- (b) Any concoction which though called by another name is substantially similar to any of the concoctions named in paragraph (a); or
- (c) Any concoction (other than Kaffir beer) produced by the fermentation of any substance, the consumption of which would, in the opinion of the Governor-General be prejudicial to the health and well being of the people and which he may specify by proclamation in the Gazette.

13. SALE TO AND POSSESSION OF YEAST OR MALT BY NATIVES

Section 123

- (1) No person shall supply to any Native :-
- (a) yeast in the forms commonly known as baker's yeast, brewery yeast, or whisky yeast, or any other yeast in liquid form; or
- (b) yeast in any other form, or any other substance or thing, adapted or in the opinion of the Governor-General adaptable for the production of any alcoholic concoction, which the Governor-General may specify by proclamation in the Gazette; or
- (c) malt in any form other than malted Kaffir corn.
- (2) In respect of any yeast, malted Kaffir corn or any other substance or thing adapted, or in the opinion of the Minister adaptable, for the production of any alcoholic concoction, the supply of which to Natives is not prohibited in terms of sub-section (1), the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, limit the quantity which at any one time or during any specified period may be supplied to or possessed by any Native; and may make such regulations as he may deem necessary to give effect to any such limitation.
- (3) In respect of any yeast the supply of which to Natives is prohibited in terms of subsection (1) the Governor-General may make regulations not inconsistent with any provision of this section for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:—
 - (a) The regulation and restriction of the importation, exportation, transshipment, conveyance, transmission, keeping, sale, supply or use;
 - (b) the licensing of sales, and the classes of persons to whom such licenses may be issued;
 - (c) the keeping of registers and other records of sales, the form and manner of keeping of such registers or records and the particulars to be entered therein.
 - (d) the restriction of the quantities which may be sold.
 - (e) the prohibition or restriction of purchase or possession including the granting of permits for purchase or possession; and
 - (f) the penalties which may be imposed for contraventions of such regulations. Any prohibition or restriction imposed in any such regulation may be made applicable either generally or in respect of a particular class of person.
- (4) No Native shall purchase or have in his possession any yeast or other substance or thing, the supply of which to any Native is made unlawful by sub-section (1), or purchase malt in any form, or purchase or possess any yeast or other substance or thing in contravention of any limitation made or regulation issued under sub-section (2).

B. KAFFIR BEER

Making, possession and supply of Kaffir beer in urban areas.

Section 124

The brewing, manufacture, introduction, sale supply or possession of kaffir beer in any urban area shall be unlawful save by the persons and in the circumstances permitted by sections 21 and 23 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923 (Act No. 21 of 1923) and by this Act.

Brewing and drinking of kaffir beer on land outside urban or schedule Native areas.

Section 125

(1) Save as provided in this or the last preceding section or in section one hundred and twenty-seven (consumption on certain premises or near certain works) or one hundred and twenty-eight, no brewing or drinking of Kaffir beer shall take place at any place which in terms of any law is a private location or upon the land outside any area which under any law has been or may hereafter be scheduled or declared as a Native area.

(2) With the consent of the European owner or occupier of land situated outside an urban area, or in the case of Crown land or land occupied by the Government outside any such area, and not being land which under any law has been or may hereafter be scheduled or declared as a Native area, with the consent of the magistrate of the district or of any Native commissioner or assistant commissioner, Kaffir beer may be brewed on such land by the Native occupier of any hut thereon in such quantities as may be reasonably required and consumed by himself and his family, if any, and which shall be fixed by the permit giving the consent.

BEER DRINKING ASSEMBLIES

Section 126

At any place outside an urban area or area scheduled or declared under any law as a Native area, no Kaffir beer shall be consumed at any assembly of three or more persons, not being inmates of the kraal or Native homestead at which the assembly takes place, unless a permit for such assembly has been issued by the Magistrate or a Native Commissioner or Assistant Native Commissioner or member of the police in charge of a police post or station. Such permit shall in the case of private land not be given save with the consent of the European owner or occupier thereof, and shall not authorise any sale of Kaffir beer. A "beer drink" is a gathering of Natives for the purpose of drinking beer. If visitors are offered a drink and no evidence of intention to assemble for that purpose, there is no "beer drink" in terms of the law.

