

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE RIOTS AT
SOWETO AND OTHER PLACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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COMMISSION RESUMES ON 17/2/77

DR. YUTAR: My Lord, I trust Your Lordship will not be over-awed by the formidable array of potential witnesses but we have come to a gentlemen's agreement and not all will be called, and merely representatives of the various organisations. My first witness this morning is Miss E. Wendy Bodman.

EVELYN WENDY BODMAN, sworn states:

DR. YUTAR: Mrs. Bodman, you are associated with the South African Council for Conservation & Anti-Pollution? --- Yes.

In what capacity? --- I am the Liaison Officer for the (10
Transvaal.

And you were kind enough as far back as the 29th November, 1976, to address a letter to the Secretary of this Commission in the following terms, would you be so kind as to read it out please? --- "The enclosed short memorandum is sent with the sincere wish that it be thoughtfully examined even if in the context of recent violence, it may appear to have little dramatic or immediate relevance. At a recent report-back session on Habitat Forum.."

By the way, Habitat Forum, what is that? --- Habitat (20
Forum was the gathering of non-governmental organisations which took place in Vancouver, Canada at the same time and in parallel with the Habitat Conference of the United Nations.

And the purpose of that Forum, the Habitat Forum? ---
The purpose of the Forum as a whole was to follow the pattern of the Habitat Conference and in cases where there were government delegations present, the members attending the Habitat Forum did a fair amount of lobbying of the government delegations. However, there was no South African delegation present and so any South African that was there present, probably did as I (30
did, which was to listen with interest and follow one's own particular/..

particular interest at that Habitat Forum.

And what was the subject under discussion? --- The subject under discussion was human settlement.

Human settlement, hence the name. --- And this followed on other conferences held by United Nations on food, on population, on the environmental crisis and so on.

And housing? --- Well, housing of course was a very strong part of the whole conference on Human Settlement, but it wasn't the whole part.

And was it at Vancouver that you met my next witness (10 Mr. du Toit? --- Yes. I had been sent over particularly to observe aspects of conservation and pollution. However I didn't refer to any of those specially in this short memorandum.

Well, we will continue. "At a recent report-back session on Habitat Forum which I gave.." --- "...a number of people felt that some of the findings of the ordinary people, (non-Governmental organisations), on which I reported, had importance for Southern Africa as well as for other developing areas in the world. My own experience of the non-White urban problems include a thirteen year stretch living and working at Baragwanath(20 Hospital on the edge of Soweto while I was Principal Sister Tutor of the College of Nursing there."

May we just stop..all right, just conclude the letter. --- "Should there be any help which I or my organisation could give you, we would think it a privilege".

May I take advantage of your sojourn at Baragwanath Hospital in that capacity and ask you why it is, we have had evidence led that the Black people of Soweto and other areas, fear most of all firstly the police and secondly the Black nurses. Do you know - was that the position when you were there? --- I (30 think I can agree that I realise the people were afraid of the police/..

police. I don't think I realised that they were afraid of the African nurses.

The evidence..(intervenes). --- But of course this is quite a long time ago.

The evidence is that the Blacks were harshly treated by the Black nurses. --- I am very interested to hear that but without a good deal of thought about it, I don't know that I can pass an opinion.

All right. We pass now to the recommendations, would you be so kind as to read that please? --- A few recommendations(10 on urban renewal: The writer of this memorandum represented the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (SACCAP) at the Habitat Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver, Canada at the end of May, 1976. At this Conference there were representatives of 160 Non-Governmental organisations of the world and many hundreds of other visitors from all over the globe. It was an interesting and paradoxical finding that it was not always the most sophisticated (and certainly not always a Western style) home that was the most acceptable way of housing indigenous populations of developing countries. (20

Would you care to elaborate on that, to indicate exactly what you mean by that? --- I think that in elaboration I can only say that we of the West tend to think that our way of living is the best and that our amenities are what are required and this was felt and I am only quoting now a general consensus of feelings. There was little formality, nothing was put to the vote, but there was to me a consensus of feeling that indigenous populations all over the world, needed to be given their own heads as it were in order to choose or influence their own style of housing. (30

In other words, they would not be perhaps at home in the house/..

house of a Western orientated person and vice-versa? ---
I would say not necessarily at home. Some would be, some
wouldn't be.

Right. --- There was a consensus of opinion that people
wanted to help plan their own types of housing or to be
consulted in the planning, that the technologies of building
associated with their own culture and tradition were desirable
and that people might well be happier where their wishes in
relation to groupings of buildings were taken into consideration.
In other words, they wished to participate in planning and not (10
to be planned upon. In view of the re-building of a lot of
buildings damaged in the recent disturbances and because hopefully
there might be a re-think on urban planning with possible urban
renewal schemes, it is felt that local residents should be
included at planning and decision-making levels. It was clear
at Habitat Forum that traditional methods of building often
produced the most satisfactory results, e.g. an Egyptian architect
told of the success in his country of using the ancient mud-
brick technique in place of concrete structures in domestic
architecture. A horticulturist from an American city described (20
how sub-economic housing had been vandalised until the people
had been able to 'make their homes their own' by being permitted
to do minor alterations by their own (often bizarre to others)
method of decoration and by planting (with help) trees, creepers
and plants. The presence of natural vegetation apparently gave
a sense of permanence or of 'belonging'. I just would like to
mention this that this particular paper was illustrated by
slides and though the particular type of environment was not
very familiar to us, it showed before and after pictures of
efforts made by American authorities to re-house people in what (30
they felt was the right type of setting. It showed how these
had/..

had been almost destroyed in part, very often by sheer neglect and when they gave them the freedom to re-do their own houses or to redecorate them the whole place blossomed out into a most odd, to our eyes, type of place but nevertheless it belonged to the people and they felt at home in it.

It was what they wanted. --- They wanted it, they painted their walls, these were large..quite a lot of these people were Puerto Rican's and they introduced all their own traditional methods of decoration and so on. The warning is given, not to assume that the experts always know what the ordinary man (10 wants. It would be easy in Southern Africa to assume that urban man should, according to this philosophy, want to live in rondavel-type huts. These might or might not be acceptable but what is certain is that the ordinary people should be encouraged to voice their preferences in respect of types of homes, lay-out of streets, types of public buildings, schools, groupings of residences into small clusters as against ribbon development. We quote one or two of the many recommendations made for national action at Habitat. And may I say that I am now quoting from the official document or parts of the official document (20 which I saw, not of the non-Governmental Organisations, but of the United Nations' document. In respect of slum or squatter settlements, nations are called on: "to respect the rights and aspirations of inhabitants, especially the least advantaged, and preserve the cultural and social values embodied in the existing fabric", the fabric being the slum or squatter type of building. In addition: "The use of local materials for building is underlined as necessity". "the security of land tenure" is recommended, and my own statement: But the surprising rider was added: "that if necessary and appropriate, relocation and (30 resettlement" can be done provided there is "opportunity for employment/..

employment" and may I just say at this particular stage that I was extremely interested to read this in something emanating from United Nations, that they conceded that re-location might in some cases be not only necessary but desirable but they did tie it up with the fact that employment in whatever new locality was chosen, was an absolute essential. As a conservationist, this is my own now, I see these township disturbances partly as a revolt against an unacceptable environment, in fact evidence of an environmental crisis. As such I believe the beginnings can be made to rectify the matter (10 by accepting the rights of people to express their own aspirations regarding their housing. That is the end of the memorandum.

Is there anything you would like to add to what you have said there? --- No, there is a great deal, I suppose that I could add but I am very grateful that we have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Chris du Toit, because he was there in a more specialist position than I was.

All right. I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. (20

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

DR. YUTAR: Now I call Mr. du Toit.

