate a not inconsiderable success for policies of financial management. As one indication of what can be done, from modest beginnings seven years ago the Capital Development Fund has risen to R23 million. This is, of course, a capital pool built up internally to assist in financing projects that would otherwise have to be paid for out of moneys borrowed from the public.

Public borrowings must remain the principal means of financing large-scale

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capital outlays, the more so because the latter are tending to expand at an ever-accelerating pace. Through the machinery of the Consolidated Loans Fund, departments paid less than four and one half per cent interest upon their borrowings in 1961. The South African Reserve Bank's pattern for long-term government securities was from five and one half to five and seven-eighths per cent at the time. The rate for municipal stocks rose to about six and one quarter per cent. The reason that the Council's average rate was so low was the weight of borrowings at low rates of interest in easier times. As the earlier and cheaper loans are paid off one by one, the average rate will probably rise significantly; for there is no early prospect of a borrower's market. At the same time new money will have to be found for a variety of very costly developments, like the civic centre and express roadways. Financial administration, even in the early days from now, is likely to present a problem of ever-increasing difficulty and complexity.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

In July 1961 Mr. H. Schrader retired as City Engineer after fourteen years as City Engineer and 36 years total service. His successor Mr. B.L. Loffell was appointed on the 18th July 1961 and Mr. J.I. Jammy became Deputy City Engineer.

The following is the approximate average income and expenditure of the department based on the financial year 1960/61:

Income	R 8,100,000
<u>Expenditure</u>	
Ex Revenue	R15,200,000
Capital	R 5,300,000

The financial aspects of the major operations of the department for the year 1960/61 are as follows:

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	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
Construction:		
Inclusive of roads, footways,)		
stormwater drainage, bridges,)	R 4,510,462	R 44,048
culverts and maintenance)		
Sewerage and Sewage Purification	R 4,185,201	R2,605,713
Water	R 2,755,792	R3,479,564
Cleansing	R 2,119,994	R1,869,750

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	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
Mechanical Workshops	R 1,019,475	-
Transport and Mobile Plant	R 1,708,234	
Native Areas	R 2,450,997	

* Expenditures are inclusive of
Loan charges amounting to R2,969,172.

MAJOR ROADS SECTION.

Major Road Programme.

During the last twelve months progress has been maintained on major roads and a number of schemes completed. Roads around the Civic Centre have been finished, Empire Road, Queens Road and Jan Smuts Avenue have been widened and the northern section of Harrow Road together with the Louis Botha Avenue bridge over it have been opened. Bree and Jeppe Streets came into operation as a one-way pair and the experiment of painting islands on roads of limited width to provide right-hand turning lanes has proved satisfactory.

The year also saw the completion of two bridges over the railway: one linking Klein Street with King George Street across the corner of Joubert Park, and the other connecting the new alignment of Market Street East with Bezuidenhout Street. Roadworks and approach ramps are now in hand and the bridges should be open to traffic in the coming year.

Work was started on the widening of Booyens Road south from Village Road and excellent progress has been made on the southern portion of the Harrow Road scheme. The Harrow and Booyens Road schemes should be completed in 1963. Further projects are the opening of Queens Road through the Fort Site; Market and Commissioner Streets as a one-way pair; the commencement of work on Houghton Drive and St. Andrews Road (the northern continuation of Harrow Road) and the widening of Heidelberg Road from the Rand Airport Road to the municipal boundary. The contract for the Queens Road, Mayfair, bridge will also be placed in 1962.

Improvements to Carse O'Gowrie Road and the connection westwards to Oxford Road cannot begin until an enquiry has been held and the Administrator has considered the findings.

Parking Garages.

Work has started on the second multi-storey garage on the Kazerne site for 1,150 cars and preparations for four additional garages are under way. Two will be underground garages on the Library Gardens/Cenotaph site and under Hedley Chilvers Square on the northern end of Rissik Street Bridge; one is a mechanical type of garage on the Residency Site; and the other on the southern

half of the Union Grounds.

Motorways.

The first priority section of the motorway is expected to cost R32 million. During the coming year a start will be made on the six lane double carriageway over the Braamfontein yards and three other contracts should be placed in February 1963. Progress on the scheme will depend largely on the rate and difficulty of expropriation.

The subsidising of the cost of the motorways is still being considered by the National Transport Commission and the Transvaal Province.

Surveys.

Two traffic surveys were organised during the year. The first was to determine the destination of cars arriving in the central area and to provide information for the design of the motorway off ramps. From the first figures of the parking demand the number of journeys terminating in the central area has increased by 44% in 6½ years. Consequently in a number of blocks the surplus of parking available in 1954 has now become insufficient. Motor vehicle registrations over the same period increased by 48%.

Frequent traffic counts by the Traffic Department, supplemented by the records from counters, are filling gaps in the records.

The second survey was organised by the staff of the Major Roads Section on behalf of the S.A. Road Federation and the National Resources Development Council. This survey covered the area Heidelberg - Westonaria and Pretoria - Vereeniging.

Pedestrians.

A survey to cover the major pedestrian movements in the central area during the peak hours will be initiated during the year.

Signposting.

Johannesburg is a city with few direction signs. Improvements and new road construction which is opening up alternative routes have necessitated planning for a system of route numbers for arterial roads. A report will shortly be submitted which indicates the need for its implementation over three years at a probable cost of R60,000.

WATER BRANCH.

With the exception of the curtailment of water supplies during parts of September/October 1961 to the South-western non-European Areas, the supply of water, involving both capital and maintenance work and the provision and operation of the extensive sewerage systems of both European and non-European Areas, was effected without difficulty.

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To ensure maintenance of adequate supplies in the South-western non-European Areas a new ten million gallon reservoir is being constructed at Aero-ton, which with ancillary ring mains is estimated to cost R680,000. This new work together with additional supply mains and a new reservoir at Meredale for the Rand Water Board costing in all about R2 million will provide sufficient water to these areas for some time.

The maximum daily water consumption for the European and non-European areas was 74,155,384 gallons and the minimum daily water consumption 41,185,278 gallons. During the year 18,159,106,000 gallons of water was purchased from the Rand Water Board. This is an increase of 6.39% over the previous year. Wastage was about 7.5%.

Large-scale alterations to water mains have been carried out in connection with the Major Roads programme and new mains will be laid during the year. Work on the new 8 million gallon reservoir at Yeoville will start shortly.

Investigations are in hand for reservoirs which will be required in the future.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

The size and development of Johannesburg has necessitated constant attention to sewerage and sewage purification.

Northern Works.

The contract for the second ten million gallon unit was awarded in July 1961 for approximately R1,313,000 and should be in operation by about December 1963. It is expected that for many years the Works will treat the flow from Johannesburg north of the Witwatersrand ridge, together with that from certain other local authorities.

South-Eastern Purification Works.

Tenders will be invited shortly for the construction of the first half of these works which will treat 8 million gallons per day. In addition to treating the flow from new townships, this portion of the Works estimated to cost R1,600,000, will relieve the load on Klipspruit and enable several pumping stations to be closed down.

Two contracts for the outfall sewer to these Works have been awarded and a third will be awarded in the near future.

Klipspruit.

Extensions and improvements to these works are in hand.

Olifantsvlei.

One of the most important elements in the provision of modern services for the South-western non-European Areas was completed with the departmental

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construction of the first ten million gallon unit. Work is now proceeding on the construction of maturation ponds some 32 acres in extent.

Diepsloot - Kelvin Pumping Scheme.

Pending the results of final testing, this scheme will be in operation shortly and will make ten million gallons of purified sewage effluent available each day from the Northern Works to Kelvin Power Station. The operation of these pumps will be by radio control from Kelvin.

Sewer Reticulations.

Approximately 120,000 ft. of sewers were laid during the year and preliminary designs of 50,000 ft. of sewers for new townships were carried out.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

Several changes have been made in this branch with a view to economy and greater productivity per head of Native labour. Increased mechanisation made it possible to close both the Selby Workshops and the Springfield Depot and Compound and an incentive bonus scheme for street sweepers introduced in December in the Norwood District resulted in a one-third reduction in the number of sweepers. This will be followed up in the other districts early within the next twelve months.

Productivity of Native labour was studied early in 1961 and the total number of Natives employed in the Branch was reduced from 3,100 in March to under 2,700 by October.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the period March 1961 - March 1962 a number of contracts were completed. Some of these were the Western Areas Fire Station at Brixton, the Eastern Native Township Hostel, five filtered paddling pools and a swimming bath for Coloureds at Newclare. Administrative offices and workshops at the Northern Sewage Purification Works, a block of six flats at Berea Fire Station and 35 staff houses at Kelvin Power Station and the Northern Works are in the course of construction.

