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Extract from the Transvaler: Friday 6th February, 1959.

CLOSE THE BEERHALLS.

REQUEST BY BUSINESS MEN TO DEPUTY MINISTER.

U.P. COUNCIL BY-PASSED.

Johannesburg business men and industrialists have made a direct approach to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development for the summary closing of the Bantu Beerhalls in the European areas of the city.

They have by-passed the U.P.-controlled City Council, who notwithstanding years of pressure has not done anything to solve the problem. A written request for the immediate closing of the Bantu Beerhals has been made to Mr. F.E. Mentz by business men and industrialists in the vicinity of the Beerhalls. Mr. Mentz is also the Chairman of the Departmental Committee appointed to assist the Johannesburg City Council in solving its problems.

DESPERATE.

"The action of the business men and industrialists is an indication of how desperate the public is regarding the Johannesburg City Council", stated Mr. Eben Cuyler, the leader of the Nationalist Party Group in the Council, in an interview. "It indicates how out of touch this Party is with the views of its citizens".

Mr. Cuyler said that it was some considerable time that the City Council had been pressed to remove the beerhalls. The threat to the security of the Europeans in their own areas caused by these "spots" was already brought to the notice of the City Council by a United Party M.P.C. in 1955.

NOTHING BEEN DONE.

At that time, Mr. E. Cuyler said, Mr. C.J.H. Patmore, M.P.C., the leader of the United Party group in the Council received a similar request, also from business men and industrialists in the vicinity of the beerhalls, and this request was handed in to the Council. The City Council, however, did nothing to solve the pressing problem except to agree in principle to the decentralization of the beerhalls, thus Mr. Cuyler.

Apart from the movement within its own circle, the Nationalist Party group for some considerable time has considered the removal of the beerhalls. The police have objected to the presence of Bantu Beerhalls in the European areas and the Mayor of the City associates himself with the police plan - And up to the present, nothing has been done, thus Mr. Cuyler.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGER WANT ANOTHER FOUR BEERHALLS.

It also proves how wisely the Government acted when it appointed the Mentz Committee, he said.

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Yesterday at the meeting of the Council's Non-European Affairs Committee, no decision in regard to the beerhalls was taken. The matter was, however, discussed. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. P. Lewis (U.P.) and the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, expressed themselves in favour of the decentralization of the beerhalls. They want another four beerhalls - all in the European area - two they reckon should be situated in the central area, one in the vicinity of the Crown Mines, near the Main Reef Road, and a fourth near the Kazerne parking grounds, in close proximity to the Market.

Some of the U.P. members of the Committee, however, pointed out that public opinion demanded drastic action. The opinion was expressed that the beerhalls should be closed on Sundays (they are open from 12 noon to 3.30 p.m. on Sundays).

Mr. Cuyler, who is a member of the Committee said that the Nationalist Party Group would do everything in its power to have the Bantu beerhalls removed from the European area as soon as possible.

The decentralization of the beerhalls in the European area merely meant that the "sore" would be extended, thus Mr. Cuyler. From the United Party side it was submitted that kaffirbeer was looked upon by the Bantu as food, and it was necessary for them to have it daily - also because it was their traditional drink.

Mr. Cuyler in reply stated that some 80,000 to 100,000 Bantu elsewhere in Johannesburg only received this "food" once a week, and yet they survived.

At the Committee meeting there was considerable difference of opinion between the U.P. members as to the possible line of action. The U.P. Caucus also discussed the matter yesterday, and it is expected that the matter will be discussed by the General Purposes Committee, which is considered the policy making committee of the Council.

Europeans cannot obtain liquor in public bars on Sundays.

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HGD/WVS
6.2.59.

EXTRACT FROM ..... Die Transvaler .....

DATED ..... 6th February 1959. .....

SLUIT DIE BIERSALE!

Versoek van Sakemanne aan Adjunk-Minister

V.P.-STADSRAAD OOR DIE HOOF GESIEN

JOHANNESBURGSE SAKEMANNE en nyweraars het hulle regstreeks tot die adjunk-Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling gewend vir die summiere sluiting van Bantoe-biersale in blanke stadsdele.

Hulle het die V.P.-beheerde stadsraad, wat ondanks jare lange aandrang nog niks aan die probleem gedoen het nie, in hul vertoë oor die hoof gesien.

'n Versoekskrif vir die onmiddellike sluiting van die Bantoe-biersale is deur sakemanne en nyweraars in die omgewing van die biersale aan mnr. F. E. Mentz gerig. Hy is ook voorsitter van die departementele komitee wat die Johannesburgse stadsraad help om sy probleme te probeer oplos.

Wanhopig

„Die optrede van die sakemanne en nyweraars is 'n aanduiding van hoe wanhopig die mense oor die stadsraad is," het mnr. Eben Cuyler, leier van die N.P.-groep in die raad, in 'n onderhoud gesê. „Dit toon hoe uit voeling hierdie party met die mening van sy burgers is."

Dit is van lankal af dat daar met die stadsraad gespook word om die biersale te verwyder, het mnr. Cuyler gesê. Die bedreiging van die veiligheid van blankes in hul eie gebiede deur hierdie „kolle" is in 1955 deur middel van 'n V.P.-L.P.R. onder die stadsraad se aandag gebring.

Doen Niks

Toe, het mnr. Cuyler gesê, het mnr. C. J. H. Patmore, L.P.R., leier van die V.P.-groep in die raad, 'n soortgelyke versoekskrif, ook van sakemanne en nyweraars in die omgewing van die biersale, by die stadsraad ingedien. Maar die stadsraad het niks aan hierdie dringende probleem gedoen nie — behalwe as om in beginsel te besluit tot die desentralisasie van biersale, aldus mnr. Cuyler.

Afgesien van die beweging in eie kring, bevwer die N.P.-groep hom lank reeds vir die verwydering van die biersale; die polisie het hul teen die aanwesigheid van Bantoe-biersale in blanke gebiede uitgespreek; en die burgemeester van die stad het hom met die polisieplan vereenselwig. En nog is niks konkreets gedoen nie, het mnr. Cuyler gesê.

● (Vervolg op bladsy 7)

EXTRACT FROM ..... DIE TRANSVALER .....

DATED ..... 6TH FEBRUARY 1959. .....

● Vervolg van bl. 1

Voorsitter en Bestuurder wil nog Vier Biersale in Stad Hê

Dit toon ook duidelik hoe verstandig die Regering was om die Mentz-komitee aan te stel, het hy gesê.

Op die vergadering van die stadsraad se komitee vir nie-blanke sake gister is daar geen besluit oor die biersale geneem nie. Die aangeleentheid is wel bespreek.