CHRISTIAAN WILLEM HENDRIK DU TOIT, sworn states:

DR. YUTAR: My Lord, I have no memorandum from this witness who in fact was referred to one of my colleagues by the first witness and he has very kindly come forward to assist if he can in his own way and to deal with the question of housing.

Mr. du Toit, you are the Personnel Consultant in the service of Anglo American Corporation? --- Yes, sir.

Responsible for industrial relations throughout South Africa? --- Yes. (30

And/..

And in particular dealing with the housing on the mines and other corporations of the Anglo American Group. --- Yes, sir.

You are in fact the policy-maker as to what should be done - the rest you leave to the architects to carry out?

--- That's right.

You have occupied this position for the last two years although you have been with the Anglo-American for the last eight years, and you have in the course of your duties travelled extensively, and you are going to tell us a little later about your experiences in Rio in particular. And your evidence is (10 going to deal mainly with housing, you subscribe to the view that housing is a real problem as far as Soweto is concerned.

--- Yes.

You feel that Blacks there have a genuine grievance. --- I do.

Now, would you say that the housing problem at Soweto is either unique or peculiar to South Africa? --- Sir, I believe that the housing problem in Soweto is not unique, it is a universal problem of all human settlements throughout the world. (20

Throughout the world. And now having said that, I think you are going to proceed to give some of the details on the basis of which you make that statement. --- My Lord, if I could say that I would like to relate a few facts and a few opinions and a few let us say anecdotes to demonstrate what I have just said, that I believe housing in Soweto is a reflection of all the problems of..let me say the reaction of the people to housing in Soweto, is the reaction of the poor to their housing circumstances throughout the world and therefore whatever they have said to this Inquiry here, I would believe to be..I would (30 like to say that I believe that it is perfectly genuine. I would/..

would like to say sir, that at Habitat and in many other places I have listened to many people and I have come to the conclusion that we must distinguish very carefully between two concepts the one being a house and the other one being 'home'. Home is a way of life. House is in many places regarded as a brick and mortar commodity and there is a vast difference. We have when we look at townships, sir to consider that what is important about housing is what it does to people and if I may try to explain in terms of people if we are going to provide housing what are we trying to provide. I believe we are trying to provide shelter, privacy, security, an opportunity to express status, physical comfort, an opportunity for self-expression. We are providing a training-ground where parents can teach their children, where they can train the next generation. In the capitalist society we are providing probably the only opportunity for the man at the bottom end of the ladder to demonstrate that he has some capital, the capital being his house, which is an opportunity to save. If I can express this in a different way, I would say a house has to be a social centre, a school, a church, a dormitory, a playground, a laundry a restaurant, a repair shop, anything a human being wants to do. A house has to cater for that. If we take that as a specification and we were to look at Soweto housing, just exactly what have we got? I believe that in round figures there are 20,000 families on the waiting list for houses. These are people who have ten one A and B rights, and probably have jobs and therefore by law have the right to be there. They have no houses, therefore, Soweto provides not sufficient shelter. These families, if they are families, must sleep somewhere. They no doubt sleep with other families who have houses, and therefore the houses are overcrowded and they have no privacy.

They/..

They even dilute the privacy which is already very sparsely provided. If we think for a moment that the traditional Bantu house in South Africa or Bantu homestead comprised of a bedroom for the daughters, a bedroom for the sons and a bedroom for the fathers. This you find in most of our rural districts. Here we give them two rooms. Certainly it does not even meet the traditional Bantu standards. So sir, I maintain that there is no privacy. Thirdly, these people do not own these houses. These houses all look alike, there is nothing to distinguish the educated from the uneducated, (10 there is no chance to express status which is an absolute psychological need of all people. They have no opportunity for self-expression because by and large most of them argue that the monies they invest to improve these houses they will lose one day if they lose the house for one reason or another. They have no opportunity to express their individualism as I have said and there is also no chance for them to see it as an investment. They therefore spend their money on non-capital goods, a great deal of which is liquor. Under these circumstances we find with overcrowded houses, there is no room for children (20 and the children play in the streets and are exposed to all sorts of things and then become delinquent, tsotsis, whatever you want to call them. If we look at security: I think security has two meanings. Firstly the physical security of people in the township. There is no physical security of any..to any satisfactory standard by way..because there are not sufficient police, secondly, people are very loath to create their own security and defend their properties because it does not... because the properties do not belong to them, they therefore do not defend them and therefore they do not always take the (30 steps to see..to make provision for their own security. Secondly there/..

there is security in the sense that when a man loses his job when a man becomes too old to work, or a woman becomes widowed the chances of retaining the house if she cannot pay her rent are very remote. And these people then often have to go back to the Homelands where they know nobody and where often many of them have never been, therefore, there is no security in Soweto. In terms of comfort, the houses have no ceilings, no electricity. This does not apply to the entire Soweto, to the bulk of Soweto. They have cement floors, the walls are unplastered, and they have to work with coal stoves which (10 are very messy and very dirty. I believe, seen in this light that Soweto housing really only meets two of the requirements a place to keep the rain of your head and a place to eat and sleep in great discomfort. I believe before..I have to make two other points which we must consider in Soweto. We have to consider the kind of people we are dealing with. I would like to quote you from a story Margaret Mead produced. If we consider the Bantu who lives on a farm, his children have mainly contact with the parents, the parents teach the children their values and we have therefore a linear progression of (20 values. When that family moves to the nearest village, they then have more contact with other families and the children learn from other children, but these have learnt from parents who had the same condition as their original parents but their experience is widened. When however those parents are moved to a city like Johannesburg to come and work because there is no work in the rural places, then they are set in their ways but their children are not. These parents hardly ever learn new things but the children are exposed to a great many impressions and they learn very much faster than the parents. (30 It is not long before they say to the parents: You can't teach

me/..

me anything anymore and they start teaching the parents. But we had this phenomenon sir, to the housing which we are talking of, then you will understand that it is necessary under these urban circumstances for parents to try to be as close to their children as possible. For the house to be a school becomes absolutely vital if those children are going to be controlled in any way whatsoever. Added to this, our society which is a market economy based society, keep on cultivating aspirations in these people, we want to make them customers and they are exposed to television, the bill-boards along the roads, the advertisements they see in this newspaper and all these things add to their aspirations whereas it becomes impossible for them to achieve it and therefore it is not surprising that the environment of the greater city in which they live, the lack of control of the parents through an absolute normal urbanisation process and the shortcomings in their homes, create frustrations which make people desperate. (10

You are referring to that newspaper, what they read in the newspaper, you are there referring to articles offered for sale? --- I refer to this, sir: I refer to the advertisements. (20

Yes. --- This, we have this..(both speaking simultaneously).

What does it say, what are they. --- Pardon?

CHAIRMAN: Advertisements of..? --- Fruit, beer, clothing, jewelry, motor cars, radio sets, all these things which sir, even where the parents help to make in the factories and they can't afford to buy what they make themselves..

DR. YUTAR: In other words, you go along with some of the evidence we have led particularly in Cape Town, where they complain that they earn Black man's wages but have to pay White man's prices for the commodities advertised in the press. --- (30

I will go along with that one hundred percent.