R. v. van der Walt 1928. E.D.C.

Brewing and consumption of Kaffir beer upon premises of certain employers, and sale of Kaffir beer at or near certain works.

Section 127

- (1) The Minister may by notice in the Gazette, either generally in respect of any province or any district, or particularly in respect of any mine or works as those terms are defined in section two of the Mines and Works Act, 1911 (Act No. 12 of 1911) authorise the brewing and consumption on the premises, mines or works, of any employer regularly employing and housing more than fifty Natives or Coloured employees, of reasonable quantities of Kaffir beer to be supplied gratis by the employer to such employees. The powers exercisable under sub-sections (4) and (5) of section ninety-six may mutatis mutandis be exercised in respect of any employer or the supply of any Kaffir beer under this sub-section.
- (2) In the Province of Natal, in places situated outside any urban area and not included in any scheduled or declared Native area under any law, the Minister may, subject to such conditions as to quality, quantity sold, place of consumption, time of sale, price, revocation of the licence or any other matter whatsoever as he may determine, and upon payment of such fees as he may fix, grant a licence to any person which shall be for a period not exceeding twelve months, to sell Kaffir beer at or within one mile of any such mine or of any coal by-product works.

STATE KAFFIR BEER HOUSES IN PRETORIA AND WITWATERSRAND MUNICIPALITIES

Section 128

- (1) In the Municipalities of Pretoria and Johannesburg and in any other urban area upon the Witwatersrand, the Governor-General may, by proclamation in the Gazette, declare that, from and after the date specified and subject to the conditions prescribed therein, the Minister of Justice or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General may assign the administration of this section, may authorise the establishment and carrying on of one or more Kaffir beer houses at which, without licence under this Act or any other law, there may be sold directly by the State to Natives Kaffir beer in reasonable quantities, for consumption on the premises.
- (2) The said Minister may from time to time, in respect of the supply of Kaffir beer at any Kaffir beer house established under sub-section (1), make such appointments, issue such rules, and take such other steps as he may deem necessary for the purpose of controlling and regulating:—
 - (a) the brewing or manufacture of Kaffir beer for disposal,
 - (b) the quantites of Kaffir beer to be supplied and the conditions of supply,
 - (c) the preservation of order, and
 - (d) such other matters as may be necessary for the better carrying out of the purposes of this section.

When sale of Kaffir beer is unlawful:-

Section 129—Save as provided in Section one hundred and twenty four, sub-section (2) of section one hundred and twenty seven and section one hundred and twenty eight, the sale of Kaffir beer shall be unlawful.

Kaffir beer is tested by the ordinary senses of taste, smell and sight. Once a substance is determined to be liquor it is regarded as of description by which it is generally known.

14. METHYLATED SPIRIT MAY NOT BE SOLD TO OR POSSESSED BY A NATIVE

Section 130

(1) No person shall supply methylated spirit to any Native, and no Native shall obtain in any manner whatever or be in possession of any methylated spirit.

Section 134 prohibits the introduction of liquor or Kaffir beer into any location, village or hostel under the Native Urban Areas Act, 1923, or into a scheduled Native area, private location, or area in Native communal tenure, unless the person concerned holds a written authority from a magistrate, or is certified as a minister of religion, and it also prohibits the possession except as stated, of any liquor in such place.

APPENDIX III

MEMORANDUM: KAFFIR BEER: DOMESTIC BREWING AT NEW BRIGHTON LOCATION PORT ELIZABETH

By J. P. McNamee, Superintendent of New Brighton Location

The location is divided into two areas, in one of which brewing is allowed under permit and in the other area there is total prohibition. This has resulted in church Natives and those opposed to beer drinking occupying for the most part the "dry" area, while beer-drinking Natives have drifted into the area in which beer is permitted. In this way, both types of people are able to reside under the conditions they desire.

The area in which brewing is permitted is sub-divided into three sections, in only one of which brewing is permitted at one time. Each householder in one of these sections receives, on application, a permit to brew eight gallons a day for six days, no beer being permitted in the other two sections during that week. In other words, a householder, after brewing during one week, does not brew during the following two weeks. On Sundays no beer is permitted anywhere.