Die voorsitter van die komitee, mnr. P. Lewis (V.P.), en die bestuurder van die afdeling nie-blanke sake het hulle weer eens ten gunste van die desentralisasie van die biersale uitgespreek. Hulle wil nog vier biersale hê — almal in blanke gebiede. Twee, meen hulle, moet suid van die middestad wees, een in die omgewing van Crown Mines, naby die Hoofrifweg, en die vierde naby die Kazerneparkeergebied (nie ver van die mark af nie).

Van die V.P.-lede van die komitee het egter daarop gewys dat die openbare mening drastiese optrede regverdig. Die gedagte is uitgespreek dat die biersale op Sondae gesluit moet word (Sondae is hulle van 12-uur tot 3.30 nm. oop).

Mnr. Cuyler, wat lid van die komitee is, het kennis gegee dat die N.P.-groep hom ten volle sal beywer en alle mag tot sy beskikking sal gebruik om die Bantoe-biersale uit die blanke gebiede verskuif te kry en so gou as moontlik.

Die desentralisasie van die biersale in blanke gebiede beteken eenvoudig dat die „sweer" versprei word, het mnr. Cuyler gesê. Van V.P.-kant is aangevoer dat kafferbier deur die Bantoes as kos beskou word en dat dit 'n daaglikse noodsaaklikheid is — ook omdat dit tradisie is. Hierop het mnr. Cuyler geantwoord dat 80,000—100,000 Bantoes elders in Johannesburg net een maal per week hierdie „kos" kry en tog leef.

Op die komiteevergadering was daar onder V.P.-lede meningsverskil oor moontlike optrede. Die V.P.-koukus het gister oor die saak beraadslaag en dit sal vandag deur die komitee vir algemene sake — beskou as die beleidskomitee van die stadsraad — bespreek word.

● Blankes kan nie Sondae drank in openbare kantiene kry nie.

Notes used in address to May meeting of City Council

Reply to Cuyler:

1. Endeavour to regard this matter on its merits rather than as a Party issue.

2. Have also endeavoured to conduct the negotiations using the Post Office correspondence rather than the Press.

3. Unfortunate leakage when Cuyler gave information:
   Quote 1 - Mark Press extracts

4. Give brief history regarding Beerhalls:
   (a) Council's Resolutions of March 1957.
   (b) Delay in Government's reply.
   (c) Appointment of Mr. Greyvenstein,
   (d) Mr. Greyvenstein's Report - # not mentioned when called meeting.
   Quote 2 - Extract from Greyvenstein's Report.

   (e) Meeting with Mentz Committee on February 12th.
   (f) Approval of first two beer-gardens which could be erected within four months.
   (g) Subsequent decision by the Minister, apparently on 16th February, fixing 16th June as date for closing of the Beerhalls, apparently because two beer-gardens could be established by that time.
   (h) Minister's request to the Council in terms of Urban Areas Act. Minister has to approve of sites, appears to be no provision for withdrawal of that approval once granted, hence the request.
   (i) Council's request for investigation by Prof. Avril Malan Commission. Asked to investigate -
      (i) The possible effects of the closing of the three beerhalls by 16th June, 1959.
      (ii) The illicit sale of European liquor to natives in European areas.
      (iii) Sale of illicit liquor brews in shebeens.
      (iv) Best timing of the closing of the beerhalls, with a view to avoiding repercussions that are bound to flow from the simultaneous closing of the Central Beerhalls or their closing before adequate alternate facilities are available elsewhere.
      (v) What provision should be made for the supply of Kaffir Beer to natives lawfully residing in European areas and the hours of sale.
      (vi) The consideration of a reduction of rail fares to the native areas applicable on Sundays.
      (vii) Whether the Municipality should make facilities available for the supply to employers of native labour of Kaffir Beer for their employees.

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5. The reasons why the Council considers it inadvisable to close Beerhalls on 16th June -

   (a) It is common cause that some of the beerhalls are too large and that some are incorrectly sited, particularly the Central Beerhall.

   (b) Emphasise the difficulties which would occur if we closed the Central alone, as that patronage would then be transferred to the Mai Mai which could not cope.

   (c) The beer-gardens being established in the Bantu areas will not cater for the people who at present patronize the beerhalls, in particular the persons who patronize the beerhalls during the lunch session and the natives who are resident in the City.

   (d) Depriving the native people of a facility we have encouraged them to enjoy.

   (e) The food value of Kaffir Beer.

   (f) Can it be expected that habits built up over a period of years can be made to change over night?

   Qute number of patrons

   (g) Inevitable consequences of closing the beerhalls would be an increase in the shebeen traffic and the sale of illicit European liquor.

   Quote from Statements by Brig. du Plooy and Col. van den Berg.

6. Improvement of relationship between Police and N/Europeans.

7. The resentment which will be cause between the native and the white man in general and the Municipality in particular.

8. Financial effects of closing of the three beerhalls. Sales £30 000-0

9. What is present position regarding negotiations:

   (i) ~~Is~~ Minister's request still stands that the Beerhalls close on the 16th June.

   (ii) Minister agrees that supply of Kaffir Beer to employers of native labour should be investigated.

   (iii) The Minister has suggested that the Bantu living in the native residential areas can take their beer to their work from their residential areas (whether such beer would survive the journey and whether employers would agree to it being brought on their premises and provide storage facilities is doubtful).

   (iv) The question of train fares should be investigated.

   (v) The Minister has stated in a letter dated 11th November

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1958 that he had no objection to our further difficulties being discussed with the Under-Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, and this has been done and his report has been forwarded to the Minister and the Minister's reply is now awaited. The Minister has agreed to consider a personal interview when he has had an opportunity of investigating the representations made through the Under-Secretary.

10. What is public opinion?

In my opinion we should differentiate between the removal of incorrectly sited beerhalls which cause a danger, nuisance or inconvenience to the European population, and the supplu of kaffir beer to the natives.

Deal with incidents attributed to the Beerhalls. Amazed not more incidents. What would happen if European Bars catered for 5000 people.

Deal with public opinion as expressed to Mr. Greyvenstein, particularly that of the Police who, in their evidence to Mr. Greyvenstein, advocated that due regard be made to the needs of the thousands of natives who still are lawfully permitted to live and work in the European areas. The Police also quoted to Mr. Greyvenstein that they do not want the native to be deprived of his kaffir beer, but it is of primary importance that he should get sufficient kaffir beer in convenient surroundings where this would not cause danger, nuisance or inconvenience to the European population.

Are Natives part of it?