Would you continue please? --- Now, if I may demonstrate by telling you a few things about what I saw in South America to confirm in another way what I have just said, to demonstrate that in fact what I have said is absolutely universal. I would like to refer to a visit I made to Rio de Janeiro in June last year. Now in Rio..it is a city with mountains and the sea close by and there is very little flat land and the people have come there from the Amazon Valley for many generations and approximately twenty years ago three squatter communities (10 known as favela's started at the same time. For the sake of explanation let us call them A, B and C. Community A was built on a rubbish dump and as the ground settled, the terrain became more solid but these people remained there in their squatter huts made from cardboard, corrugated iron, wood, whatever have you and they never for eight years did anything about this. There is a peculiar thing in Rio that the electricity department is a private enterprise and with the same market drive that we have here, they saw potential customers. They then went along and they supplied electricity to this particular (20 favela(?). Immediately they put down electricity the chaps who lived there said: My goodness, we are recognised, we are allowed to stay here, we have got security of tenure. Without any assistance they started breaking down their movable houses and they started building in permanent materials. I had the pleasure of walking through there eight months ago and the houses they have built are all trying to emulate some house they had seen in the better part of Rio, that is what they want to achieve. The whole place is full of enterprise, one man has become a painter, another a bricklayer, and somebody else does (30 another job and so forth. The township is clean, the children are/..

are clean, you can walk through there and you feel like Rip van Winkel, the children trot along behind you and they like their photographs taken in front of their houses. They are absolutely proud of it and the gentleman who took me around was a professor, at their post-graduate university in Rio, and I asked him..he is a professor in town planning. I asked him what was the position about crime in this township or this ex-squatter town. He said: Crime is practically unknown. The people defend their houses, they look after them, they check on the people who come in and out of town, in fact the (10 first thing they asked me is if I was a policeman and I happily could say I wasn't. That demonstrates to you, demonstrates to me what security of tenure does. People have built houses which were within their means, they were proud owners of houses regardless of what other people thought of it, it was theirs. They were a worthwhile community. Let us go to favela B..

Before you go there, you had made a further point in consultation with me that when they drew their wages, be it at the end of the week or the end of the month, they went home not with bottles of liquor but with a wooden door or a pot of (20 paint. --- If I may correct you, Dr. Yutar, that is in connection with a case in Port Elizabeth, which I would like to relate.

Oh, was that in Port Elizabeth? --- Yes.

Right. --- In favela B, very similar but on better ground belonging to a private landlord, it is roughly the same age, 20 to 25 years, and every once in a while the landlord gets in his landrover with his shotgun next to him and he drives around there and he lets it be known that he is considering chucking these people off the ground. If you walk in there, you (30 are not in fact allowed to, it is filthy. You now have the original/..

original squatter houses with 20 years wear and tear added to them. The whole place is full of dirty children, men loitering around and the most dangerous place in Rio de Janeiro. We have there no ownership, no security, ownership of the little house but no ownership of land, no security and this professor who went with me, his view was that this great insecurity was the root cause of this delinquency and this crime, and there are several of those around Rio. If I can come back to favela C which is also in my view, quite interesting. I do not know the names of the people involved, but I was told (10 that what happened to favela C was roughly as follows: It is fairly near a main road and one of the dignitaries of Brazil was entertaining a wealthy American and as he drove past, he suddenly realised that this must be a terrible sight and he felt that this was not good enough and he had to do something to remove this and improve it. He then approached banking authorities or whoever it was, and persuaded them to build houses like we have built in Soweto and three and four storey blocks of flats like we have on the Cape Flats for the Coloured people. One good day they came along to these people and said: (20 You know, we believe you are not worthy of the kind of house you are living in, we have now got other premises for you, first-class, beautiful stuff, come along. They loaded them on lorries and took them there and destroyed the capital of the squatter. You will recollect that is their capital and they build like they do because if there is trouble they can pick up their house and go and put it up somewhere else, it is as simple as that. I went to have a look at these residences, they were filthy, graffiti all over the place, windows broken, and the place was..had a reputation for assault and crime. I (30 asked my friend to explain again to me what happened. He said

the/..

the story works as follows: When they came to this man who was living in his little hut which was in relation to his income, which he owned and they told him it wasn't good enough they first of all made him a second-grade citizen. Then they went and put him in a place which he couldn't afford. He tried to live up to that standard, and he had to buy furniture, etc. etc. He couldn't meet those ends plus the rental, so he took his little daughter, this is a typical case, and said to his little daughter: My dear, I have found a place for you to work, tonight at 6 o'clock from that corner to that corner is your beat and I want my share of the money. He took his little sons out of school and said you go and clean shoes in the centre of Rio or you sell newspapers. So, no education, they are trying to meet the standards which were imposed on them. The family lives in the eternal fear that when father loses his job, he cannot pay the rent, he will be chucked out and he will start further back than he was when he had already accumulated the material for a squatter's hut. In this connection. I would like to quote that in England, a survey was made after this last war, about in the last ten years about what happened to these similar kinds of houses they put people into and there was a gentleman here, Mr. Cadman, who gave me the following information. He said they have been able to determine that if you put a family in one of these blocks of flats you can say with plus and minus one week, in so many weeks from moving in you will start getting writings on the wall. So many more weeks and unfortunately I do not recollect the number of weeks, they will start breaking down the windows and the doors, etc. and so many more weeks in a specified time, and they start assaulting each other, and this all goes to demonstrate the psychological unsuitableness of providing housing for people which they cannot/..

(10)

(20)

(30)

cannot afford, which are beyond their incomes, which they do not own.

Mr. du Toit, what is the population figure for A, B and C, have you any idea? --- I could not say with great confidence. It was in the order of 5,000 to 10,000.

In each place? --- People, yes.

Right. --- Sir, and I would like to perhaps quote two examples from South Africa, to demonstrate the same thing about ownership, what it means, psychologically. In 1960, roundabout 1960 when we had the trouble in the Belgian Congo, (10 the Black community in Bulawayo reacted and there was a riot in the Bantu township in Bulawayo. A friend of mine who is now the Director of Housing in Port Elizabeth was responsible for this township. At 3 o'clock in the morning, he got into his land-rover and he drove down there and there was a main road, with the rioting on this side, and as he came along he found 300 to 400 Bantu standing here with their kieres and their assegais and he stopped and he said: What is this? They said: Sir, these houses here, belong to us, we built them and that was true, that was one little experimental lot and (20 we are not going to have riots in these houses, nobody is going to burn down our houses. I think that demonstrates what people do when they own things, when they become responsible they defend it and they look after it in every way. As a final example I would like to quote you again from this friend of mine, from his present position. He is Director of Housing in Port Elizabeth where Coloured housing is provided and Coloureds may own the land, but for many years they did not sell the land to the Coloureds, they charged them rental for their houses. He persuaded his Council approximately two years ago to sell (30 these houses to the Coloureds. They went to them and said:

What/..

What you have paid in rental so far we will take as a deposit on your houses. Those of you who want to buy them can buy them and we will put them in your names. After a year, 18 months, the transformation was unbelievable. People added rooms they added bathrooms, they fenced the houses, they started gardening and there they say you can now go on a Friday afternoon and instead of seeing the Coloured man coming home with four bottles of brandy under the arm, he comes with a gallon of paint or a new front door, or something like that. It is quite unbelievable I understand and this goes to show what happens when (10 a man is able to build a house which will demonstrate his status, it gives him a feeling of self-esteem, he can express himself there, he can provide in terms of what Mrs. Bodman says he can have, what he needs, because only he knows really what he needs and how it can be satisfied. I believe sir, from those examples...(intervenes).

CHAIRMAN: Well, just a moment before you leave them. What do you say about the difficulty that if he wants to add a room which he cannot add on the piece of ground that he has? Have you got to have regulations which say although you needn't (20 build a house according to particular specifications, you can on this piece of ground not go beyond a particular coverage. --- Well, I believe that we should first of all see that he has sufficient space to add a room if he needs to, secondly.. (intervenes).

You first of all believe that..? --- We should see that there is sufficient ground around the house so that it can be extended and if the man..(intervenes)

But the man wants to extend and he wants to extend more and he eventually goes right up to the boundaries, what do you (30 say about that? --- He still has one alternative, he can build/..

build a double-storey house and..(intervenes).

Yes, but a double-storey house is a more expensive thing.
--- He owns the house, he can only build what he can afford.