It might be suggested that the quantity of beer allowed could be reduced and that house-holders be permitted to brew every day. There are several good reasons against this, namely:

- (a) The time, trouble and cost of fuel expended in making, say, three gallons is equal to that expended in making eight gallons;
- (b) A Native does not like to drink beer alone; he prefers to do so in company with his friends. Eight gallons is, therefore, not an excessive quantity, as it is usually shared with visitors from the areas in which brewing is not permitted during that week;
- (c) It would be impossible to give the present strict control and supervision exercised by the headmen, as the beer-brewing area to be supervised would be increased three-fold;
- (d) The Native residents have never desired the change.

As stated previously the system is giving every satisfaction, not only to the majority of the Native inhabitants, but to the local authoritity and to the Administration. For years past there has been little disorderliness, riotous behaviour or crimes of violence. Drunkenness in Native urban locations is reported to be on the increase. Under the present system of brewing, it has definitely decreased at New Brighton as the following figures, taken from the records of the local South African Police station prove:

Prosecutions	for	drunkenness	1928—58
,,,,	,,	,,	1929—41
,,	,,	,,	1930—44
,,	,,	,,	1931—41
,,	,,	,,	1932—30
"	,,	,,	1933—20
			1034_16

It is now held that, notwithstanding the power conferred upon the local authority under Section 23 (3) (k) of Act 21 of 1923, continuance of the above system is not possible in view of the Minister's notice published as prescribed under Section 20 (3). The Minister's powers appear to be restricted under this section in that his notice must apply to the whole of the location area. An amendment to Section 20 (3) is necessary.

It must be realised that the system described above is not in an experimental stage, but has been in practice here for more than twenty years, although not strictly lawful.

HEADMEN: NEW BRIGHTON LOCATION

There are six headmen under a chief-headman, all of whom are whole-time officials. Each headman is allocated a specified ward for which he is responsible and in which he is required to reside.

A Headman, although vested with powers of a special constable, is not looked upon by the residents as a policeman; he is addressed by the residents as *Isibonda*. This term in *isi-Xosa* is usually applied to a selected leader upon whom the rest rely for support; the same term is used for the outside upright supporting posts used in the construction of a Native hut. Headmen's duties are as follows:

Headmen-Duties of

- (a) Reside in their respective wards and maintain good order and cleanliness therein.
- (b) Settle disputes, quarrels, etc., occurring among the residents in the ward.
- (c) Have a knowledge of all residents and their families and keep a register of such.
- (d) See that no person resided therein without a residential card.
- (e) After the 14th of each month call upon all persons who are in arrear with rent-payments or who have not paid current rent and instruct such persons to make their payments at the revenue office.
- (f) Furnish all information required by the Administration from time to time regarding residents in ward.
- (g) Suppress illicit liquor traffic and prevent as far as possible stolen goods and merchandise being brought into the location.
- (h) Daily (including Sundays and all public holidays) one headman is on duty at the office for the purpose of receiving reports as provided for under Section 42 of the regulations.

APPENDIX IV LIQUOR LAWS, 1925—1932 (1)