The competition for the design of municipal offices, Council suite, public reception halls and site layout at the new Civic Centre in Braamfontein closes in June 1962. It is hoped that the architect for this project will be appointed by September.

The Civic Theatre is rapidly nearing completion and is expected to open later this year.

Branch libraries are included in the buildings constructed by the City Engineer's Department. In connection with one of them the following comment was made in the latest edition of "Library Economy", published in London:

"Easy charm : Rhodes Park Branch Library, Johannesburg.
Few American, perhaps fewer European Libraries passes
the grace of this single storey building."

LAND SURVEY AND TOWN PLANNING.

The trends of development of the City still appear to be dominantly northwards. In so far as the Central Area is concerned, there has been increased pressure for expansion into Hillbrow and while there have been few new buildings erected in Braamfontein, approximately 25% of the owners in the western section have applied for rezoning. Residential development north of the boundary, particularly in the Randburg area, is on the increase and this will undoubtedly bring problems of planning in its wake. Coupled with the increase in traffic, this Peri-urban development indicates the need for a motorway in the Parkview Valley within ten years.

The movement to establish strong and well-planned major suburban shopping centres has continued and a development catering entirely for Native trade near the West Street Station is almost complete.

These trends gave rise to reports by the Branch in conjunction with the Major Roads Section for the acquisition of land for parking garages in both Hillbrow and Braamfontein but while agreed to in principle, the necessary finances have still to be found. The rezoning of the periphery of the Civic Centre to permit the erection of offices subject to rigorous architectural control has been initiated.

Regional Planning.

With particular regard to the importance of Johannesburg in the region and as a future metropolitan area, officials have assisted both STRADA and the Natural Resources Development Council in its activities. The Research section has conducted a survey of the central business districts of all the Reef towns in their own time and the assistance given will be more than repaid by the information that will become available.

While still on this subject, it should be noted that the local authorities surrounding Johannesburg have agreed to the formation of a joint committee of Planners with the object of co-ordinating planning activities.

The Townships and Town Planning Ordinance.

Although the section dealing with appeals against the Council is still proving unsatisfactory, it would appear that steps are being taken by the Provincial Council to amend the Ordinance in a number of respects including provision for redevelopment endowment.

Development programmes by private enterprise could well be increased in which case the Council must ensure their orderly control.

There can be no doubt that the stage has been reached when consideration should be given to a comprehensive development plan being drawn up to cover expected commitments of the Council and that the necessary finances be allocated to cover these commitments over a period of years.

FOUNDRY.

As a result of the conversion of the tram service and the ability of private manufacturers to produce manhole covers and frames and meter boxes at a lower cost than the Council it has been decided considerably to reduce the scope of work at the Council's Foundry.

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

Reference has already been made to the water supply service to the Non-European Areas. In addition, twenty miles of roads, 40 miles of sewers and 33 miles of water mains were constructed during the year. 3,329 Stands in the Native townships and 1,769 stands in the Coloured townships were also serviced.

Delays beyond the control of the Council slowed up work on Council schemes in so far as services to new townships were concerned. However, work increased on services for the Natives Resettlement Board, and Housing Funds for the augmentation of services were generously provided by the Central Government.

A high-light of the year was the large amount of money made available ex housing funds for new roads. 20 Miles were built during the year.

A good start was made on housing for Coloureds in Bosmont for the Group Areas Board and for the Council in Riverlea, where water is now available for 623 sites to enable building construction to begin. Sewers in Bosmont to serve 1,146 stands have been completed and tenders have been invited for sewer reticulation for 845 stands in Riverlea. Plans for roads for these townships are well in hand. Coloured housing is also expected to be speeded up with the development of Riverlea Extensions 1 and 2 and redevelopment work in Newclare.

In the coming year it is hoped that approval will be obtained and a start made on the new arterial road from the south-western native areas to the city. This road is expected to cost about R2,300,000. It is also hoped that finality will be reached on the planning of the new civic centre at Jabulani and a start made on some of the more important buildings.

GENERAL.

Under the stimulus of rising costs and the shortage and low standard of unskilled labour, greater attention has been directed to improving the productive output of construction work in this department. The greatest impediment to higher output is felt to be the low productivity of manual labour, particularly on unpopular work, such as trench excavation. Attention has therefore been directed as far as possible to elimination of essentially unproductive work by mechanisation and the adoption of new techniques. This has resulted in a definite improvement in efficiency without concomitant administrative difficulties.

AFRICANA MUSEUM.

Many rare and valuable items of Africana have been acquired for the Museum by gift and by purchase and brought much publicity from the press and the radio.

The collections have also been greatly increased in usefulness by the acquisition of thousands of photographs of original pictures of South African interest in private and public collections in South Africa and overseas. It is becoming customary for authors and publishers to draw upon the Museum's collection for illustrations of historical nature, and the acknowledgments given to the Africana Museum for this assistance have made the institution known in many overseas countries.

The Director of the Museum was sent by the Council to Europe and America during 1961 to study the latest developments in Museum architecture, organisation and display, and much time and thought have been given to planning the new Africana Museum which is to form part of the Civic Centre. As this will be the first building specially built as a separate museum to be erected in Johannesburg, every effort is being made to plan something worthy, both of Johannesburg and of the finest public Africana Collection in the world.

ART GALLERY.

Probably due to world uncertainty, the Johannesburg Art Gallery in common with other galleries in distant parts of the world has in the past year not been able to obtain exhibitions of world importance from abroad. However, two exhibitions arranged from the gallery's own collections aroused great interest.

The paintings, sculptures and graphic works of art which were purchased overseas in 1959 have been suitably incorporated in the collections of the various collections to which they rightly belong and this has doubtlessly afforded the public and students a greater measure of understanding of the value and importance of these schools.

The post of director will fall vacant during the coming year. In spite of the fact that this post was advertised extensively in South Africa and overseas, no applicant was considered suitable. Further steps are being taken to try and obtain a person who can replace the present director.

During the last twelve months various discussions have taken place on the siting of a new art gallery but no final decision has been taken although two possible sites have been discussed.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

IMMUNISATION SERVICES.

The results of the immunisation campaigns conducted by the department for poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus were most satisfactory. A high percentage of persons at risk was covered and in addition, the normal services (including smallpox) were maintained. These immunisation services have resulted in a great reduction in the number of deaths from diphtheria and poliomyelitis. The incidence of poliomyelitis in Johannesburg in 1961 was the lowest on record for many years and there were no cases after the completion of the campaign.

Smallpox (still to be submitted).

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TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council spends approximately R655,000 a year on the control of tuberculosis of which about R514,000 is refunded by the State. The results of this expenditure are encouraging for there is now evidence that the incidence of this disease is tending to level off or even be reduced. Further clinics and services will be supplied during the coming year in both the Native and Coloured areas.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

From the 1st September 1961 the food distribution service for needy families and pensioners was transferred to the Johannesburg Congregational Church together with certain stocks and property. Future grants-in-aid to the Church will be confined to actual losses incurred up to a maximum of R4,000.

AIR POLLUTION.

Although Johannesburg's first representations on air pollution were made in 1939 it was only recently that the significance of air pollution was widely appreciated. From 1947 the campaign was intensified and last year three Air Pollution Officers were appointed. A clean air campaign was also started in July. The Smog Consultative Committee representing all interested bodies should meet in the near future and three more grants-in-aid will be given for research to the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Towards the end of 1960 the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Bill was published in the Government Gazette for general information, and in 1961 the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee to report to it on the provisions of the Bill.

The United Municipal Executive appointed the Medical Officer of Health of Pretoria and the Town Clerks of Durban and Johannesburg to give evidence before the Select Committee. The Law Adviser (now Deputy Clerk of the Council) represented the Town Clerk of Johannesburg and the delegation gave evidence in Cape Town on the 3rd May 1961. Largely because of the evidence submitted on behalf of the U.M.E. and on behalf of the Springs Town Council the Select Committee decided that it was necessary to give further thought to the incorporation in the Bill of new provisions dealing with mine dust. At its suggestion the Select Committee was converted into a Commission of Inquiry which has, while Parliament was prorogued, completed its assignment. It is understood that a new Bill will be submitted to Parliament during the 1962 session.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

In accordance with modern trends and the needs of our rapidly increasing population, child welfare services were expanded and developed. Additional suburban services have been set up, and a mobile child welfare clinic provided for the asiatic and coloured community. In order to place these services on a sound basis, four major clinics will be set up for Europeans in the city and further services established in the Native and Coloured areas.