But isn't it against all principles of having people together that you have no regulations as to what you may do on your property, isn't it basic, that you would, in the house in which you live and which you own, you may not erect a thing which you may think is sufficient for you but which is an eyesore for the man next door? --- I personally believe, that we have got to decide in these things what is the responsibility of the community and what we have got to leave free for the man to do himself and what I consider to be the responsibility of the community is (a) clean water must be provided, sanitation must be provided, security of tenure must be provided and a minimum standard of building must be allowed to protect the general standard in the area but we should have a variety of such standards because not all areas of the communities are the same. This I believe is the task which we have to examine in South Africa. (10)

What do you say to the man, to the one in Rio who has this little place on which he has a hovel. If he wants to build a two-storied building and he goes up to a three-storied building and you know that he can't afford it and the actual land is on a dump and it won't stand it and it will be a danger to people in the street, what do you do? --- Well, as far as I know, there were no regulations there but I can tell you what they did do in one of those townships. They put a building adviser there, and whoever wanted to add to his house went to this man and said look, I want to do this and this and this. And this man didn't change his design for him, he merely pointed out to him that if you put a door here, you may have to break it down/.. (20) (30)

down, if you put too heavy a building on this ground, it will fall down, it is to your disadvantage and this is the kind of help they gave them.

Was he compelled to go to him? --- He wasn't compelled to go to him but I believe they did in fact go to him because they felt they were getting good advice.

Is that human nature? I don't know, I am asking these questions because I don't know the answers myself. --- Well, if I may venture a reply, I believe that a man who invests his own money, he is certainly going to be very careful that he does (10 it wisely and if he can have free advice, I don't think he will easily spurn you.

I don't know, one has seen a man has his own house and being eventually told by the municipality that he must take away the wooden structure that he has put on his stoep because it keeps away the ventilation from the inner part of his house. --- No, I am sure sir, that these things all happen, we must understand not everybody is the same, but by and large the situation I refer to in fact I asked this chap a question, how many in fact of these people responded in the way I have described (20 to you: He said roughly 80%. He said there is always 20% who do not respond to anything. I do believe that if we are going to be successful in changing things, which is another subject, we should really look at what you are saying and they include minimum regulations, clean water, security of tenure, sanitation and so forth, but we simply I believe in South African cannot let it go on without a certain amount of constraint.

A certain amount of..? --- Constraint on the guy who builds.

Well, that is the sort of thing that worries me because very often people who live in these circumstances, don't like (30 being constrained, when they want to do what they think is an improvement/..

improvement. I would imagine there would have to be some sort of regulations? --- No, I am sure there would have to be a regulation.

Yes. --- If I may add something which I did not anticipate saying. In order to meet that..you know, in 1952 we prepared in South Africa what is known as the minimum standards of accommodation which are still really applicable in Soweto today and I felt that one of the things which should be done to answer your question and to answer perhaps my comment about the aims of the minimum standards of accommodation, that it is vital that (10) they be reviewed by our National Building Research Institute. They are out of date.

Yes, yes, that may be. But now say for example you take the..I don't know that I..this is a fruitful inquiry but say for example one takes these 20,000 families and you give them a particular area and you say: Now, you can now start for yourself here. These are the stands, you merely have to buy the stand or you can start by giving a deposit on the stand, we will supply water for you and supply sewerage. We will supply the streets or we will have streets once you have started building. Do you (20) think that that in itself would be..I don't want to use the word viable, but it would be something which..out of which good can come? --- I would say most definitely, particularly if there are no existing buildings and they are all starting on the same basis. And may I now tell you a story of another favela which demonstrates what I have just told you: The World Bank had a look at these three things I described to you and felt that maybe they should help these people by lending them some money. And then they had to have a basis on which to do it so they picked a fourth one of these towns..there were only I think 500 houses (30) they prepared a site next door where they levelled it, they put in roads/..

roads, and made what they considered fair sized plots so that a man can build a decent house, they provided water, they provided sewerage. They then went to these people and said: Look, here is this plan each one of you can pick a stand for yourself, which they did. They then said to them: We will now help you to transfer your hut to your stand we only make one condition, you must put it in the back corner so that you have the front free on which you can build the house you would like to have. And then they said: We will lend you money, which you must go and get from Mr. X who sits in office..wherever (10 he was, and we will lend you money for the materials only, we will lend you money for the retail value of the materials and we will buy it at a wholesale price and you pay us the wholesale price, which leaves you a little bit of extra money for the things you have forgotten, for the nice door-knocker or whatever you want to have. And that gentleman there did not design anything, his task was..arised simply before that when a man wanted to do something he could say to him: Look man, my friend you are a young man, you have only got one child, maybe you are going to have six children one day, shouldn't you think now (20 how you are going to build your house and you want to buy one kind of door, he could say to him: You know, this is your money you owe us this money, you know that is the wrong kind of door, etc. etc. This is the kind of help they gave them. I went there and it is absolutely staggering to see what these people have built over 15 years. There were a few who didn't build anything, they still lived in these hokkies, but by and large the rest of them built absolutely fantastic houses, double-storeys it maybe of interest to tell you that the best house belonged to the guy who started building last when all these chaps got (30 stuck in building houses, he set up a coca-cola stall and in the

end/..

end he had more money than the rest and he could build himself the grandest house, but sir, I think that is a way to demonstrate one of the many possible solutions. You know at this Habitat Conference there were 160 nations and 320 solutions and the lesson I learnt from that was that there is no one solution which you can impose on any community, it is like a patient, each one is a case on its own, we have to sit down and discuss the kind of people, the kind of income they have, what they want, where they work, etc. and devise some housing philosophy to suit the needs of those people. I do not think there is (10 a universal answer and I think in many ways we have taken the easy way out by building houses, giving them money and forgetting about it. Now may I follow on from there to tell you something quite different. When I came back like Mrs. Bodman, I felt that what was wrong in South Africa is that we had the wrong housing philosophy and a company like the company I work for, cannot really use any ideas in those directions, we can build better houses, but they are always on private property and these are people who work and then are gone, and so forth, and you have got to make room for the next one. So I felt that we (20 should somewhere air our views about this. We discussed this matter in our offices and we felt that we should have a conference in South Africa by businessmen to discuss what they can do to improve the quality of life in urban communities. We felt sir that these people work in our factories, we need responsible people, we felt that it would not be in anybody's interest if they were to try to balance out their frustrations in their work places and that therefore they should come to their place of work with the minimum amount of frustration. Sir, the outcome of this was that on the 29th November, a conference was held (30 in Johannesburg of businessmen. There were no politicians, and/..

and I had the pleasure of telling some politicians they couldn't come. We wanted it..(intervenes).

DR. YUTAR:

She gave evidence here last week. --- Thank you, Mr. Yutar. We felt sir, it was an..entirely a businessman's conference and it should be representative of all businessmen in South Africa. We invited some co-hosts..some gentlemen to host the conference. If I can read you their names, the hosts were Mr. C.S. Barlow, W. Beck, Dr. Frans Cronjé, B.P. de Villiers from the Nasionale Pers, Dr. W.J. de Villiers from General Mining, Harry Goldberg, Fred Harris, a Coloured man from Cape Town, Norman Herber, Clive Menol, Sam Watsinyane from NASCOCK Mr. Oppenheimer, Pat Pulveringham from Durban, Dr. Rupert, Chris Saunders and Dr. A.J.J. Wessels. Sir, at this conference we felt that would be myself, plus two other gentlemen in South Africa who had also been to Vancouver that we have..we are running the risk that businessmen might feel if they provided X million to build new houses they will think the problem is solved and we felt the problem was not solved at all, we were simply repeating the history from since the last war and that in order to understand what was going on, we had to provide some information for these businessmen who had extremely good intentions, to understand what goes on in such townships. We therefore assembled eight people we believed were professionals to prepare eight papers about what I have been talking about, and these papers were presented to these businessmen and then they had six hours for discussion. I may say we had approximately 60 English speaking businessmen, 60 Afrikaans speaking businessmen 40 Bantu businessmen and 40 Indian, Coloured businessmen and one or two representatives from our larger councils and I have here the speeches made by these people. They are all professional and they go into what I have said in far greater detail, with specific/..