Shebeen Queens and illicit liquor dealers probably also form portion of public opinion, and there is no doubt that they welcome the suggestion that the patronage be transferred from the beerhalls to themselves.

Contrast drinking habits in shebeens with Beerhalls.

MOVE RESOLUTION:

THAT whereas the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has requested this Council to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls on the 16th June, and whereas the compliance with this request is still under negotiation with the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, this Council RESOLVES that such negotiations be continued

by the Non-European Affairs Committee of this Council subject to ratification of such negotiations in so far as is necessary by the Finance Committee of this Council.

THAT whereas the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has requested this Council to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls on the 16th June;

AND whereas the compliance with such request is still under negotiation with the Hon. the Minister, this Council resolves:

That the negotiations be continued and that, subject where necessary to the approval of the Finance Committee, the Non-European Affairs Committee be authorised to take any action it deems necessary in this regard, such action, however, to be reported to Council in due course.

STATEMENT REGARDING BEERHALLS MADE TO A MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1959.

I wish to make an announcement of public importance as the Council has now received a communication from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development regarding the future of the beerhalls in the central area.

The Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has now decided -

1. To request your Council to take immediate steps to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls as soon as possible, but in any event not later than 16th June, 1959.

2. To request that all Beerhalls situated in European areas be closed on Sundays with effect from the first Sunday immediately following 16th June, 1959.

3. To request your Council to proceed immediately with the erection of Bantu Beerhalls and Depots in the various ethnic group areas of the Johannesburg Bantu residential areas, and in such other parts of these residential areas where beer can be made readily accessible to the Bantu, such new Beerhalls and Depots to be sited in suitable places in consultation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

4. To advise that arrangements have been made with the South African Police to provide protection at and in the vicinity of the three beerhalls in question during the transition period before and immediately after the closing of the three beerhalls.

How do these requests fit in with the policy of this Council? The Resolutions taken by the Council at its Meeting held on the 26th March, 1957, were as follows:-

1. That the principle of establishing a number of small beergardens with off-sales facilities in the different Native locations, be accepted and that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, be authorised to proceed with the planning and siting of these amenities in conjunction with the 1957/58 estimates.

2. That the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, be authorised to inform the Secretary for Native Affairs that the Council accepts the necessity for removing the Central Beerhall and possibly some of the other municipal beerhalls now situate in the European areas, but that this step should only take place when beerhalls and off-sales depots have been established and are operating at Dube, Nancefield and at least two Native locations in the south-west complex.

3. That in order to prevent the emergence of shebeens in the central area, the Manager, Non-European Affairs

> Department, be authorised, in conjunction with other appropriate departments, to select and negotiate for the acquisition of two or three small beerhalls in predominantly industrial areas and that he be further authorised to make representations to the Native Affairs Department to obtain Government approval for this proposal, which, if necessary, could be on a temporary basis.

It will be seen from the Resolutions taken by the Council that the Council realised that the position was unsatisfactory, and that steps should be taken to remedy the position. Since those Resolutions were taken nothing has happened to change the Council's policy, and it may be asked why the Council has not implemented the Resolutions taken as long ago as March 1957. Those who are conversant with the administration of Non-European Affairs will realise the extent to which Government approvals have to be obtained before action can be taken.

In connection with the Resolutions taken in March 1957, these Resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary for Native Affairs on the 22nd May, 1957, and despite eight letters, spread over a period of ten months, asking for Ministerial approval to enable the Council to act, no reply was received to the Council's request. In June 1958 the Council was informed that the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs was appointing a Committee to see that the Government's policy was carried out in Johannesburg. One of the assurances given to that Committee was :

> "The Council accepts the principle that in certain cases hostels, beerhalls and other institutions and amenities in European areas should be abolished and replaced by similar facilities in native residential areas, and is prepared to co-operate with the Department of Native Affairs in giving effect to a practical programme for the implementation of the principle in Johannesburg."

In June 1958 the Council was advised that an investigation was being made by Mr. F. Greyvenstein, an Urban Areas Commissioner, into the question of the future existence of beerhalls outside the location areas. It was only on the 12th February, 1959, that the Council's representatives were given the opportunity of meeting the Mentz Committee to discuss the Council's Resolutions of the 26th March, 1957, and the report of Mr. F. Greyvenstein. I have given these facts as I think it should be known that the City Council has for a long time wanted to rectify the present abuses, but has not had the power to do so.

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The requests now made by the Hon. the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development do not coincide with the previous Resolutions of the Council in that

> The Council has, at this stage, only taken a Resolution that the Central Beerhall should be removed, and then only when the Dube, Nancefield and at least two beergardens are established in the native locations, and that in order to prevent the emergence of shebeens in the central area, two or three small beerhalls be established in predominantly industrial areas.

It now appears to be the policy of the Minister that no facilities are to be made available in the European areas for those of the native population who at present patronise the three beerhalls to be closed.

I can well remember when the establishment of the beerhalls was first mooted. A tremendous number of people reluctantly agreed to the establishment of beerhalls because of the prevalence, at that time, of shebeens, and the appalling quality of the liquor that was being sold to natives. It was felt that if the beerhalls were established at least the native population would be getting a drink of which the ingredients were known. It is a very real fear amongst Councillors that if the beerhalls are to be suddenly removed, there will be a tremendous increase in the illicit sale of european liquor to natives, and the emergence of shebeens at which vile concoctions will be sold.

The answer given to the Council in reply to this contention is that the Council's fears are unwarranted, as the Police will be able to deal effectively with this matter. One does not envy the Police their task. When one reads the evidence given to the Commission recently appointed to enquire into the sale of european liquors to natives, and statements from the Police made from time to time, a doubt remains as to whether the Police will, in fact, be able to do this.

There are a large number of the native population who are permanent residents in Johannesburg, such as the natives employed in domestic service, natives employed for cleaning services in buildings, and natives resident in Hostels within the European area. Is it reasonable to think that if these natives want a drink they will have to spend 1/10d., on train fare to Orlando, spend at least thirty minutes each way in

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in the train, to buy half a gallon of beer which costs a 1/-d.

The first beerhalls were established by the Municipality in 1938. In that time the consumption of beer has increased and is now 10,000,000 gallons per year. Large quantities of this beer are drunk during the lunch recess and after working hours. When this problem was being discussed with Mr. Greyvenstein, various bodies such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaansesakekamer and the Institute of Real Estate Agents recommended that definite steps should be taken to ensure that sufficient convenient facilities for the buying of kaffir beer are provided for the urban native. They maintained that if the native worker in Johannesburg is to be deprived of his kaffir beer during the lunch hour, it would greatly encourage sales of illicit liquor and concoctions, which already constitute an enormous problem for the Police and other authorities concerned.