MEDICAL SERVICES : NATIVE TOWNSHIPS.

During 1959 the Provincial Administration accepted responsibility for curative and midwifery services in the Native townships. Early last year however it became apparent that there was a shortfall of approximately R90,000 a year between actual expenditure and the subsidy paid to the Council by the Provincial Administration pending transfer of executive control. Representations will therefore be made for the subsidy to be increased to cover the full cost of the services.

EUROPEAN HOUSING.

Non-European housing has received so much publicity over the last few years that the Council's valuable and important contribution to European housing is frequently overlooked. Housing units for the aged will begin as soon as housing loans are granted and their success will naturally influence building similar units on sites which have been reserved for this purpose. For a number of reasons housing for the aged should be close to the central city area and consequently the acquisition of ground for this purpose is now being explored.

Some 202 stands for limited income groups will soon be available at Dewets-hof Ext. No. 1 along the lines of the Roosevelt Park/Montgomery Park area.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

With the exception of one year during the Second World War when there was a decrease in units sold, the financial year ending June 1961 resulted in the lowest increase (3.1%) of units sold for many years. There are signs, however, that a slight improvement is possible during 1961/62, but this will be nothing like the normal increase experienced during the post-war period.

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Because of this trend, the City Generating Station was closed down during October 1961 and steps were also taken to delay the installation of the tenth set of generating equipment at Kelvin Power Station. It is anticipated that substantial operating and capital charges will be saved or delayed by these steps. The City Generating Station Staff will be absorbed at the other two generating stations, but the station itself will be available for re-use if necessary.

The number of new consumers connected has tended to decrease, but the demand and consumption per consumer has increased. On the other hand the impact of recent increases in coal costs has to be taken into account. Thus the gross profit of R897,091 for 1960/61 will not necessarily be a reliable guide regarding the final results for 1961/62.

Over 5,000 houses in the Native areas have been wired with a further addition of approximately 1,700 during 1962. The number of Native houses taking electricity supply has increased from 54% to 76%.

The impact of the new road system and the clearance of the Civic Centre site has resulted in major alterations to the distribution network, robot system and streetlighting. To a lesser extent alterations to the distribution system has been necessary with the closing down of the City Generating Station.

The first generating unit of Kelvin "B" Power Station should be commissioned in time for the winter of 1962.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Since 1958 when the re-organisation of the department started considerable changes have been made. Vehicles and equipment have been replaced and new buildings have been constructed.

Work has now started on married quarters and garages at Berea Fire Station and plans approved for the new station at Malvern and new and enlarged workshops at Brixton. The new Station at Roosevelt Park is hoped to be provided for in next year's estimates.

Group inspections, individual inspections of premises and fire exercises at orphanages, residential schools and factories by the Operational Staff, have proved invaluable in revealing shortcomings in water supplies and fire equipment. Follow-up inspections by the Fire Prevention Branch have shown fire hazards and appropriate remedial action has been taken. Fire education is an important part of fire prevention and a number of lectures were given to the public.

The training school has been active and courses were held for trainees, operational drivers, turntable and pump operators.

The amalgamation of the three ambulance services is now complete and has involved employing additional staff for control, training and supervisory functions. Of the fleet of 34 vehicles, 20 have been equipped with two-way radio communication and a further nine sets will be installed shortly. In order to avoid a build-up of calls equipment for a two-way channel control has been ordered and to simplify disputes and complaints concerning fires and ambulance services new tape recording units are being installed.

GAS DEPARTMENT.

In June 1893 the President Street gas works had been in operation for one year and manufactured $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet of gas. It is indicative of Johannesburg's development that despite electricity, this annual supply would now be exhausted within two days. It could also be produced in one day at the Council's Cottesloe works.

During the manufacture of gas at Cottesloe, a number of by-products are produced and must be disposed of. Coke presents no problem, for as most bituminous coking coal is reserved for the major steel works, the demand for this smokeless fuel exceeds its production. Approximately 40,000 gallons of weak ammonia liquor are also produced daily. Concentrated to 25% strength ammonia, this liquor was formerly discharged to sewer but will now be sold to the African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited. Although large amounts of tar are sold throughout the Republic and the Rhodesian Federation, most of the pitch, which is a residue of tar distillation, has accumulated as unsaleable and a fire hazard to the gas works. Negotiations have now fortunately been completed for the sale of pitch to Iscor.

When the gas works was established at Cottesloe in 1928, the gas output was 136,713,000 cubic feet. In 1959/60 this output had increased to 2,215,311,000 cubic feet. Although these figures give an indication of the progress of this service, there has been a post-war decrease in the rate of expansion and in 1960/61 a slight drop in output to 2,134,614,000 cubic feet. This is largely attributable to the demolition of hundreds of houses in the Civic Centre site which previously used gas, and the shortage of industrial sites in Johannesburg where potential gas users could site their factories. However, several hundred factories use gas for many purposes and an immediate necessity is the formulation of a suitable and incentive tariff for these established industries in Johannesburg that are considering additions to their plant.

During winter the maximum demand for gas has been about 8,500,000 cubic feet a day. However, the complete plant is capable of manufacturing about 12,000,000 cubic feet a day and consequently, can meet demands from Johannesburg including the Non-European Areas if required, for at least the next ten years. Nevertheless there is a possibility that in the next few years the economics and practicability of using Atomic Power, gas from Sasol and Oil Distilleries in Johannesburg, and possibly the integration of one or the other of these fuels with the Johannesburg gas supply, may have to receive consideration. These factors will also present themselves when sections of the gas manufacturing plan become

obsolete and uneconomic to operate.

It is difficult to forecast likely development in the future. Certain trends indicated above are a little disturbing but the whole position will be kept under consideration.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The Central Library on the Market Square was the only point of service in the whole city until 1936. From that date it has been the policy of the Council to establish suburban services and at present 13 suburban libraries have been opened in addition to the hospital and travelling services. The newest suburban service was opened during the last year in part of the Old Fire Station at Mayfair, and is proving to be busier than was expected. At present the City Engineer is building a branch library in Parkview which, it is hoped, will be opened to the public towards the middle of 1962. The Travelling Library has visited this area since 1939, but until now it has been impossible to acquire a suitable site for a library building, although the readers have clamoured for a full library service since 1940. It is also intended to build a library in Emmarentia in the next financial year and to provide services in rented premises in one of the older suburbs still served by the Travelling Library. New services for Non-Europeans are being considered in the South-Western areas and book service was started in the Coronationville Hospital, which is visited twice a week.

The Reference Library is the best of its kind in the country, and many important works have been added to the collections during the year. Until the new stack which is being built at the same time as the parking garage under the Library Gardens is completed, adequate storage is a real problem, though a little relief was obtained during the year by hiring additional space in Sasbank Building and by using the premises at Kazerne which became available when the headquarters for outside services were moved to the old Mayfair Fire Station.

LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

The gross revenue collected by the Licensing Department during the financial year ending 30th June 1961, was R4,212,911 of which R3,605,846 was for motor vehicle licences. Of this amount the Transvaal Provincial Administration retained R2,873,261 while the Council's share amounted to R732,585.

Mainly because of an amendment to the Road Traffic Ordinance increasing licence fees by 25% from 1st January 1961, for motor vehicles weighing not more than 7,000lbs., the total revenue accruing to the Council increased by about R89,000 to R1,339,650. The total increase in motor vehicle licence fees accruing to the Provincial Administration as a result of the Ordinance was approximately R500,000. On the other hand the number of vehicles licensed in 1961 shows a decrease over the previous year. This was caused firstly by over 2,600 owners of vehicles living in Randburg now being required to register and license their vehicles in that area and secondly because certain Government Departments are no longer required to register their motor vehicles with the Council.

After many years of negotiations the Council succeeded in obtaining exemption from the Stamp Duty Act for receipts issued for payment of licence fees collected on behalf of the Provincial Administration in terms of the Road Traffic Ordinance.

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This exemption applied from 1st September 1960, and resulted in a saving of approximately R1,700 for the ten month period ending 30th June 1961.

The changeover to decimal currency on the 14th February 1961 also had an impact on this department. On the financial side, new cash register machines increased annual expenditure by over R40,000 to R545,092. As regards administration, the conversion came during the annual licensing rush period and created a number of problems. Nevertheless, the changeover was carried out smoothly.