(10)

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(30)

specific reference to South Africa and the idea about this was to say: If we could understand professionally what happened in Soweto and in these other townships, then maybe we will be able to devise more equitable solutions in the future, and as a result of this, the businessmen formed an organisation known as the Urban Foundation on..I have to say that we were very delighted that Justice Jan Steyn from the..Cape Town has accepted the Executive Directorship of this Foundation and we are hoping that the kind of thoughts which I have expressed here today we will take that as the kind of background and in a professional way try to find ways and means by which businessmen can try to achieve some of the things I have indicated and I would like sir, to leave this copy with you. It is much too.. a voluminous document to go through now. (10

My Lord, we hand it in as EXHIBIT 267. --- If I may just add one thing..

I beg your pardon? --- I am sorry, I would like to add one thing, that in that document there is a paper which tries to put in sequence for the advice of these businessmen, what we believe the grievances and the problems are of these people in the townships. This paper is based on research work done in 1972 in Durban, I don't recollect exactly but it is..it is based on four different research projects by a professional researcher and the one as recent as September of last year. I would like to add one final point, that in fact all this thinking I have tried to explain to you and the basis of that was in fact started before we had any riots in Soweto. It was not based just..it was not an effort to try to..(intervenes). (20

Well, I propose at a later stage during March to lead the evidence of this survey undertaken under the auspices of the Anglo-American or rather at their request, a survey undertaken of/.. (30

of conditions in Soweto. --- Yes.

And that is one of the four projects you speak of. ---
That is correct.

Is there anything else you would like to add, Mr. du Toit?
You are of course in full agreement with the sentiments expressed
by Mrs. Bodman? --- Completely.

And I think she returns the compliment to you. --- Thank
you!

I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. --- Thank you.

(10)

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

DR. YUTAR: Right, I call Mr. Gosse.

RICHARD SIDNEY GOSSE, sworn states:

DR. YUTAR: Mr. Gosse, the Springs Chamber of Commerce, of which
you are the manager, drew up a memorandum for submission to
this Commission in respect of the riots that broke out in Soweto
in June, 1976, and at other places thereafter and you are here
to present this memorandum and to amplify it wherever you think
it is necessary. Would you be so kind as to read it, please?

--- The Springs Chamber of Commerce and Industry..we would (20
like to make it plain we are a Chamber of Commerce and Industry
therefore in our environment we are completely au fait
with the situation in the factory and in the commercial premises.
Situating on the East Rand in the proximity to the townships of
Kwa Thema, Duduza, Daveyton, Vosloorus and Katlehong, where
disturbances did take place. There were no disturbances in
Tsakana or the old Brakpan location. We would make the submission
that on due enquiry from the Blacks employed in the area, that
underlying currents of feelings played a greater part in the
disturbances than has yet been mooted in various quarters or (30
stated by persons purporting to have knowledge of the affairs.

Mr./..

Mr. Gosse, would you indicate..can you advance any reasons why riots were taking place in five of these locations and not in the other two? --- We find it very hard to explain. We have inquired. The one possibility is that Tsakana itself was a very new township, it was part of the replacement from the old Brakpan location and possibly the pride and gratification which some people felt in acquiring new houses, new facilities precluded joining in the riots which happened in other townships. Arising from discussions with the Black workers employed in the Springs area, that action which might have been taken, which (10 in effect would have aided or assisted in the prevention of such disturbances stemmed from a basic dissatisfaction with certain conditions existing in the townships. And may I add at this point, that during the period of March/April, 1976, in Kwa Thema we had a bus boycott of the Putco bus service. This caused, initially caused some disruption to industry and the industries became very apprehensive about the quality of life of his workers and in dealing with the Works Liaison Committees in attempting to find a solution to this problem we became aware of a dissatisfaction which whilst employers were maybe (20 aware of the environment in which their workers lived, were not really au fait with it to the point which a good employer should be about his workers. Therefore we find that inadequate housing which led to overcrowding causes a breakdown in family life and moral fibre, this point has been well mentioned by Mr. du Toit and I would mention that in Kwa Thema there are at present 8,732 houses. But the waiting-list for houses in December, 1976, was 3,524 so we can see that from known applications for housing we are virtually 50% ill-equipped. We do know that a large number of people have not in fact applied for housing (30 because they say that after 8 or 10 years on the waiting-list people/..

people have not yet had houses what is the sense in putting on, so we have this overcrowding which Mr. du Toit has referred to, the breakdown in life of the traditional male/female role and the parents role, lodgers, squatters and illegals and this is causing a complete breakdown in moral fibre. The standards of values which are inherent in the Bantu, in the way they live, are being destroyed. If we take then the urbanisation of the Bantu, the desire to acquire, the desire to possess and enjoy things. These are reckoned now to be virtually unobtainable because they have nowhere to put them if they could acquire (10) them, so therefore my Chamber would contend that a breakdown in moral fibre and family life, makes people amenable to agitation and to look for a way of violence in seeking change, rather than evolution and constitutional change.

Mr. Gosse, I think before you come to the difficulties.. of solving the difficulty where to put the things, Mr. du Toit mentioned the difficulty they have in acquiring things in the first instance. --- The difficulty of..?

The difficulty of buying things in the first instance, they can't afford it. --- If we look at the..my own Chamber's (20) area, Springs, I think we might look say with some reservation about that statement. If we say that in the industry which is controlled under the Industrial Conciliation Act, that we now have Black workers who advance to rate C which means in effect that the take-home pay of many of our Black workers in certain factories in Springs is now in excess of R500 per month, if I say sir, that the starting pay in our larger factories in Springs is in the region of 76 to 82c an hour, this is controlled by the Industrial Conciliation, the problem is - well, this is also said by the Blacks - it is not a question of the shortage (30) of money, it is to be able...the position of being able to dispose of/..

of that money meaningfully. I would also say we have one problem here that as wages rise, especially with this pressure from overseas to increase the wages, we get the statement made that the Wage Bill will remain the same and at this point in time, the factories are discharging workers to hold the Wage Bill at the same point, we are getting a growth of unemployment due to a rising Wage Bill but the disposable income of people working in the factories has risen, has got to the stage where they wish to acquire these things and they can acquire them but frankly they have no place to put them. (10

No. 2. --- That juveniles and school children living in this environment become a prey to those elements who ferment the occurrences referred to in the Commission's terms of reference. In dealing with members of Works' Committees and Liaison Committees we were informed that the school children were led in their disturbances by Black university students of Fort Hare, Turfloop Zululand and other places who had failed, and these students maintain that there was a basic difference between Bantu education and White education and that the reason for failure was such that the children should now start to reject a separate education (20 system. And they were led to attempt to destroy what was in existence. The parents told us that they had lost control of their children that when they attempted to re-establish their control over these children they had even been assaulted or the children left home therefore that was the substance of my Chamber's contention in terms of paragraph 2.

No. 3? --- Paragraph 3. The decline in township standards in respect of roads, street lighting and services also provide a fertile ground for the manipulation of the feelings of the residents. This sir, leads to..that the basic dissatisfaction (30 by the residents in that budgeted figures for improvements in the/..

the townships by the Bantu Administration Boards have not been kept. Due to shortage of finance, not from a lack of intention the budgeted figures have been there sir, but the Blacks say we are promised schools, we are promised roads, we are promised electrification and we have not got it and therefore they say the children are saying to us: You have got nothing, we are showing you that by these disturbances, we are getting something.