I would now like to deal with the financial aspects of the Government's requests. When the Municipalities were given the monopoly of the sale of kaffir beer in their areas, the uses to which the profits could be put were restricted, and in the past two-thirds of the profits have been allocated to meeting the losses on sub-economic housing schemes and the provision of medical services, and one-third has been used for recreational and social welfare services. The beer profits over the last few years have been as follows:

1952/53		£239,835
1953/54		366,230
1954/55		283,787
1955/56		515,846
1956/57		525,100
1957/58		539,538
1958/59	(Estimate)	596,507

If these profits had not been available the Council, from its Rate Fund, would have had to subsidise the Native Revenue Account to a far greater extent than it has done; because of the increase in the beer profits and many other reasons the estimated deficit on the Native Revenue Account for 1952/53 of £420,445 was reduced to £348,612 and similarly

1953/54	Estimate	£267,121	Actual	£136,758
1954/55		335,312		170,858
1955/56		419,211		129,052
1956/57		685,550		214,700
1957/58		550,991		215,911
1958/59		503,798		
	Revised Estimate	345,459		

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I would be the last person to lay stress on the necessity to maintain the beerhalls for the sake of the profits, but it would be wrong for the public of Johannesburg to be left unaware of the financial repercussions as a result of the removal of the beerhalls from the central area. The losses on sub-economic housing cannot be wiped out over night, nor would one want to curtail medical services or recreational and welfare services. If, therefore, the European population want the beerhalls removed from European areas, there is no doubt in my mind that a much larger contribution will have to made from the Rate Fund to the Native Revenue Account, until such time as the beerhalls to be established in the native residential areas become operative.

My Committee is alive to the problems of the situation, and is looking for an answer which will meet the desires of the European population and of the Native population. It will give due consideration to the Government's requests, but wants to make it clear that the Native population which is legitimately in the European areas must be catered for. I also wish to emphasise that this Council regarded this matter as urgent two years ago, and would have been prepared to act then if it could have had co-operation from the Government.

PATRICK LEWIS

Chairman: Non-European
Affairs Committee
JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG:
February 24, 1959.

Post Office Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Friday:
March 6, 1959.

C. A. Heald, Esq.,
Post Office Box 384,
PRETORIA,
Transvaal.

Dear Mr. Heald:

Hearing that you were away in Cape Town I delayed sending you a copy of the letter I addressed to Mr. de Wet Nel on the 3rd March.

I do not know whether or not I am breaching etiquette in sending a copy of this letter to you, so I would like you to regard it as confidential.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

PL:mh
enc:

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Tuesday:
March 10, 1959.

The Hon. Secretary,
Women's Christian Temperance
Union of the Transvaal,
3, East Court,
56, Karl Street,
Jeppe,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Madam:

re: Beerhalls for Non-Europeans.

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 4th March, and to advise that the contents of your Resolution will be conveyed to my Committee.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis
Chairman: Non-European
Affairs Committee.

PL:mh

For God and Home and Every Land *Vir God en Huis en Jedere Land*

Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Transvaal (W.C.T.U. 1083)

(TOTAL ABSTINENCE)

Christelike Vrouematigheidsvereniging van die Transvaal (W.C.T.U. 1083)

(GEHEELONTHOUDERS)

Affiliated with the Women's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa and Rhodesia

(TOTAL ABSTINENCE)

Ge-affilieër met die Vroue Matigheidsvereniging van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesia

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Mrs. V. Hardwick,
Flat 3, East Court,
56, Karl Street,
Jeppe, JOHANNESBURG.

4th. March, 1959.

Mr. Patrick Lewis,
City Hall,
Non-European Affairs,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re:- BEERHALLS FOR NON-EUROPEANS.

It was unanimously resolved at the meeting of the Central Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held on Friday the 27th. February,1959, that when the Beerhalls in the City are closed down and rebuilt in the Locations, that there be incorporated in the same buildings a refreshment bar serving Milk, Cold Drinks, Tea, Coffee, etc.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

HON. SECRETARY.

V. Hardwick

DECISIONS TAKEN AT MEETING WITH MR. HEALD, HELD IN THE BOARD ROOM, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT AT 9 A .M. ON THURSDAY, 12th MARCH, 1959, TO DISCUSS MUNICIPAL BEERHALLS.

In addition to the two beer gardens in Orlando East and the Jabulani beerhall, on which building operations had already commenced, Mr. Heald said he would agree to the erection of five additional beer gardens immediately :-

1. Adjoining Umzimhlope Station
2. Adjoining Phomolong Station
3. In Shantytown opposite the Swimming Bath
4. Moletsane adjoining recreation ground
5. Chiawelo

The siting of additional beer gardens will be discussed with Mr. Heald in due course.

As every beer garden would not cost the same amount, the figure of £10,000. was agreed to by Mr. Heald as a ceiling for each garden, exclusive of services.

Attempts would be made not to close the beerhalls in the city area until these additional beer gardens in the townships were operating but notwithstanding this the 'D'-date line of 16th June, 1959, must be aimed at.

Two sides of each beer garden site would be enclosed by a wall and wire mesh could be used for the other sides to allow for future extensions. Shelters could then be erected along the boundary wall already erected.

It was reported that Borrowing Powers have been approved for £30,000. for the construction of beer gardens in addition to approvals which have already been received in respect of the two beer gardens in Orlando East and Jabulani. It was further stated that as a special measure, financial approval could possibly be obtained for the diverting of other votes already approved in respect of specified projects for the Non-European Affairs Department to further beer gardens.

It was reported that the Treasury would support a recommendation to the Council's Standing Committees for the creation and appointment of additional staff to serve these beer gardens as an Excess Vote.

As a requirement of the Local Government Ordinance, tenders have to be called for before purchasing equipment, but in order to avoid any delay in obtaining equipment for the new beer gardens, the Finance Committee can be

/ approached ...

approached and can decide, since this is a special case, to waive the normal formalities.

In regard to procedure to be adopted when plans are altered or additional funds required, Mr. Heald said the applications must be sent direct to his Department in Pretoria and copies sent to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Johannesburg, so that a decision can be given immediately. In connection with work, this can be proceeded with and formal approval obtained afterwards.

The Brewery Manager felt that kaffir beer could be supplied to these new beer gardens provided they required not more than 1,000 gallons per day.

Mr. Dickenson said that with no unforeseen difficulties, equipment should be available by the due date.