Revenue from dog taxes and trade licences also increased during the year.

The Motor Vehicle and Drivers' Testing Station continues to play a big part in the effort to reduce the high motor-accident-rate, and because of its high standard more and more use is being made of this Section for the training of examiners from other centres.

NEWTOWN ABATTOIR.

The change in the marketing system to sales on the hook in 1956 centralised slaughtering at Newtown and the suspension of the permit system in January 1961, has further intensified killings and the irregular supply of slaughterstock at Johannesburg. More than 1½ million animals were slaughtered at Newtown last year; cattle and sheep slaughterings exceeding the previous year's total by 40,624 and 41,966 head respectively. As a result of increased slaughterings there was a marked increase in ancillary abattoir activities. Over ¾ million pounds of diseased meat was seized, producing 2,275 tons of by-products for animal feeding. The value of meat, hides and skins at Newtown during 1960/61 amounted to R29,335,363.

Despite the fact that abattoir facilities have now reached their maximum in all directions, these demands are likely to increase from year to year unless alternative markets are encouraged elsewhere on the Reef or the output of meat and the area to be served is limited by the appropriate authorities. Annexures A and B give an indication of the expected demands from Johannesburg and unless some suitable and speedy solution is found, decreasing efficiency and a breakdown of this health service are real possibilities. There is no easy answer to these problems. Extensive alterations or additions to the abattoir are impracticable, both because of lack of space on the present premises and the South African Railways' inability to serve Newtown after 1970/75. The alternative of planning new abattoir facilities is complicated by considerations of finance, lack of certainty of the service required and the regional character of the abattoir which provides some 37% of supplies handled in the control areas of the Republic and 70% - 80% of the Witwatersrand meat supplies. Clearly some upper limit for slaughterings must be set and until such information is forthcoming from the policy-making authorities it is impracticable to plan abattoir facilities for the future. Nevertheless investigations are presently in hand regarding land-use, estimates of cost and preliminary planning which should serve to guide future policy.

These and other problems confronting Newtown abattoir will be submitted to the recently appointed Commission of Inquiry into Abattoir and Allied Facilities with the urgent request for an interim report.

Despite recent adverse economic conditions, the Department's contribution to the Capital Development Fund was R33,822 in 1959/60 and R56,354 in 1960/61.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN LIQUOR:

The last year has to some extent been dominated by the prospect of supplying European liquor to the Native people. However, although only scanty information is available all arrangements that could reasonably be expected have been made in order for an immediate start for the supply of liquor in the most congenial surroundings. Applications have been submitted for 63 supply points, most of which are situated in the residential townships, including a number of superior lounge type establishments.

The profits accruing to the department will, like those from the sale of Kaffir Beer, be devoted to the provision of recreational and welfare services to the Native population.

It is not expected that the consumption of Kaffir Beer will be adversely affected. There may be an initial rush to buy European liquor but thereafter consumption will probably settle down to certain well-defined patterns. In those areas of the city where Kaffir Beer is virtually unobtainable the supply of European liquor may lead to complications.

KAFFIR BEER.

The sale of Kaffir Beer followed the same pattern of continued increase as in previous years. During the financial year 1960/61 the total reached 13,759,515 compared with 13,149,650 gallons the previous year and 12,684,700 in the financial year 1958/1959.

The Johannesburg Kaffir Beer Research Project which started in co-operation with the C.S.I.R. during the previous year, is now well under way and it is hoped that some of the preliminary findings will be reported during the year.

An additional beergarden of modern design and attractive appearance, incorporating a number of novel features was constructed at George Goch during the year and was opened in the beginning of December. Smaller improvements to existing off-sales establishments and the provision of a few additional such depots are planned for the next year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE.

The approval of the Minister of Bantu Education has been received for the retention of the Vocational Training Centre in Dube and for a new course in electric wiring. Both these concessions prove the value of negotiation and consultation on the highest possible level.

LABOUR BUREAU.

(a) Juvenile Employment.

The Juvenile Employment Section has been in operation now since May 1960, as a branch of the Labour Bureau. By the end of 1961 this section had placed 6,092 young men and 285 young women between the ages of 15 and 18 in employment. However, large numbers of young people are still out of work and employers are appealed to to create employment opportunities for these young people.

Notwithstanding the appointment of additional staff, it was impossible to continue regular visits by social workers to these youths and their employers to assist in ironing out difficulties. Visits are now confined to attending to complaints, and very occasionally are made at random. A centre has been established at Dube where boys waiting for employment are kept busy by the staff of the Recreation and Community Services branch and this scheme has made a very material contribution towards eliminating juvenile delinquency among Native youth.

(b) Female Employment.

The new Female Registration Section of the Labour Bureau at No. 1 Polly Street continued to operate successfully. During 1961, 4,617 applicants were placed in employment and 3,357 were still registered as work-seekers. The medical examination and X-ray unit came into operation under the care of a Coloured woman doctor who was assisted in her studies by a bursary from the Council. This unit has proved

its value through the discovery of T.B. in would-be domestic servants, before any other sign of the illness could be detected.

(c) Male Employment.

During the 18 months July 1960 - December 1961, a total of 207,523 adult males registered for employment. For a short period in the winter of last year unemployment among adult males reached a high level for Johannesburg, reaching its peak in June, when 16,762 were registered as unemployed. This figure gradually declined until October to below the "normal" rate of 5 per cent of the total labour force i.e. 11,250 persons. In November it again deteriorated, but signs of improvement became evident after the beginning of December. Whether this position will be maintained in the coming year is doubtful.

HOUSING.

At the end of June 1960 a total of 5,863 families still lived in shacks on "Site and Service Schemes". Almost exactly a year later the last houses in Emdeni were completed and brought an end to this emergency measure. Whatever its merits may have been it is hoped that it will never be re-introduced.

The Housing Division started on the new houses in Moroka towards the middle of June last year and is now working on the last few houses in this township for the 2,500 families from Western Native Township. Removal of the 15,000 odd residents of this oldest, bar one, of the Council's Native Townships started voluntarily at the middle of September last year and a steady stream has since been moving to Moroka. More than 800 families have now been settled. The standard houses have been improved and electricity and water-borne sewerage will be installed as soon as possible.

Experience gained in the removal of Moroka and especially the 80 families of the below sub-economic group in Shantytown, proved invaluable in the removal of a similar group from Western Native Township. These virtually indigent families have been, and are being moved into sub-economic dwellings in Orlando East and Jabavu.

Towards the end of last year approval was also received for the building of 3,104 houses and double-storey flats in Chiawelo Extension No. 2, to house the large number of Venda and Shangaan families who have been on the waiting list for a long time. Completion of this scheme will undoubtedly relieve a great hardship on these people who have been living under very trying conditions for a long time.

Although the Council may be justifiably proud of its achievements with Native housing, a lot remains to be done. Seven thousand families are living in slum conditions in Pimville. Although this has been a matter of concern for some time, the successful conclusion last year of the lengthy negotiations with the Government for the deviation of the Mentz line further to the east to include the Pimville area within the South Western Native area complex, has made the re-layout of this township and the re-housing of its families an urgent necessity. A number of persons from Western Native Township cannot be housed in Moroka, Chiawelo Extension No. 2 or the sub-economic townships of Orlando East and Jabavu. In addition 9,000 odd families are still on the waiting list. To house all these families plus the estimated annual natural increase, approximately 5,000 to 6,000 houses will have to be built each year during the next seven to ten years and thereafter at a steady

rate. The acquisition of the land necessary for all these dwellings is a problem on its own, requiring considerable thought even at this stage.

As part of the implementation of the "Locations-in-the-Sky" legislation, the new George Goch Hostel for approximately 3,000 men was officially opened in December 1961 and is now being filled with employees in "essential categories" of work. However, difficulty is being experienced in persuading employers to allow their employees to take up residence in the hostel.

The housing of more than 10,000 Native female domestic servants living in these "Locations-in-the-Sky" is a complex problem. The only practical and fair solution would be a hostel in or near Alexandra Township, but negotiations with the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, the controlling body of the area, and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development have so far proved fruitless. These negotiations are, however, being continued. In the meantime land adjoining the new George Goch Hostel and Eastern Native Township has been bought for a hostel for females and a building to house 500 women is now being planned. This could be extended to house another 1,000 if necessary.

A luxury double-storey/bachelor flat hostel for females at Orlando West is under consideration and an experimental proto-type was completed during the year in Mofolo North.