Right, No. 4.-- The inadequate school facilities leads to the exclusion of young children who with nothing better to do (10 form a segment of the population to the detriment of moral and social standards. As is known, Bantu education has three phases, starting in the vernacular changing from English to Afrikaans or then changing to a White system. Now if a child does not progress it is not allowed to proceed and in township parlance this is known as a third-class pass and these children then run loose in the townships they associate with the lawless the undesirables and they too create a segment of the population of the township which is..can be manipulated by any section who wishes to do so. (20

By any section that wishes to do so you of course refer to agitators and instigators and all that. Right. No. 5. --- The inability of those responsible to uproot the lawless element in the townships assisted in laying the foundations of mob violence. From evidence we were given by the Blacks, the section known as the Imakulu Tsotsi who has probably never worked, he is the adult tsotsi, he has probably never worked, never wanted to work, he is in possession of every document which the State requires him to have, he is never apprehended, these people prey and batten on the workers returning home, they live in (30 protection of the shops and they batten on the community. During the/..

the period under review, the..when the children started rioting they were aided with a little liquor which was provided from the..combi's and they were then started on looting bottle stores and bars and the moment they could get these children to attack them then the Imakulu Tsotsi joined in the looting and took his loot away and on the return to the townships in the evening of the residents who protested to their children about their behaviour, these Imakulu Tsotsi's attempted to rob or offer violence to the worker returning home. The feeling is there that whilst in terms of Section 29 of the Urban Areas' Bantu Consolidation Act, provision is made for the removal of the indigent, the won't work and the lawless this provision is very rarely if ever, applied and that this core of lawlessness exists and is continually growing and it is these people in many ways who (inaudible) the rioting which took place in the townships during the period under review. (10

Mr. Gosse, you have summarised very briefly but very pertinently the possible causes of the riots. Is there anything else you would like to say in elaboration? --- Whilst we.. in offering our..the Chamber offering its evidence, we have stuck to the terms of reference there is one paradox which took place in our area and that was that absenteeism during the period under review was less than normal and employers are still attempting to ascertain what caused it. It is possible to postulate, fear of unemployment might have been one, but on the other hand we have now since subsequently learned that a large number of adults were starting to identify their thinking with those of their children and a possibility of getting out of the way while their children were creating havoc also exists but we would like to inform the Commission that this was a paradox we found. Whilst as we know at Soweto there was absenteeism/.. (20 (30

absenteeism until employers took the attitude of no show no pay, in our own areas of Springs absenteeism declined during the period under review. I would like to make that point.

Were in your areas threats to workers to stay away?

--- There were pamphlets issued, but they were copies of the pamphlets which had been issued in Soweto, they did not originate in Kwa Thema. The other thing which we found sir was that the concept of ethnic education has become a sore point. As Whites we would find it hard to comprehend but amongst the Blacks they say that it is an attempt to extend a Homeland policy into the urban area and they do not care for it. I make this comment sir, as evidence given to us by responsible Black leaders or Black leaders per se, church leaders, labour leaders and elected leaders of the Kwa Thema Bantu Advisory Board. (10)

Anything else? I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Gosse.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

DR. YUTAR: My Lord, I now call Mr. Goodwin, who is going to speak on behalf of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa. (20)

SIDNEY OLIVER GOODWIN: sworn states:

DR. YUTAR: Mr. Goodwin, do you testify here in your capacity as..? --- President of the Associations of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

Yes, and you have supporting you, representatives from the various cities of South Africa? --- We have officials here and a chairman of our main committee in this respect.

And have they all contributed to the compilation of this report which you now are going to tender to His Lordship? --- They did, sir. (30)

Now I think we turn to the Table of Contents, that gives us/..

us some idea how you are going to tackle the problem. Apart from the introduction you deal with the socio-economic causes of the rioting and you deal with that under ten heads. Economic growth, unemployment, employment opportunities, training facilities, the role of the Black businessman, and professional man, housing, transport, social problems and recreational amenities, family life, personal security, crime and environment, education, communication and consultation and then you come to the conclusion. --- Correct.

Now may I say it is a very full report, a very detailed (10 report, it is going to form part of the record, so I will ask you not to read it but to merely summarise each paragraph and just to read as I said earlier, those portions which are germane to the point you are making. --- Thank you.

And then I would ask you also to read the recommendation of each paragraph which indicates the illnesses which you have diagnosed. Right, we will start with the introduction. --- We are aware that you have not had an opportunity to read this yet but we have been told that it will be summarised for you and then..and therefore as it is a long document, I will really (20 and I mean really, just take out the pertinent facts because there are certain very pertinent ones. Firstly, may I say we welcome the opportunity of submitting this to your Commission because we in ASSOCOM being believers of the free enterprise system are honestly of the belief that by propogating the tenets of that system we can hopefully achieve a solution to the problems which are many, varied and I submit, escalated. The first of the headings that was mentioned on the economic growth, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, concurred with our thinking and as a matter of fact put their stamp of approval on it (30 that in order to have sufficient job opportunities created in the/..

the country, we needed a national growth of 6,4%. If you refer to the...per annum. If you refer to the document in question on page 3 you will see with the exception of the year 1974, we got nowhere near it and although we were not able to show 1976 because when this document was prepared, if we accept the statements of Minister Horwood in the Houses of Parliament, 1976 the growth rate was in fact 1%.

1%? --- 1%.

That is the lowest it has ever been? --- The lowest it has ever been and that is taken on the gross domestic product (10 we are of the opinion that if taken on the gross national product it might in fact show a negative growth but we are happy to accept Mr. Horwood's 1% for the purpose of this exercise. On page 5 the end of the second paragraph, we do say the situation which is the economic growth situation has a direct bearing on the recent instability in Black areas. However, observations there do not detract from the fact that social and political stability are ultimately dependent upon the attainment of a satisfactory long-term economic growth rate and this sir, I submit is the crux of the matter. If we don't have a long-term (20 satisfactory economic growth rate, the problems that beset us in the labour market are going to escalate and are going to increase the problems which have flown from unemployment in the townships. It must also be emphasised that conditions must be such as to allow all population groups within the country to benefit fully from the economic growth. We enlarge on this a little later when we come to the question of opportunities for the Black business man. And in connection with what I have just said, at the bottom of page 5 the last three lines are of importance. However, if the system is to be accepted by the (30 less privileged population groups in the country, it must be seen/..

seen by them to be meeting their legitimate aspirations. In essence, and I think this is the nub of it, they must be provided with a stake in the system if they are expected to support it. The next heading was unemployment, this has been dealt with by previous people who have given evidence and the only points of great importance I would like to bring out from that are on page 7..or is on page 7. The figures given in our memorandum underscore the vital need for the sustained and rapid rate of economic growth in the Republic. The growth must not only be of sufficient magnitude (10 to absorb the annual increase in the number of job seekers it must also reduce the existing pool of unemployed. And that is the goal which we feel must be set in this particular sphere. On the question of employment opportunities, what I said about economic growth does of course lend point to our observations that that section demonstrates clearly the urgent need for improving the economic climate to increase employment opportunities for Blacks. And there are however certain specific restraints operating against the employment of Blacks in the economic sphere which should be removed, (20 and I would like to detail these because I think they are very important: First of all the restrictions on employment as a result of the Environmental Planning Act which precludes commerce and industry from absorbing the natural growth in the labour force as it wishes to. By this I mean that there is a ratio of employment, Black to White in factories and even as in some industries where Coloureds have been doing certain work and they are no longer available, it is not possible to replace them by Blacks or you are required to.. or you should or have to employ more Blacks in a ratio in order (30 to keep going and of course, because of the restrictions, this cannot/..

cannot be done, which creates unemployment. The provision in the Industrial Conciliation Act which effectively allows trade unions to place ratio limitations on the employment of Blacks. The Minister of Labour when speaking at an annual general meeting of one of the trade union organisations said that he found it particularly disturbing that whilst there was a shortage of motor mechanics, the provisions of that particular trade union precluded White mechanics from training Black mechanics and he asked the trade union to put its house in order, because it was obviously necessary and that is the sort of thing that gave rise to this point of ours. (10

Has the trade union put its house in order, following the recommendation of the Minister? --- I can't answer that sir, I don't know.