Water, sewerage, roads and electricity can be provided at the estimated figures given and within the estimated times indicated on the attached schedule. The electrical wiring of the beer gardens, however, could not be completed departmentally within the specified time. Mr. Masson said it was hoped to be able to extend existing wiring contracts, in which case wiring would be completed in time.

The hours of opening the beer gardens would initially be the same as the Dube beerhall, but it was understood that these may have to be extended over weekends if experience proves that to be necessary.

Train fares over the weekends from the city to the Native areas should be the same as the week day fares in order to encourage Natives to go to the beer gardens in the South-western areas instead of patronising local shebeens. Mr. Heald and Mr. Smuts said they would recommend this. The South African Railways Technical Committee would be approached.

A meeting be arranged with the Staff Board today to discuss the creation of new staff positions necessary for the operation of the additional beer gardens.

That the officials of the Bantu Affairs Department together with other Council officials present, go on a tour of inspection of the proposed beer garden sites at the close of this meeting.

By developing the five sites specified above, the Non-European Affairs Department would provide facilities in the form of seven beer gardens,

/ one ...

one beerhall completed (Dube), Nancefield temporary beerhall and Jabulani beerhall under construction in the Native residential areas, and the target date for opening all these is the 15th June or such earlier date as proves to be possible.

The Department will supply Mr. Heald with a plan indicating the foregoing and future sites.

The suggested order of priority for the construction of further beer gardens after the completion of the seven detailed in this memorandum, will be as follows :-

8. Mofolo North adjoining Ikwezi Station
9. Zola
10. Jabavu Stadium
11. Naledi adjoining the Railway Station.
12. Emdeni adjoining recreation ground.
13. Mofolo Central
14. Central Western Jabavu (Carpenter's old house)
15. Dhlamini North, Stand 574.
16. Mapetla Hostel site
17. Moletsane Hostel site
18. Dhlamini Eastern boundary
19. Moroka Central, which can only be developed when sewer is available which is not likely to be for another 12 to 18 months.
20. Replacement of present temporary facilities at Nancefield by permanent beerhall.
21. At least one additional site not yet selected in Orlando East.

/MJM.
13.3.59.

PROPOSED BEERHALLS AND BEER GARDENS: SOUTH-WESTERN NATIVE AREAS.

AVAILABILITY AND ESTIMATED COST OF SERVICES.

TOWNSHIP.	S I T E.	ELECTRICITY		SEWERAGE		WATER		ACCESS ROADS		TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS.	R E M A R K S:
		Available	Est. Cost	Available	Est. Cost.	Available	Est. Cost	Available	Est. Cost		
NANCEFIELD	Hostel	Immediate	£70 (Service connection only)	Immediate	Nil	Immediate	£7. 10. 0. (Connection only)	Immediate	£100	£177.10. 0d.	Vehicle entrances only.
ORLANDO WEST	9975 (Umzimhlope Station)	2 months	£378	2-3 months	£440	Immediately	£26. 0. 0.	2-3 months	£2,820	3,664. 0. 0d.	
" "	9198A (Phomolong Station)	2-2½ months	£349	"	£385	"	£35. 0. 0.	"	£1,200	1,969. 0. 0d.	
" "	Adjoining Block 4, Shantytown	"	£467	"	£670	"	£48. 0. 0.	"	£710	1,895. 0. 0d	
MOFOLO	Ptn. of 1209 (Recreation Ground)	3 months	£684	"	£550	"	£35. 0. 0.	"	£330	1,599. 0. 0d.	
MOFOLO NORTH	740	"	£769	"	£240	"	£80. 0. 0.	"	£440	1,529. 0. 0d.	
JABAVU	Stadium Site	"	1,022	"	£200	"	£14. 0. 0.	"	£550	1,786. 0. 0d.	
ZO.	2439 (Beerhall Site)	3½ "	130 (Service connection only)	"	£160	"	£39. 0. 0.	Immediate	£50	379.0. 0d.	Vehicle entrance only.
MOLETSANE	268 (Ptn.of Re-creation Site)	2 months	517	"	£500	"	£35. 0. 0.	"	£50	1,102. 0. 0d	Vehicle entrance only.
MOLETSANE	Hostel Site	6 months	3,419	6 months	£300	"	£80. 0. 0.	"	£50	3,849. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
NALEDI	1374 (Beerhall Site)	4½ months	729	3 months	£140	"	£15. 0. 0.	See remarks column	£450	1,334. 0. 0.	Access Road dependant on funds being available ex National Housing Loan & Borrowing Powers.
EMDENI	590 (Beerhall Site)	5 months	414	6 months	£170	"	£35. 0. 0.	6 months	£50	669. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
MAPETLA	Hostel Site	3½ months	549	12 months	£320	"	£60. 0. 0.	6 months	£1,100	2,029. 0. 0.	
DH. MINI	574 (S/W corner of Park)	"	637	2-3 months	£240	"	£35. 0. 0.	3-4 months	£660	1,572. 0. 0.	
DHLAMINI	1791 (Ptn.of Park Site)	4 months	927	Immediate	£120	"	£35. 0. 0.	Immediate	£50	1,132. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
CHIAWELO	1428 (Ptn. of Reserve)	3 months	576	3-4 months	£215	"	£35. 0. 0.	"	£50	876. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
MOROKA	Elkah Stadium	3½months	344	12-18 months	Unknown at this stage	"	£10. 0. 0.	"	£50	404. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
C.W.JABAVU	Ptn. of 344	3½ months	581	2- 3 months	1,000	"	£25. 0. 0.	"	£50	1,656. 0. 0.	Vehicle entrance only.
			£12,562		£5,650		£649.10. 0.		£8,760	£27,621.10. 0.	

GMP/AR.

13.3.59.

Beerhalls

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

Telephone 23-2101/7
Telefoon

Kindly address all communications to the Manager.
Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder

Ref. No 401/8/15.
Verwys No

Please ask for Mr. Carr.

C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.
H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
Marshallstown
P.O. Box 5362
Posbus
JOHANNESBURG.

16 MAR 1959

*** Councillor P. Lewis,
Chairman, Non-European Affairs
Committee.

Copy for information.

W. J. P. Carr.

The Secretary,
Non-European Affairs Committee,
Transvaal Chamber of Industries,
P. O. Box 4581,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

REMOVAL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE BEERHALLS.

In reply to your letter, TCI/36/a of the 20th February, 1959, I have delayed replying to your letter until a greater measure of clarity had been achieved in regard to the future policy involving Native beer gardens. To a large extent the answers to your queries have now been published in the press during the course of the last few days but briefly the position is as follows :-

The City Council is required to close the three beerhalls operating in the central industrial area of the city, namely, Central, Mai-Mai and Wolhuter, with effect from the 16th June, 1959, in accordance with a communication received from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

The Council is also required to close all beerhalls situated in European areas on Sundays, with effect from the first Sunday immediately following the 16th June, 1959.