It will, however, be some time before any of these hostels are ready for occupation.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES IN NON-EUROPEAN TOWNSHIPS.

For some years efforts have been directed to softening the stark appearance and facilities of the Non-European townships. Fruit trees have been added and although not many of the decorative trees planted in streets, parks and playgrounds have survived, a considerable improvement has been made. The completion of the lake at the bottom end of the Moroka Valley marked the first step in the ambitious scheme to develop this as the counterpart of the Johannesburg Zoo Lake. Future gradual landscaping by the Horticultural Section of the department will form part of the steady improvement of the townships.

The first bank in the townships was opened during the period under review and a small chapel for use by all religious denominations was built in Dube Hostel. A large public hall was completed in Mofolo township and the administrative block in Zola relieved the trying conditions under which the staff in that area had to work.

The normal welfare work of the Department continued at an increased pace, especially when such an unusually high percentage of the breadwinners were unemployed. Reference must, however, be made to the especially difficult problem of placing T.B. and ex-T.B. sufferers. Work for these people is necessary to prevent them from backsliding, but owing to ignorance about this illness employers are not keen to take on these persons even when they have reached a stage in their treatment where they are non-infectious.

Special mention should also be made of the work of the youth section of the branch. Many thousands of youths are kept busy in youth clubs and this has undoubtedly helped to combat juvenile delinquency.

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RENT ARREARS.

The high proportion of arrear rentals has been a great problem to the Council during the last decade and more. This problem is intimately connected with what is generally regarded as inadequate wages and has its roots in a series of legal processes started at the time when the principle of differential rentals in sub-economic townships was introduced.

In its efforts to get every tenant to carry his or her fair share of the burden the Council is not acting in a harsh or unconscionable manner and every effort is made to get tenants to pay their rent before Court process is resorted to.

Action was taken to reduce the proportions of outstanding rentals by appointing special rent collection officials, approaches to employers (which again proved unfruitful) and arrangements with the Department of Justice for the more expeditious handling of cases which warranted Court action. At the same time a special sub-committee of the Non-European Affairs Committee was appointed to give special consideration to this vexed question.

Nevertheless, the figure of arrear rentals still stood at R358,797 at the end of November 1961 compared with nearly R500,000 at the end of September 1960. Every effort will be made to ease the position and the matter is receiving earnest attention.

RESEARCH.

The Research Section of the Department was more than fully occupied with three urgent requests by the Government intimately connected with various aspects of its Native policy.

One survey was undertaken to establish the district of origin of every registered tenant in the townships and the Chief he acknowledged. This was completed in June 1961.

The Commission of Inquiry into Idle and Unemployed Bantu in urban areas appointed in February 1961, required details of all Natives in Johannesburg, in different age and sex groups; whether they attended school; whether employed; whether unemployed or unemployable. This work was done in close collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics and it is expected that the work - for which considerable extra staff had to be employed on a temporary basis - will be ready in April 1962.

The Commission of Inquiry into Protectorate and Foreign Bantu within the Republic required Superintendents to interview every non-Union Native in their particular areas personally to extract the information required. This information has been co-ordinated, tabulated and submitted to the Commission.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The increasing number of local and overseas people wishing to see the Native Townships left the Information Officer of the department little time for anything else. Close liaison has been established with the Department of Information, the South African Foundation and similar institutions and many influential people from

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all over the world have been interviewed and conducted through the townships. This is undoubtedly to the benefit of the Council and the country as a whole.

The department's brochure on housing, "Thousands for Houses", printed in December 1960, was in such demand that a reprint became necessary towards October 1961. Requests for the brochure have been received from Government departments and other agencies for distribution in different parts of the world and small numbers are continually being sent to other sources.

A similar but less expensive brochure on recreational amenities and social welfare services is in the course of preparation. A less ambitious brochure on the treatment of Native domestic servants has been printed and is being distributed to interested employers from the registration section.

Close liaison has been established with all daily and Native newspapers and periodicals published in Johannesburg. Regular news items are supplied to all these agencies, as well as to Radio Bantu and Radio South Africa and this has assisted materially in putting the Council's Native administration in proper perspective. Approximately one-third of all news bulletins broadcast on Radio Bantu deal with the activities of the Council and its Non-European Affairs Department.

Assistance was given to the City Health Department to advertise the three immunisation campaigns conducted so far against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Approximately 90 per cent and more of the estimated number of persons in the relevant categories have been reached.

COLOUREDS.

Just before the Christmas holidays, the Riverlea housing scheme for Coloureds on the historic Farm Langlaagte was started and the first houses should be available for occupation within the next few months. The Housing Division is undertaking this scheme on the same lines as the Council's Native housing schemes and intends to make as much use as possible of Coloured artisans.

In addition the City Engineer's and the Electricity Departments assisted materially in the provision of services in Bosmont where the first of the houses constructed for the Group Areas Development Board should be ready for occupation in the near future.

The removal of Natives from Western Native township to Moroka made a considerable number of houses available for Coloured occupation from September last year. Slum properties acquired by the Council in Newclare as well as those privately owned are being cleared as fast as possible and the families occupying these moved into Western Native Township. Schemes for the erection of multi-storey tenement buildings on these sites are receiving attention.

Although the township as such will have to be demolished, re-layed-out and

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re-built as soon as possible and the present houses are by no means ideal the conditions under which many hundreds of Coloured families are living have made their removal imperative. As soon as circumstances allow these houses will all be renovated.

Acutely conscious of the need for Coloured housing, the Council approached the Department of Lands early in 1961 for the use of the old Diepkloof Reformatory site for emergency Coloured housing. The Government Departments concerned welcomed the suggestion but preferred to have the Group Areas Board as controlling authority. It is hoped that this scheme will be rapidly implemented because the Coloured housing position is critical.

In the light of these developments, the exceptionally difficult housing position for Coloureds should be relieved considerably during the next year.

At the moment the Group Areas Board is reconsidering the future of another Coloured area, Albertville, which has previously been declared a White area. The Council again repeated its recommendation that Albertville should be declared an area for Coloureds and that the Coloured families who have been living in the area for generations should be allowed to remain.

The Council has been able to increase amenities within the Coloured complex steadily during the last few years. The most recent addition is the swimming pool in Charles Phillips Square, Newclare and the Coloured community now has the use of a multi-purpose stadium and four tennis courts of championship standards also completed during the year. All of these compare favourably with anything similar provided for other racial groups of the city.

ASIATICS.

The Council's efforts on behalf of the Indian community have unfortunately been exceptionally barren. All efforts to find alternative sites to house those sections of the community whose employment requires them to be within easy reach of the centre of the city proved fruitless.

The future of Pageview, which has also previously been declared a White area, has also been under reconsideration by the Group Areas Development Board and the Council has submitted representations that this should be reconsidered.

The Council continued to control the emergency housing project in the old military camp at Lenz, until 31st December 1961, when it was taken over by the Government.

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O. & M. DIVISION.

During the year the O. & M. Division continued to work in close co-operation with other departments in the promotion of efficiency and economy. With its augmented staff the Division was able to undertake some thirty separate assignments in various departments.

In the South Western Non-European Areas the constant drive to improve services has also involved the O. & M. division. Nine additional ambulances equipped with two-way radio and trained crews have been put into operation and improved transport for midwifery and nursing services is being investigated. Administration procedures are being constantly examined with a view to creating more responsible positions for Bantu officials and plans are being prepared to equip the Townships with their own fire-fighting services run by their own people. The Division's advice was also sought on the problem of arrear rentals.

Considerable time has been spent on the reorganisation of the Disinfecting Station in the City Health Department and investigations have been carried out into disinfecting procedures, departmental transport, radio communication between clinics in the Native Townships and the Brixton Ambulance Depot, and clerical procedures in Head Office.

As already mentioned, Ambulance services in the Fire Department have been completely reorganised. Constant research work is also being conducted into the design of ambulances to meet the needs of the City and the Native Areas and planning is being undertaken to complete a major five-year reorganisation programme.

The reorganisation arising out of the transfer to the Parks and Recreation Department of certain services formerly carried out by the City Social Affairs Department has been completed.

A large scale revision of the conditions of services and rates of pay of the daily paid staff was made to avoid continuous seven-day working and the payment of excessive overtime.