You don't know. --- Job Reservation legislation which further restricts the choice of employers. And Influx control and restrictions place on freedom of movement which inhibits the utilisation of Black labour where it is most needed. These are the points we feel should be given to..particular point under this heading of employment opportunities. And I have underlined the next paragraph which is the only one here. The above restrictions not only have a direct effect on the employment of Blacks per se, but also give rise to frustration and deep resentment and a lack of commitment to the system overall. And this we have found very definitely in our observations throughout those areas where we have made investigations. And our recommendations on these particular points therefore are: Progressive freedom of movement to be allowed in order that ultimately orderly freedom of movement may result and I would like to stress that it is the progressive/.. (20 (30

gressive freedom of movement. One can't just throw these things over over-night, we would only have chaos that way. The relevant legislation be amended or repealed to allow individual business organisations to decide for themselves on the employment of individuals without reference to race. A very important one because as I will point out a little while later, there is a very big need for this. Thirdly, opportunities be created for employees of all races to be able to negotiate with employers on a similar basis to the present situation as that for Whites, and on this point, we do submit that if in this time of reasonable approach, the ability to speak to reasonable Black voices, is the best time to negotiate because we can negotiate the equivalent of trade unions from strength in a moderate climate, whereas if we wait for confrontation the position becomes very different. Insofar as training facilities are concerned, 2.4. on page 9, if you go to page 10 in the centre - job reservation legislation led to the alarming situation where 40,000 unfilled vacancies in April..will you please make a correction My Lord, from 1976 to 1975 it was a mistype, were reserved for Whites. Now I am sure you will say that that is a very wide, drastic statement but it is official information taken from page 20 of the yellow book which is the Manpower Survey done by the Government in April 1975 and those 40,000 unfilled vacancies are spread over male and female situations. And therefore ASSOCOM recommends in this respect that additional training facilities be provided as a matter of urgency, particularly in urban areas where a great need exists and that immediate effective steps should also be taken to align supply and demand of labour to existing opportunities regardless of race. Page 11. The role of the Black businessman and professional man. In the centre, the only/..

only part I have marked here. At the present moment Black traders are subjected to a set of restrictions different to those imposed on White businessmen. And we refer here to Regulation R764 in Government Gazette 5108 of the 7th May, 1976 - Appendix B. And I think I would just like with your permission, to highlight these particular differences in opportunities. Inter alia, the Black trader is restricted to conducting business only in proclaimed Black urban areas. In addition, a priori residential qualifications are enforced, including the definition of being registered in the area for (10 15 years. He is limited to trade on one site only and.. this was prepared in August, 1976, and I submit that there may be an amendment to this, they may have been permitted to trade in more than one area, so I will not be dogmatic on that point.

Thank you. --- But he has a choice of trading in only 24 types of business categories, compared to Whites being allowed to trade in 55 categories. Of course in each case, one must be perfectly fair, one of the categories is "general dealer" and a general dealer today covers a multitude of.. shall I say opportunities. (20

If I remember rightly, one of the categories is an attorney and there is no provision for advocates, but we won't worry about that at this stage, shall we. --- Yes. The next paragraph I think is of significance, also on page 11. Although the 30-year leasehold system and the more recent introduction of an..and I have underlined this - indefinite period of leasehold are welcomed, a large measure of insecurity still exists. Now I would like to enlarge on this for the simple reason that not being either an attorney or an advocate I think that one could have a lot of play with the term "indefinite period" (30 does it mean a period that goes on endlessly, does it mean

a period that is so indefinite that you can say tomorrow it is finished. And this I think is of some significance because in spite of the statements made, that the 30-year leasehold system was changed to an indefinite period of leasehold in point of fact neither applies at the moment. In order to get occupation on a site in a Black township the African still requires a site permit and the site permit can be withdrawn at 24-hours notice, and it is the intention of my Association to ask for clarification on this, because we know what the Government's intention is, we are in full agreement with the Government's intention, but it must be possible of being put into effect. On page 12 in our recommendations - all professional persons..(intervenes).

(10)

Shall we first read the recommendations further up? ASSOCOM recommends that the Black trader..? --- Oh, yes. ..recommends that the Black trader should be subjected to no more and no less restrictions than the White trader. His choice of licences should be extended to those issued to White traders with the exception of fire-arms and explosives and I think anybody would go with that. The right of ownership both in land and fixed assets should be extended to full and unconditional ownership rights. Now that has been stressed previously here and we underline that request.

(20)

You are referring to the evidence of the first two witnesses? --- Yes.

Right. --- Institutions such as the Bantu Investment Corporation should extend capital loan facilities to traders in urban areas. And the changes we recommend vis-a-vis the professional man, namely that all professional persons who are registered with the appropriate approved professional body, be allowed, if they so wish, to practice. Consequently, the regulations/..

(30)

regulations applicable to medical practitioners, lawyers and advocates as per Regulation R764 should be extended to all professions. With My Lord's permission I just added those extra ones in for Dr. Yutar's benefit. Housing on page 13, which I think has been very adequately covered..(intervenes).

Yes, is there anything..(intervenes). --- This afternoon.

Have you anything new to add to what has been said by Mrs. Bodman and Mr. du Toit? --- Only one paragraph sir, in the centre of page 13. On the other hand, ASSOCOM has established that the lack of housing facilities in the urban (10 areas governed by the Bantu Administration Boards has grown in the past five years to alarming proportions. And to support that there is an Appendix C for your information.

That speaks for itself? --- Yes. On page 14 our recommendations regarding housing: As a matter of priority attention should be given to the planning and construction of new homes in urban areas, and secondly, this I have underlined and underline again: Full right of ownership should be extended on properties including the site, as leasing is a restrictive form of ownership and legally awkward. 2.7. (20 Transport. I could digress here but I know time is of value but I think transport or the lack of transport or the inadequacy of the transport is one of the major points of irritation.

Well, I propose to lead evidence early next month that the survey done in Soweto lists transport as problem No. 1. --- I would go with that sir.

So you have dealt with it, I think perhaps if we just dealt with the recommendations..(intervenes). --- If I might just mention two points, I am keeping this very short. The interests of both commerce and industry as well as those of the daily (30 worker and the wellbeing of the community at large, public transport/..

transport which is of vital importance to our national economy and continued growth, must be able to provide a service which enables the labour force to travel expeditiously between its home area and place of employment. This is important for the simple reason that the Black man has no choice of his place of residence. He is told where to live and therefore he is forced to travel sometimes long distances to his place of employment and it is obviously only common sense that there should not be a third irritant added to the mixture.

We have led evidence that in some cases they have got (10
to get up as early as 4 o'clock in order to reach their place of employment at 8 o'clock and by the time they come to their work, after travelling for four hours they are rather weary and worn out, and that is what you want to combat? --- We would agree to that and the recommendations - the system of allocating transport licences should be reviewed and effective steps taken to allow free competition between the railways, various bus companies and taxis. Proposed transport fare increases should be thoroughly considered before implementation and its consequences closely looked at. Consultation (20
between transport operators and representatives of the commuters is absolutely essential. Urgent attention be given to improving the standard of transportation services in order to provide commuters with a reliable, speedy, efficient, frequent and flexible transport system. And I would like to add something in here sir, which is very important and that is if we may take Pretoria as a case in point and possibly other people have said this, if they have, do stop me because I don't want to take your time up unnecessarily.