The Council has been requested to proceed immediately with the erection of branch beer gardens and beerhalls in the various ethnic group areas of the Johannesburg Native residential areas and seven sites have already been chosen and the work of constructing these amenities has already started.

In addition to the seven mentioned, it is probable that a fairly considerable number of additional beer gardens will also be established in the Native residential areas as soon as possible.

In reply to the second query contained in your letter, the Council has been informed that it is contrary to Government policy for any new beerhalls to be established inside the urban area of Johannesburg. It is proposed however, to initiate discussions with employer organisations in Johannesburg, with a view to enlisting their support for a scheme whereby employers of labour can be supplied by this Department with kaffir beer for distribution to their own personal employees within the confines of their own premises. This aspect is considered to be of considerable importance because of the fact that nearly 12,000 single male Natives are lawfully employed and resident within the Municipal boundary and it is feared that if these men are to be totally deprived of beer after the 16th June, it can only result in the emergence of shebeens and other social evils. If I may express a personal

/ opinion ...

opinion, I do hope that your Association will be prepared, when you are officially approached, to lend your support to such a proposal.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

WJPC/MJM.

Stad Johannesburg

City of Johannesburg

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Telefoon / Telephone 23-2101/7

Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder

Kindly address all communications to the Manager

Verwys No. / Ref. No. 401/8/15.

Spreek asseblief / Please ask for Mnr. / Mr. Carr.

H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.,
Marshallstown.

Posbus / P.O. Box 5382
JOHANNESBURG.

9 APR 1959

Mr. J.R. Sharp,
Director,
Transvaal Chamber of Industries,
P. O. Box 4581,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Sharp,

REMOVAL OF NATIVE BEERHALLS FROM THE URBAN AREA OF JOHANNESBURG.

Thank you for your letter of 2nd April, 1959, enclosing copy of your letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, in regard to the representations your Chamber has made for the retention of beerhalls for those Natives employed in the industrial and commercial areas of the city.

I shall be most grateful to receive a copy of the Minister's reply to you, in due course.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

** Councillor P. Lewis,
401 Union Castle Building,
Cor. Commissioner & Loveday Sts.,
JOHANNESBURG.

Copy for information.

WJPC/MJM.

Transvaal

TCI

P.O. BOX 4581
PHONE 33-0361
GRAMS "TRANCSEND"

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES AFFILIATED TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATED CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES

3RD FLOOR VULCAN HOUSE,
COR ANDERSON & JOUBERT STS.
JOHANNESBURG

(61)

In Reply Please Quote:
AS/36/a.

2nd April, 1959.

The Minister of Bantu Administration
and Development,
Marks Buildings,
Parliament Street,
CAPE TOWN.

401/8/15

Dear Sir,

REMOVAL OF NATIVE BEER - HALLS FROM THE URBAN AREA OF JOHANNESBURG.

It appears from certain newspaper reports that your Department intends to order the closure of the Central Beer Hall and certain other Native Beer Halls situated in the urban area of Johannesburg by the 16th June, 1959, in view of the disturbances caused by the congregation of Natives at these Beer Halls. These newspapers report an intention of your Department to cause the erection of alternative beer halls in the Native locations to replace the urban Beer Halls, but no mention is made of any proposal of your Department to erect alternative small beer halls in the urban area to replace those which will be closed down. This Chamber naturally does not know whether the true intentions of your Department are accurately reflected by the reports in the newspapers and, while it is gratified by the fact that your Department appears to have considered its representations on this matter before the Greyvenstein Commission in a favourable light as far as alternative Beer Halls in Native areas are concerned, it would like to request again that no beer halls should be closed in the central or urban area of Johannesburg unless prior provision is made for the supply of kaffir beer to Natives in scattered smaller Beer Halls situated in the industrial areas of Johannesburg city.

This Chamber is concerned over the proposals to remove the central and other beer halls to replace them in the manner reported because it feels that such action would have a disrupting influence on industry which employs Native labour on a large scale. If the proposals of your Department have been reported correctly then this Chamber would earnestly request that you consider the following aspects of the matter which give rise to concern in the Chamber.

(a) Large numbers of Natives work and live in the city and in the residential suburbs of Johannesburg. At present they are able during their leisure hours to proceed to the central city Beer Halls with comparatively little inconvenience to themselves, to their employers and to the general public. If the only available Beer Halls are to be situated in the Native townships then these Natives will first of all have to travel into the city from wherever they work or reside on the outskirts of the city or in the suburbs and then proceed by train or by P.U.T.C.O. bus to the Native townships which are situated at considerable distances from the city. This procedure would involve Natives in considerable travelling expenses and it would also involve a considerable wastage of time.

(b) During their lunch or leisure hours, Natives in the industrial areas often attend the beer halls for the purposes of drinking,

conversation or recreation. This they are able to do because of the proximity of the Beer Halls to their places of work or residence. If the Beer Halls were to be removed then the Natives would frequent shebeens, sit or walk about idly in the streets and creat congested conditions in the streets, and this could cause more mischief than is at present the case. The frequenting of shebeens and the obtaining of liquor illicitly is particularly emphasised.

(c) Absenteeism could be expected to increase if the Beer Halls are closed as Natives will have to take more trouble and time to obtain liquor and they may be arrested for possession of European liquor or for drinking in public streets.

(d) The closing of beer halls in the urban area might lead to more resentment on the part of the large Native population of Johannesburg.

(e) The danger point created in the city by the congregation of Natives would be moved from the vicinity of the urban Native Beer Halls to the railway stations and bus termini.

(f) At these points the hazards as far as Europeans are concerned would therefore be considerably increased by vast increased in the numbers of idle Natives at these points.

This Chamber would appreciate if it could be informed of all developments and decisions in this important matter since its members employ considerable numbers of Natives.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. Sharp,
DIRECTOR.

JRS/AMA.

Mr. W.J.P Carr,
Manager,
Municipal Non-European Affairs Department,
P.O. Box 5582,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Copy for your information.

Yours faithfully,

J.R. Sharp,
DIRECTOR.

(147)

Stad Johannesburg

City of Johannesburg

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Telefoon Telephone 23-2101/7

Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder.

Kindly address all communications to the Manager.

Verwys No. / Ref. No. } 385/3.

Spreek asseblief / Please ask for Fouche.

Mnr. / Mr.