In the field of Native Labour Productivity notable progress has been made in the initial stages of the assignment given to the Division in October 1961. The Native Labour Productivity Committee - comprising the most senior Councillors and officials of the Council - has tackled with energy the vast problem of increasing the efficiency, productivity and earning capacity of the Council's native labour force of nearly 19,000 with an annual wage bill of over R7,200,000. It is clear that the Division will be predominantly occupied with this assignment, only the fringe of which has been touched. As an essential part of this scheme the Staff Board has instituted scientific training courses for both European and Native Supervisors to overcome weakness in this field, to which constant attention has been drawn in the past.

A start has been made in the City Engineer's Department on incentive bonus schemes in which, to date, some 900 workers are participating under the direction of trained supervisors and the extension of these schemes is under active investigation.

The financial benefits flowing from the joint efforts of the Division, the Staff Board and the various departments in which assignments were undertaken during the year are considerable.

PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

The redevelopment of the Zoo is one of the most ambitious projects to be undertaken through the Parks and Recreation Department. Consultants on re-design and future layout have carried out their survey and the first stage of the scheme should be finished during 1962/63.

A good beginning has also been made with the rose-garden in Jan van Riebeeck Park in Emmarentia and when completed this will be the greatest single horticultural feature in South Africa. Initial work on a water garden in Paterson Park, Norwood will also be undertaken.

During the last year particular attention has been given to the horticultural development of street islands. The present displays in Jan Smuts Avenue and Oxford Road have assured the continuation of this work in the future. Street tree planting will also be increased.

A good deal of work was undertaken in connection with the development of Bezuidenhout and other Parks, bowling greens and recreation centres. In Bezuidenhout Park, buildings were also constructed in preparation for this becoming the major picnic resort within the municipal boundary. Although it is unlikely to be open to the public before the early summer of 1962, it should prove a major attraction catering for a wide variety of requirements and including sporting facilities.

The new cemetery fees have been approved by the Administrator and as far as possible the department has started to introduce a new layout in existing cemeteries. However the first lawn memorial type of cemetery will be South Park, to the south of the city.

The five filtered paddling or district pools constructed in Risidale, Robertsham, Westdene, Bezuidenhout Park and Sandringham have proved to be an outstanding success and will materially alter conceptions of the future development and siting of neighbourhood and regional pools. It is hoped to build five more pools in the coming year. Murray Park neighbourhood pool was also completed.

Improvements were made to the Huddle Park Golf Course where a new nine hole course was introduced. Provision has also been made for clearing and deepening Wemmer Pan. Boat houses were constructed in preparation for this pan becoming the centre of aquatic activity on the Rand and towards September 1962 a water carnival will be organised there.

The department has employed an American expert on recreation and city wide recreation programmes were introduced.

During the last Rand Easter Show at Milner Park the department took part in

a major floral exhibition. At the next Show it will stage a vegetable exhibition which should be equally impressive.

Considerable progress was made with the development of an athletic stadium at Hector Norris Park. The stadium will have a hockey field, an athletic track and a cycle track and will be available for use during 1962/63.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The turnover on the wholesale sections of the market for the financial year 1960/61 amounted to R14,119,321 compared with the previous year's figure of R12,891,806. This represents an increase of R1,227,515 or 9.6%. 25,026,903 Units of produce were sold on the market compared with 23,834,074 for the previous year, an increase of 1,192,829 units or 5%. While these figures are satisfactory there is no doubt that, were it not for the strong competition from the market in Diagonal and President Streets, the turnover would have been much larger, notwithstanding the lack of space at the Newtown Municipal Market. The strain of the current credit restrictions imposed on commerce and industry was also felt on the market.

Expenditure for the year amounted to R378,210 which is R18,900 more than the previous year. This increase is due to more surplus produce purchased for sale in the native townships under the Market Stabilisation Scheme and to higher European salaries and Native wages and allowances.

The profit for the year's trading was 1.18% of the turnover which is considered a safe margin on which to run the market having regard to outside influences beyond the control of the Council. Commission for the first six months of the current financial year is up by R22,574 compared with the same period for the previous year. This is attributable to a larger turnover on the wholesale market and the consequent increase in market dues. Other revenue items and expenditure for this period are more or less the same as last year.

Pressure on the market from continually increasing turnover, volume of produce sold and Railway policy, have made it necessary over the last few years for consideration to be given to the provision of new market facilities. Many difficulties have been encountered in this connection, but present negotiations with the Government on the possibility of building a new wholesale produce market are proceeding.

RAND AIRPORT.

Rand Airport is the busiest Airport in the Republic in so far as movements of aircraft are concerned. The figure has reached 3,000 a month and on an average 1,400 passengers pass through the Traffic Hall each month.

Eight Air Charter companies presently operate from the Rand Airport besides a twice daily schedule service to Welkom and back. Numerous companies and private owners house their aircraft here and approximately 100 aircraft are based at Rand Airport.

Ninety percent of the available hangar space is utilised by aircraft operators based on the airfield and there are no vacant hangars or ancillary buildings.

A new tarmac runway was recently constructed which, with the other grass runways, gives a total of eight directions in which aircraft may take off and land, depending on the variation of the wind. An electric flare path is now in the process of being installed and it is hoped that in the near future more tarmac will be provided to give the Rand Airport the prestige and facilities which it deserves.

STAFF BOARD.

Since the implementation of the Local Government (Administration and Elections) Ordinance in March last year, the Council has exercised staff control through the Management Committee.

The Staff Board continues to play a vital part in ensuring the maintenance of good relations between the Council and its employees and has an immense complement of work to handle. Its views are sought on all matters affecting personnel and given serious consideration in the final disposal of such matters. The policy of consultation between the departmental head, the Trade Union concerned and the Board has been maintained with happy results.

The provisions of the Public Bodies (Language) Ordinance have been very strictly enforced by the Council, which is fully in sympathy with the ideal of a bilingual municipal service. Problems which arise in exceptional cases are generally dealt with by means of an application for the Administrator's approval, though the time-lag in obtaining such approval may cause difficulties.

EMPLOYMENT.

8,327 Europeans and 19,491 non-Europeans were employed by the Council on the 31st December 1961.

In 1960 the country in general and Johannesburg in particular enjoyed a period of prosperity symbolised by a growing demand for labour. Today, with few exceptions, manpower is plentiful. There is unemployment in certain spheres and an inflationary period has set in. With the exception of certain professional posts the Council has no difficulty in filling vacancies which arise in its establishment.

COST OF LIVING BONUSES.

Like most other progressive employers the Council has consolidated cost of living allowances with salary thus improving pensions, overtime pay and other allowances. This has been an expensive procedure for the Council, involving as it does a much greater contribution to pension funds. The result for instance in the case of an artisan retiring after 30 years' service is that he will receive a pension based on + R2,000 per annum instead of on about R1,400 per annum. In

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In addition, by increasing the guaranteed rate of the Pension Fund's investments, the Council has enabled the fund to increase all pensions now being drawn as well as future pensions by 13%.

The Council has also very materially improved the gratuity scheme applicable to non-European employees who retire after lengthy service or on grounds of re-organisation or ill-health. In the case of employees leaving for health reasons or on re-organisation, gratuities are granted after as short a period as ten years' service, which need not necessarily be continuous.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

There was no unresolved industrial dispute between the Council and its employees in 1961. One Conciliation Board was appointed in order to apply the remuneration conceded by the Council to all other employees, to employees in the Health and the Abattoir and Livestock Market Departments, who occupy posts for which a subsidy is received from the Union Department of Health. The establishment of a board was necessary in order to legalise the continuance of the subsidies when salaries exceeded those prescribed by the Government.

NON-EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE STAFF BOARD.

The Non-European section of the Staff Board is now functioning effectively and is co-operating with the Organisation and Methods Division in ensuring greater productivity and efficiency. As these objects are achieved conditions will be improved further, the aim being a smaller but more contented and efficient labour force. Based on certain recommendations of the N.I.P.R. in its reports on Municipal Native Labour, it has been possible to achieve economies and promote general efficiency by applying scientific selection and manning procedures and by eliminating wastage and delays. The effect of these improvements will continue to be felt as the techniques of management are improved. The Council can be proud of the progress it has made in the application of modern personnel techniques and employment conditions to its non-European staff.

NATIVE WAGES.

The C.S.I.R. reported on its investigations into the better utilisation of the Native labour force during the latter part of the year. In pursuance of its policy to improve the wages of its native workers, the Council has over the past year twice increased the wages of its non-European unskilled labour force. The effect of this on the lowest paid group of unskilled workers was an increase in the weekly pay from R5.60 to R6.71. Taking into account similar increases granted at the same time to other groups of unskilled workers the additional cost to the Council will amount to approximately R906,000 per year.