It is quite in order. --- But our main labour force (30
comprises 50,000 daily workers coming in from BophutaTswana
and/..

and they are required to travel from Bophuthatswana My Lord to our accepted border, if I may use that term, where they have to get out of those buses and into another bus. They then are brought into Pretoria where 20,000 debus at corner of Prinsloo and Blood Streets, 6,000 at the hospital, 5,000 Capital Park and 2,000 elsewhere in the heartlands. From there they have to get to their places of work. Those who get off at Blood and Potgieter Streets are fortunate in that there are additional bus services. Those who get off at Capital Park and at the hospital have no such services and they therefore have to use taxis or walk. The additional fare each way for the Blood Street/Potgieter Street debuses is 10c each way, 20c a day five days a week, a Rand extra out of their pocket. Now there are two organised transporters operating, one operates from the border into these points and the other operates from Mamelodi and the internal services. The one coming in made an approach to the Transvaal Transportation Board for permission to extend their service so that they could drop the commuters at their place of work and pick them up there and bring them back. And for that they would charge an additional 10c per week, a saving to the commuter of 90c per week. The application was turned down and an appeal was made to the National Board and it was also turned down and the thinking seemed to be...was that this would be a question of competition, in other words, if the one bringing them in went on a little further, the one working in the centre of town might suffer some reverses but I submit to you that surely the interests of the commuter must be paramount and that the other considerations should be secondary. On page 16..(intervenes).

..after your second recommendation evidence has been led in this court, commuters complaining that they were not

consulted/..

consulted directly. --- That is correct.

Although their elected leaders were, but they were not informed. We have led that evidence. --- Yes.

Right. --- On the social problems and recreational amenities, page 16, 2.8. I have only underlined two points. Firstly, family life and the importance of family life to the Black community cannot be overstressed - it is possibly more vital to the emerging Blacks during this intense period of social transition than it is for more settled modern White society. They have got a terrific period of adjustment and family life must form a basis on which they can build. And the second-last paragraph: Two basic factors contribute to the breaking up of family life (a) the migratory labour system and (b) Influx control. Now insofar as influx control is concerned, basically we believe that it cannot be done away with but certainly not overnight but I have gone on record making this statement that the operation should be simplified, the whole concept should be simplified, the number of authorities that have got to deal with it, should be consolidated and this would not only make life easier for the Blacks who are subject to influx control, but would also have I submit a distinct saving in the money spent on this particular item. (10) (20)

Mr. Goodwin, you say you have gone on record as having made that statement. Have you perhaps addressed any such request to the authorities? --- No, I supported publicly a statement made by another body.

And perhaps..(intervenes). --- You may have a copy of that if you wish.

Yes, perhaps it might be advisable if you were to address that recommendation of yours to the relative authorities. (30)

--- I shall do so.

Right/..

Right. --- No. 2 on page 17, personal security which has already been mentioned by people who have spoken before me, only three points. Urban Blacks often express fear for their lives and possessions. They also feel particularly vulnerable to police or official harassment and intimidation. They resent the lack of privacy and indignities forced upon them by living conditions.

Well, Mr. du Toit..(intervenes). --- Has amplified that, yes. Secondly, because influx control restricts a Black man in his choice of employment and place of residence (10 it often leads to confrontation with police and Bantu Administration officials. I think that has also been stressed, and thirdly, ASSOCOM has also established, through comments from works and liaison committees that many Blacks regard Bantu Administration officials as unsympathetic and rigid in their attitude. I would like to say in that respect that this is quite possible, but in my personal dealings with officials, in more cases than I can remember, I have found them to be dedicated, understanding, certainly long-suffering and out to do the best they can under certain very restrictive (20 legislations but anywhere My Lord, you will find people who wield the big stick and others who lead people on.

It is the old story Mr. Goodwin, of a little learning as the saying goes, but a little authority is a dangerous thing. --- Our recommendation then on page 18, wherever possible relevant legislation and the application of influx control regulations be motivated by proper consideration and compassion for the welfare of family life and may we underline this, the dignity of the individual. And secondly, Black officials should replace Whites wherever possible especially in those (30 departments which deal directly with the Black public. I would/..

would not like to be asked to amplify that. 3. Crime and environment, which was mentioned by one of your previous speakers here, sir. I think if we just take the ten main headings. The accelerating crime rate is attributed to several causes: Unemployment, which had been mentioned; overcrowding which has been mentioned, disrupted family life, similarly; lack of recreation facilities, entertainment amenities, social venues and educational stimulus; alcoholism and drunkenness; Prostitution; Inadequate police protection and insufficient police stations, although I would like to go (10 on record too that we think that..I just think of the police stepping in the other day in the floods and going to great lengths and doing all they can to help the Blacks and I think that we should look at both sides of the coin, if we are going to get a balanced view, but there must in a large place like Soweto with a million official and I don't know how many unofficial inhabitants, always be inadequate police protection. We haven't got enough people..police in the country.

Of course that is a complaint even in the White areas (20 as well. --- That is correct.

They want a bobby on the beat. --- Inadequate street lighting and that I think is a very important one, inadequate or non-existent telephone services and Mr. Gosse mentioned the emergence of a social strata known as the "third class pass". And our recommendations as far as these are concerned is not only should townships be made safer, but that the quality of the town planning be upgraded, that point was made earlier. Amenities such as electricity and a telephone service are imperative and recreational facilities could substantially (30 improve the quality of life. Restrictions on private entrepreneurs/..

entrepreneurs should be litted to allow them to provide inter alia, adequate cultural, recreational, education and social facilities. On the question of education which is the next heading, I have only marked one paragraph which is at the top of page 20. The present system of education is not of a nature which would best equip people to earn a living and satisfy job opportunities. We submit that we have four Black universities, we should have more Black trade schools because we need artisans, we need agricultural technicians, we need people who can produce from the ground (10 to feed the people who work on construction for their own people. Maybe, I say maybe the direction of the education is wrong, certainly what is being offered to Blacks at the moment is not found acceptable to them and I do suggest that we should give consideration to that. And ASSOCOM recommends then that most urgent attentions should be given to the training of teachers at all levels and it should be facilitated by establishing training colleges in urban areas. Improved salary scales in conditions of employment should be considered immediately in order that trained teachers are not lost to the (20 profession by their being offered better rewarding jobs in commerce and industry and further..(intervenes).

There of course is a difficulty that we experience even in the..amongst the White..(intervenes). --- Whites as well, yes. And further the system of education in subjects taught should be re-examined with the view to equipping school leavers with suitable and useful knowledge to either embark on further training or start work immediately in commerce and industry. This should be done in consultation with Black educationists and other parties concerned. And the final point 2.10. I think (30 it is the final one. Communication and consultation and we do/..

do think that this is a very important one. At present the Urban Bantu Councils serve only in an advisory capacity to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. In addition, there is no direct Black representation on Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Such representation would enhance the credibility and effectiveness of decisions taken by and made by the Boards. That then, sir is the gist of our written submission. If there are any points you would care to have cleared up, I am at your disposal or if they are more technical I have very competent people in my delegation. (10

My Lord, I have indicated to Mr. Goodwin and his colleagues that we would deal with this report in a manner that we have and that I would hand in this report as an exhibit and I formally do so as EXHIBIT 268, and in view of the nature of this report I have also arranged for a copy to be made available to the Bantu Administration, so that they can read it at leisure and deal with it when they come to give their evidence later in the year. I don't think we need worry about the appendices you have referred to that. I think they speak for themselves and they support what you say. Is there anything you would like to say in addition to what you have read out, Mr. Goodwin? (20

--- I have no comments, sir.

I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. --- Thank you, My Lord.

DR. YUTAR: My Lord, that concludes the evidence for today.

SUBMISSION BY ASSOCOM ON THE REMOVAL/RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON BANTU TRADING RIGHTS IN URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS handed in as part of EXHIBIT NO. 268.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS

COMMISSION ADJOURNS UNTIL 18/2/1977

(30