H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.,
Marshallstown.

Posbus P.O. Box 5382

JOHANNESBURG.

23 APR 1959

COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS.

Dear Councillor Lewis,

EUROPEAN LIQUOR FOR NATIVES.

I have been unable to obtain any information on the evidence given by the Police to the Malan Commission, on the question of the supply of strong liquor to Non-Europeans. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. P.J. Vermeulen, is still in Cape Town and will probably not return to Pretoria until after the present session of parliament.

However, rough translations of articles written by Brig. H.J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police (C.I.D.) and Col. R.J. van den Bergh, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Transvaal, as well as press cuttings of statements on the problem by them and Maj. Gen. C.I. Rademeyer, Commissioner of Police, are attached.

I also attach a rough translation of portion of a little-reported speech by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.D.C. de Wet Nel, in an address to the Transvaal Country Districts' Bottlestore-keepers' Association, at their annual conference in Pretoria on 17th November, 1958, as reported in „Die Transvaler" of 18th November, 1958.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

LIF/GK.
ENC.

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

Telephone / Telefoon 23-2101/7

Kindly address all communications to the Manager.

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Ref. No. / Verwys No. 204/4.

Please ask for : Mr. Carr.

C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.,
H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
Marshallstown

P.O. Box / Posbus 5382
JOHANNESBURG.

22 APR 1959

Councillor P.R.B. Lewis,
Chairman, Non-European Affairs Committee,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Councillor Lewis,

INFORMATION REGARDING THE NATIVE POPULATION OF JOHANNESBURG AND THE POSITION OF BEER HALLS IN PRETORIA ETC.

I submit, as requested, the information regarding the above as follows:-

Total Native population in Metropolitan area	:	684,297
Estimated Native population of Alexandra	:	88,000
Native males and females travelling in by P.U.T.Co. buses, per day	:	± 14,600
Native males and females transported from South-Western Native townships	:	116,000
Total number of Native males and females entering Johannesburg by bus and train	:	130,000
Natives housed privately in European areas	:	141,500
Native males working in the city including domestic servants	:	221,000
Native females working in the city including domestic servants	:	50,500
Total number of Natives entering the city daily	:	± 271,500

It is not possible to give an accurate figure of the number of Natives, both male and female travelling to the city in private transport.

The City Council of Pretoria has, without being requested to do so,

/2. ...

by the Government, planned for the removal of its existing brewery, beer hall, Native hostel and compound, situated in its European area immediately to the North-West of the city. The new hostels to which the present Native male population would be moved, are already complete and the removal of the Natives will be proceeded with immediately a new wage determination has been made. The rents at the hostel will be simultaneously increased from 18/- to £1. 0. 0d. per month.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

HGD/GK.

BEERHALLS	1948/1949			1954/1955			1958 - February, 1959.		
	Revenue	Gallonage	Patronage	Revenue	Gallonage	Patronage	Revenue	Gallonage	Patronage
	£			£			£		
Central Beerhall	176,350	1,763,500	5,290,500	336,441	3,364,410	10,093,230	236,508 354,768*	2,365,080 3,547,680*	7,095,240 10,643,040*
Mai-Mai Beerhall	123,003	1,230,030	3,690,090	174,436	1,744,360	5,233,080	140,491 210,732*	1,404,910 2,107,320*	4,214,730 6,321,960*
Denver Beerhall	37,060	370,600	1,111,800	96,396	963,960	2,891,880	84,396 126,720*	843,960 1,267,200*	2,531,880 3,801,600*
Western Beerhall	25,115	251,150	753,450	103,235	1,032,350	3,097,050	65,899 98,844*	658,990ϕ 988,440*	1,976,970 2,965,320*
Wolhuter Beerhall (Sept. 1954)				85,803	858,030	2,574,090	106,337 158,504*	1,063,370 1,585,040*	3,190,110 4,755,120*
Dube Beerhall (Feb. 1957)							91,377 137,064*	913,770 1,370,640*	2,741,310 4,111,920*
Nancefield Beerhall (July, 1957)							50,213 75,324*	502,130 753,240*	1,506,390 2,259,720*

* Average for 12 months.

ϕ Drop due to removal of 'black spots'.

/WS
23.4.59.

28th April 1959,

Native Males living within the Johannesburg City limits and not in Native Townships

Licensed Premises	23,572
Municipal Compounds	11,691.
Domestic Servants	15,948.
Hostels (Municipal)	11,316.
Mines	32,053.
Illegal Backyard Dwellers	12,000
	106,580

A.G. Davies.
A.A.

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO THE JOHANNESBURG ROTARY CLUB GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR P. R. B. LEWIS, ON TUESDAY THE 28TH APRIL, 1959.

Mr. President I would like to thank you for this opportunity of addressing your Club on a very ticklish problem which is very much in the news today, namely, the future of the beerhalls. The title of my address is "IS THE CLOSING OF THE BEERHALLS THE ANSWER".

In Johannesburg there are five beerhalls within the city limits. The largest of these is the Central Beerhall situated in Von Weilligh Street, the Mai Mai Beerhall is in Berea Road near the Jeppe Dip. There are two further beerhalls adjacent to Hostels, one at Wolhuter and the other at Denver. The fifth beerhall is adjacent to Western Native Township.

At the outset I would like to mention that it has been the custom amongst the African people for many generations for their menfolk to drink what is called Kaffir Beer, which is regarded by them as much as a food as a drink. The beerhalls also serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.

The beerhalls are open on weekdays from 10.30 a.m., to 2.30 p.m., and in the afternoons three of the beerhalls are open from 4 p.m., to 6.30 p.m., and the other two from 3 p.m., to 6:30 p.m. On Saturdays they are open from 10.45 a.m., to 3.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

The daily average attendance at the three main beerhalls in the city, that is Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter, is 28,000 during the first session and 37,000 in the afternoon session. On Saturday the daily average is 63,000 and on a Sunday 45,000. It is estimated that the maximum number at the Central Beerhall at any one time is 5,000. The average aggregate consumption at these three beerhalls is 21,000 gallons per day. Over the year the average consumption is ½ gallon per person through the turnstiles, a person can pass through the turnstile more than once.

The price at which beer is sold is 2/- per gallon, the maximum amount that a person can buy at any one time is ½ gallon.

2/...

The consumption of Kaffir Beer has increased over the last fifteen years. In 1942 consumption was approximately 1 million gallons, four years later this had doubled to over 2 millions. It increased to over 4 millions four years later and four years after that it was 8 millions. The last year 1957-1958 was over 10 millions. This increase can partly be attributed to the increase in population during that period.