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TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

There is nothing very spectacular about the work of the Town Clerk's Department, but to do justice to the volume of its output it would be necessary to discuss a large mass of detail which would be quite out of place in a report of this kind. Even if that were done, the report could not cover the work of the Department adequately, because as the secretarial department of the Council a very great deal of its time is taken up in doing work for other departments. Practically all the projects which the other departments have included in this report have required the attention of the Town Clerk's Department in the way of examining and advising upon the law, drafting agreements, investigating claims, carrying on negotiations with Government authorities and generally in an administrative capacity on behalf of the Town Clerk.

In order to meet the needs of this report, it is proposed to confine the comments on the activities of the Department to five major items.

1. BY-LAWS:

The Department has been kept very busy during the past year, as in previous years, with amendments to the by-laws administered by other departments. During 1961 the Department has considered and reported on amendments to the Financial Regulations, the Regulations of the Johannesburg Municipal Non-European Graded Staff Pension Fund, the Johannesburg Municipal Pension and Provident Funds, Section 43 of the Traffic By-laws, the Native Location Regulations, Town Planning Scheme Clauses, Street Photographers and Hawkers, New Drainage By-laws, Laundry and Drycleaning By-laws, Town Planning Scheme - Garages, Building By-laws - Pavements, Zoo By-laws.

2. PROVINCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATION:

During the year the Department has submitted reports on Provincial and Parliamentary legislation which was considered of sufficient importance for the Council to make representations to the Government or the Provincial Administration. These include:

The Perishable Agricultural Produce Sales Bill, 1961.
The Emblems Bill, 1961.
The Group Areas Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Precious and Base Metals Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Public Health Amendment Bill, 1961,
The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Urban Bantu Councils Bill, 1961.
The Defence Further Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Liquor Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Local Government Amendment Ordinance, 1961.
The Licences Control Amendment Draft Ordinance, 1961.
The Roads Amendment Draft Ordinance, 1961.
The Division of Land Amendment Draft Ordinance, 1961.
The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Bill, 1961.

The following Bills and draft Ordinances were examined, but the Council

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did not make representations thereon:

The Preservation of Coloured Areas Bill, 1961.
The Dairy Industry Bill, 1961.
The General Law Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Marketing Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Marriage Bill, 1961.
The Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill, 1961.
The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Electoral Laws Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Interpretation Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Amendment Bill, 1961.
The Road Traffic Amendment Draft Ordinance, 1961.
The Statutory Rules and Regulations Draft Ordinance, 1961.

3. LAND DEALINGS.

The Council's activities in the property market continued at a high tempo and in the past twelve months the Council acquired just over 200 separate pieces of land at a cost of approximately R960,000. The bulk of this was for the major roads schemes. The last property needed for the widening and extension of Market Street over the railway line has been acquired, and as the Administrator has approved of the expropriation of the properties in Troyeville needed for the widening of a portion of Bezuidenhout Street, a better link between the City and the Eastern suburbs and Jan Smuts Airport is a stage nearer. Criticism is sometimes levelled at the Council because of its land acquisitions for the motorways but any suggestion of hardship is negated by the policy of paying fair prices evidenced by the fact that not one owner went to arbitration.

4. THE QUINQUENNIAL VOTERS' ROLL.

The number of voters on the municipal Roll on the 1st May 1961 was 210,819 and as there were four Wards (Nos. 4, 6, 24 and 26) where the number of voters exceeded the maximum allowance of 15% and two Wards (Nos. 27 and 29) where the number of voters fell below the minimum the Administrator was asked to appoint a Delimitation Commission.

It was not until the 13th September 1961 that a notice appeared in the Provincial Gazette appointing Delimitation Commissions and arrangements were immediately made for a public sitting to commence on the 4th October 1961. The report of the Commission was not available until early in November and this meant that the new roll had to be completed in two months. Before the typing of the roll could begin, every card had to be examined and put into the proper ward, which in itself was a big job because it could only be undertaken by experienced officials. To be ready in time, the roll had to be typed on an overtime basis and the main burden of this fell on the Town Clerk's Department. When the typing was completed the Duplicating Office used about half a million sheets of paper in running off 100 copies of the roll for each ward.

5. MINUTES AND AGENDA.

Some idea of the volume of work undertaken by the Council, the Management Committee and the four standing committees may be obtained from the fact that the minutes and agenda of the five committees for the ten months ended on

31st January 1961 from a single stack three feet high. For the year 1961 the minutes of the Council covered 2,673 pages.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Although the replanning and construction of roads has been dealt with as part of the activities of the City Engineer's Department the Traffic Department has taken a considerable part in this work. Congestion and confusion would have been unavoidable without increased and adequate traffic control. Little inconvenience has in fact resulted and this is largely attributable to the efforts of the Traffic Department. The central area traffic light system has also been completed and work has begun on the traffic light system along the main arterial roads.

The increased number of parking areas made available during the year and the fact that the public is making greater use of off-street parking facilities have undoubtedly relieved parking congestion. At the same time, however, it has caused a drop in parking meter revenues.

Unfortunately the number of deaths and accidents in Johannesburg continues to cause concern despite the activities and special campaigns of the department. The number of derelict and abandoned vehicles in the city streets has also been a problem for some time. These vehicles have now been removed and placed in the traffic pound on the Turffontein Road.

The increasing number of resignations in the department is an immediate problem, for as mentioned above, reconstruction work, development schemes and in addition, increased activity at shopping centres, have required additional traffic control. It is hoped that the right type of man will become available during the year.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

On 19th March 1961, a link with the past was broken when many thousands of Johannesburg's citizens paid tribute to the last tram to operate along the city's streets.

The occasion not only marked the end of tram car operation but also the successful completion of a R5 million capital project planned and carried out by the Transport Department over a period of five years. It has been calculated that this project, together with other economy measures effected, resulted in a decrease in working costs of R1 million per annum. Unfortunately, this impressive saving has not been visible as it has been more than off-set by falling income and increased costs, particularly in respect of improvements made in the emoluments and benefits received by employees, and capital charges. The loss on public transport has been established at an average figure of R600,000 over four years including the present one, and it is noteworthy that at the end of the present financial year all obsolete assets will have been written off and all outstanding loans on the tramway system liquidated.

The Transport Department will start with a clean sheet in 1962/63 but with little prospect of effecting savings comparable in magnitude with those which

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have been effected in the past, unless consideration is given to the abandonment of the most uneconomic services operated.

Progress is being made with the re-organisation of the department's garages and workshops and the introduction of work study in certain sections of the Engineering Branch. Means of reducing administrative costs are being studied and passenger services will continue to be reviewed in order to avoid wasted capacity and the unnecessary operation of vehicles.

The increasing use of private transport is a constant source of worry to local authorities and notwithstanding concentrated study, no solution to the general transport problem has been found. A stage has apparently been reached in the evolution of urban life where public passenger transport is required less and less, and yet cannot be dispensed with. On the other hand, no satisfactory method has been evolved of accommodating the motor car and avoiding the dislocation of city life caused by its increased use. It would appear that Johannesburg, in common with other urban communities, will have to pay more and more for the luxury of having unfettered use of private transport, and at the same time, a public transport system on which to fall back.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

The compilation of the ^{Provisional}~~Provisional~~ Valuation Roll for the 1961/64 triennial valuation was completed in June 1961 after nearly two years of investigation. This was the first roll compiled in decimal currency. At the time of signature by the president of the Valuation Court the totals appearing on the roll were as follows:

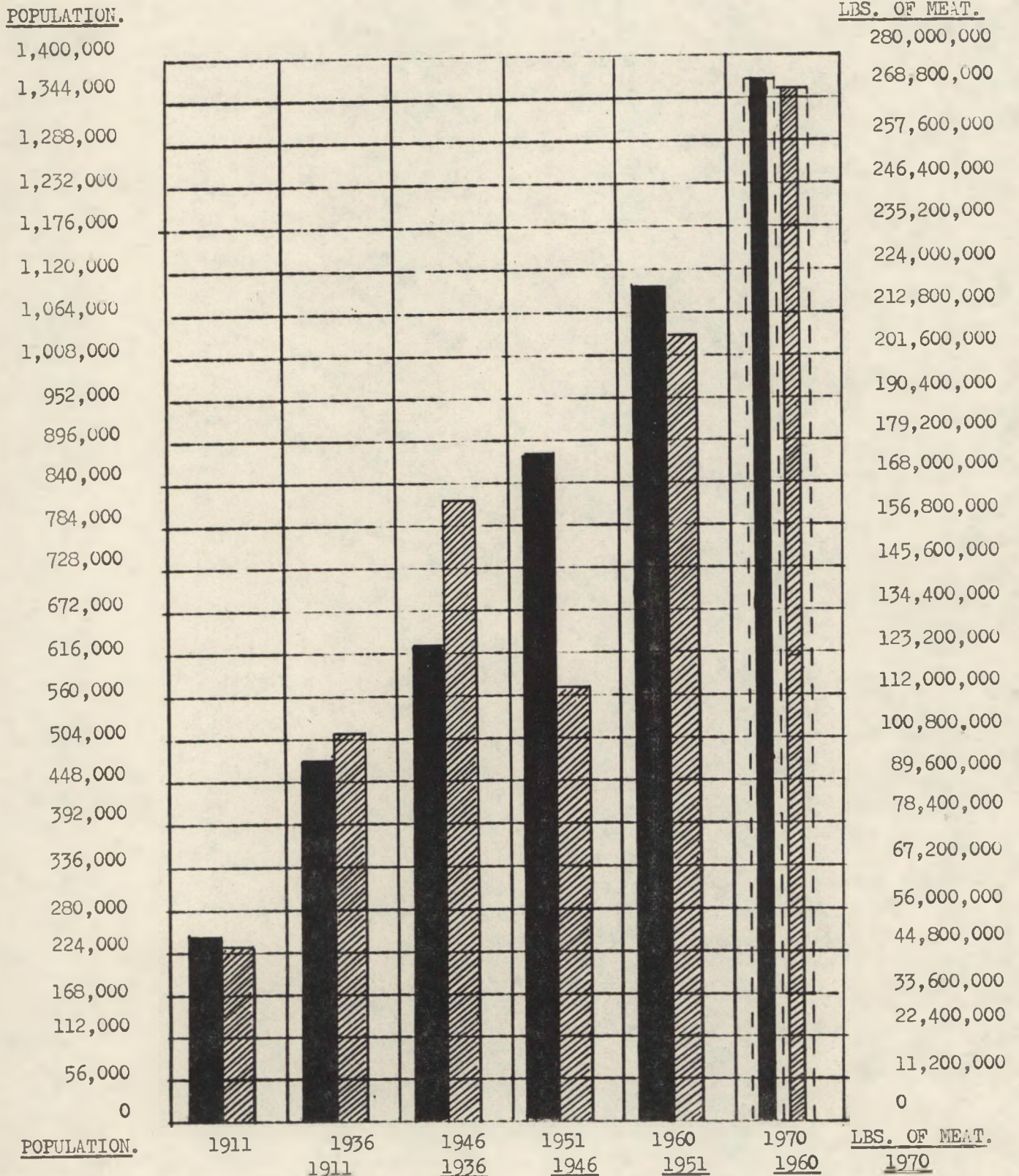
Rateable Land	R427,437,955
*Rateable Improvements	<u>R643,125,762</u>
	<u>R1,070,563,717</u>
Non-Rateable Land	R51,258,719
Non-Rateable Improvements	<u>R61,876,130</u>
	<u>R113,134,849</u>

*Improvements subject to "Additional Rate" included in the above are R1,685,334.

The 1961/64 Valuation Roll will be completed departmentally with the co-operation of the Town Clerk's Department and not by outside printing firms. This will result in a considerable saving to the Council and to members of the public who buy these documents.

The department has also answered numerous requests from the Town Clerk ~~Department~~ for valuations of properties to be acquired throughout the municipal area in connection with the major roads and road improvement schemes and other development schemes of the Council.

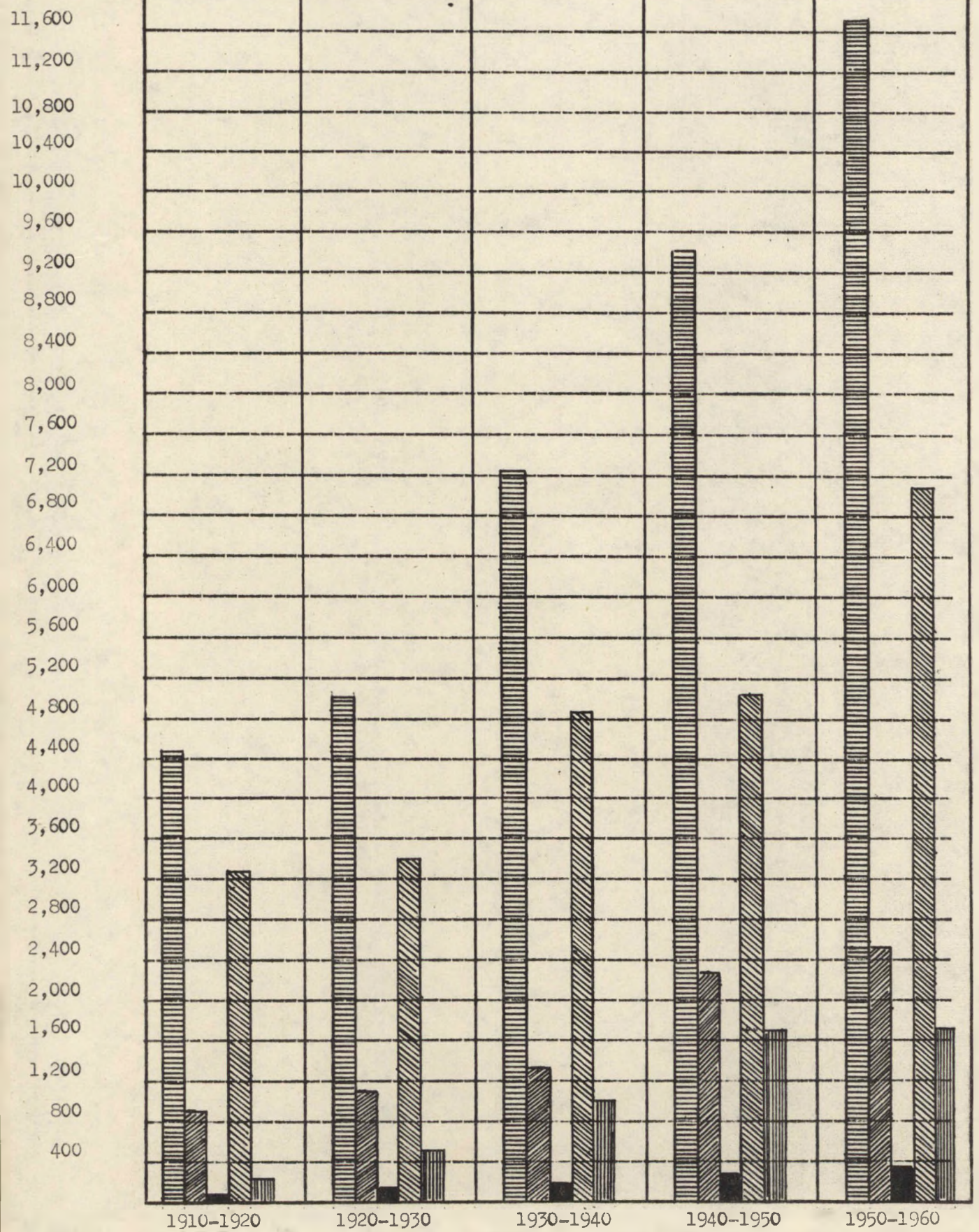
POPULATION CHANGES AND MEAT SUPPLIES
JOHANNESBURG.



	1911	1936	1946	1951	1960	1970
Total Population	248857	475034	618822	884007	1096541	1370676
Lbs. of Meat	45268601	100913769	164924114	113642609	208356261	277093215
In addition, offal, made available, in lbs. was largely utilized by the Non-European Section of the Population.	15129671	30674775	51093805	35081183	66372433	101467810

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT JOHANNESBURG.

TEN YEAR PERIODS 1910-1960.

12,000 x 10³

Total Slaughtering
 Cattle
 Calves
 Sheep
 Pigs

	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total Slaughtering	4,480,843	5,082,154	7,235,041	9,483,140	11,790,960
Cattle	865,911	1,069,869	1,227,479	2,308,613	2,492,306
Calves	36,613	97,957	167,873	373,103	398,658
Sheep	3,287,224	3,345,968	4,818,317	5,073,459	7,144,876
Pigs	291,095	568,360	1,021,372	1,727,965	1,755,120

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