	PROSECUTIONS.								LED.			Cor	NVICTION	JS.				L. CED.	ed.	CHARGE	E WITHDRAWN BY		d.			ed.	
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				14,001				6,995	954	28,955	,		13,773						28,504	370	_	11	59	_	5	4	2
		4,904						7,260	1,058	28,486			12,838				7,228	,	28,119	275	1	9		1	2	5	3
1928		5,027				563		7,350	1,088	29,724							,	1,080	29,421	209	2	1	84	-	2	1	4
				13,151				9,003	953	30,656			13,006				8,945		30,348	204	_			-	1	7	1
				15,078		472		7,933	930	31,247	,		14,940				7,888		30,946		2	- 2			4	2	2
				14,728		414		6,355	883	28,416			14,589	969			6,318	877		184	_	2		1	2	-	4
1932		4,654	239	15,058	1,044	266	9	6,143	824	28,237	4,603	237	14,913	1,027	265	9	6,111	818	27,983	168	3	3	80	-	_	1	2
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1926		611	107	323	334	33	4	226	46	1,684	509	85	277	288	23	3	195	39	1,419	218	5 =	4	. 38	-	-	5	_
1927		681		319	212	54	9	226	47	1,650	584	82	260	182	36	6	198	40	1,388	207	3 5	2	47	-	1	5	-
1928		791	119	363	308	51	10	291	77	. 2,010	675	96	292	265	39	8	257	63	1,695		-	1	58	_	-	4	-
1929			122	238	231	50	20	321	82	1,797	625	102	188	207		18	294	67	1,539	206	-	-	50	-	-	2	7-4
1930		980	196	298	280	27	13	472	137	2,403	837	153	248	255	21		430	121	2,076	285	2 =	1	36	-	_	4	1
1931		583		146	164	25	9	304	75	1,431	510	98	119	137	19	8	273	65	1,229	168	-	-	34	-	-	-	3-3
1932		739	189	227	306	39	13	328	186	2,027	648	149	205	280	27	9	291	166	1,775	207		-	44	-	-	1	-
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1926		94	16	104	59	7	1	60	42	383	65	14	84	53	7	1	49	33-	306	70	_	4	7	_		_	1
1927		80	14	160	98	7	_	105	67	531	59	10	139	78	7		87	55	435	79	_	_	17	-	-	_	
1928		91	23	38	35	1	_	41	21	250	59	18	33	31	1	_	33	16	191	56	-	_	3	_	-	-	-
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1930		65	9	5	7	5	_	26	19	136	45	5	4	7	2	_	23	11	97	30	_	-	9	-	_	-	_
1931		55	22	-	3	2	_	12	6	100	38	15	_	3	2		10	5	73	20		-	7	-	-	-	-
1932		117	36	7	7	3	_	34	21	225	91	30	6	7	3	-	30	17	184	41	_	-		_	_	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Kindly supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics.

APPENDIX V LIQUOR LAWS, WITWATERSRAND, 1925—1933 (1)

	PROSECUTIONS.								•	CAL	Convict									.ged.	CHARGE WITHDR		HDRAWN BY	d.			led.
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1927		1,605		6,006		9	-	296	88	8,717			5,918	10.00	9	_	293	86	8,590	109	_		10	_		6	
1928		1,763		6,835		26	1	323	131	9,811			6,776		26	1	317	130	9,729	74		1	12	1	2	2	1
1929		2,051		7,150		30	_	381	88	10,273	2,030	109	7,102		30	_	379	88	10,193	65		1	7	-	_	_	-
1930		2,257		9,214		29		532	134	12,779	2,223	118	9,158		29	_	527	134	12,679	77	_		11 20	-	-	4	_
1931		1,865		9,662		34	1	508	148	12,808	1,849	103	9,598		34	1			12,713	88				-	1	2	-
		1,682		10,448	545	21	_	606	181	13,630	1,668	146	10,378		21	_	601		13,530	75		2	6	-	1	_	-
1933		1,974	131	11,979	657	41	-	845	227	15,861	1,951	123	11,907		47	****	838		15,739	73		1	23 44	_	_	_	
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1926		340	92	112		13	4	28	13	824	288	73	99	194	7	3	20	11	695			3	_	_	1	13	1
1927		350	79	114		23	4	25	12	732	309	66	89	106	13	1	22	11	617	99			12		_	14	
1928		374	89	103		23	4	37	13	744	337	77	78	91	14	2	34	13	646	86			11		_	4	_
1929		460	95	61	90	27	7	27	32	799	408	80	47	81	23	5	26	24	694	85			19		_	1	
1930		639		96		10	7	43	48	1,128	572	128	79	113	8	6	35	40	981		_		11		-	1	_
1931		401		69	66	13	7	27	31	719	360	83	62	57	8	6	25	27	628	77	-		14			2	1
1932		585			219	25	12		114	1,393	526	139	151	209	19	8	86	99		141	_	_	14			_	_
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1931		12	14	-	-	1	-	_	3	30	9	9	_	-	1	_		3	22	7			-	1	_	_	-
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⁽¹⁾ Kindly supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics.

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