In terms of the Urban Areas Act, Municipalities are granted a monopoly in the sale of Kaffir Beer, and the use to which profits can be put are strictly controlled. The profits now amount to over half a million pounds per year. Two-thirds of the profits are used to meet the loss on sub-economic housing schemes and the provision of medical services, and one-third has been used for recreation and social welfare services.

It is common cause that some of the beerhalls are incorrectly sited, and that the number of persons patronising them has become far too large. The Central Beerhall is approximately a quarter of a mile from Faraday Street Station. This station is used by approximately 15,000 African passengers during the peak hours of the morning and the afternoon, so that the large congregation of Africans in that area is not only because of the presence of the beerhall.

Before a Council can establish a beerhall it has to obtain approval from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development of the site on which the proposed beerhall is to be erected. Approximately two years ago the Johannesburg Council decided that the Central Beerhall in Von Weilligh Street should be closed, but that in order to cater for the persons patronising that beerhall two or three smaller beerhalls should be erected in suitably selected sites in industrial areas, where the present problem of traffic congestion would not occur. The Government has not approved of this suggestion, and instead has requested the Council to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls on the 16th June, and that the Denver and Western Native Township Beerhalls be closed on Sundays thereafter. At the same time the Government approved the Council's request to be given permission to erect beer gardens in the Townships, to cater for those who wish to obtain the kaffir beer in their own residential areas. The erection of these beer gardens is proceeding apace, and it is hoped by the end of June to complete the erection of the

3/...

first seven beer gardens. More will be built in the new financial year. It is intended that these should cater for the people living in the immediate area, and that they should be kept reasonably small. Beerhalls, as distinct from beer gardens, have been or are being erected adjacent to the Hostels. There is one at Dube, one at Nancefield, and a further beerhall is being erected at Jabulani, where the other hostel is now in course of construction.

The arguments put forward in support of the case for the closing of the beerhalls in the centre of the city are that these facilities should only be available in the Africans' own residential areas, that the beerhalls create traffic problems because of the congestion around them, that they tend to become areas in which n'er-do-wells and loafers congregate, that Europeans are molested in these areas, that employees disappear from work and drink during working hours, that over the week-ends the immediate surroundings become like locations, that the beerhalls attract large number of Africans who have no legitimate reason to be there, and that the Police have to maintain a force in the neighbourhood of the beerhalls in case of incidents, and that public opinion demands it.

The arguments against the closing of the beerhalls.

1. If beerhalls are too large is there any reason why they should not be made smaller?
2. If they are unsuitably sited, why should they not be moved to suitable sites?
3. That the Africans should be encouraged to drink kaffir beer rather than the vile concoctions sold in shebeens.
4. That a further deterioration in the attitude of the African to the European will result if the African is deprived of this facility which he has enjoyed for a considerable time.
5. That the beerhalls serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.
6. That a further deterioration will take place in the relationship between the Police and the African population if, as a result of the closing of the beerhalls, the Police are called upon to intensify their unpleasant and hopeless task of endeavouring to enforce the Liquor Laws, which are regarded as bad laws by the African people.
7. That if the beerhalls were closed there would be a tremendous increase in the illicit sale of European liquor and the sale of liquor in shebeens.
8. While the beerhalls have been blamed for the incidents it is regrettably true today that in many parts of the city where there are no beerhalls incidents of a similar nature could happen, as today the African often takes the part of his compatriot irrespective of the merits of the case.

4/...

9. That if the beerhalls are removed no provision will be made within the city limits for those Africans who do not live in the African residential areas.

10. The considered opinion of numerous employers and industrialists is that a sudden closing of the beerhalls would create a greater problem than that which it is intended to solve.

The number of African males working in the city is 221,000. If the beerhalls are to be closed can it be expected that the present patrons will suddenly change their habits, go without what they regarded as their midday meal, reserve their thirsts for when they return to the Townships in the evening, and if they should live in the city are they suddenly going to drink ginger pop? I think the answer is to be found in some famous words of George Bernard Shaw - "not bloody likely". When it is considered that the return fare from Johannesburg to Orlando at the weekend is 1/10d., and that the travelling time would be a minimum of 1½ hours, I think it more than likely that it will be the shebeens that will get the patronage.

It is my fear, and that of members of the Council, that the sudden closing of the central beerhalls will cause terrific resentment in the minds of the African people, and that it will result in an increase in the patronage of shebeens and the illicit sale of European liquor. A large number of people were resolutely opposed to the establishment of beerhalls, others felt that beerhalls were the lesser of two evils. People felt that the drinking of beer was such a traditional habit amongst the African people that it would be far better for them to obtain a beer which was manufactured under control, the ingredients of which were known, the alcoholic content of which was controlled at 3% by weight.

I would like to quote from a statement made by Brig. H. J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., in a paper he submitted during the 8th Annual Meeting of SABRA. This statement is a translation. "The contaminated concoctions and mixtures the Native now obtains in shebeens or brews himself affects him much more and in his maddened abnormal condition he commits serious crimes. If a Native now obtains a bottle of liquor he tries to store it as fast as possible in his stomach because if a Policeman catches him with the liquor still in his possession he is charged with the illegal possession of the liquor which means a fine and the loss of his liquor. Because he gulps it down so fast he naturally is affected faster

5/...

and in an abnormal manner with the resultant abnormal reactions.. If he is allowed to consume it unmolested it will naturally not be the position."

It is my contention that the unfortunate incidents that have occurred in the vicinity of the beerhalls will be as nothing to that which will follow if the beerhalls are closed and the shebeen traffic gets under way. The Police have at various times advocated the supply to Africans of European liquor in view of the fact that the illicit traffic cannot be controlled. I would like to stress that in my opinion we will never be able to have happy race relations in this country until the relationship between the Police and the African population is on a satisfactory footing. I do not think that we can expect the relationship between the Police and the Africans to be put right while the Police are called upon to administer the present liquor laws. In this connection I would like to quote from an article by Col. R. J. van den Bergh, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Transvaal. This article appeared in 'Dagbreek' of the 1st June, 1958. "Because the Native is committing an offence if he is found in possession of liquor, the liquor he obtains is gulped down in great haste with the result that he is affected much sooner than the case would have been if he took it slowly.

Have you ever thought of the adverse effect it must inevitably have on the relationship between Non-Europeans and the Police? If ever there was a period in the history of our country that the relationship between the Police and specially the Native should have been of the very best, then it is now, but because it is the unpleasant task of the Police to apply an unpopular law, the Natives today regard the Police as their natural enemies." And again - "If we had succeeded reasonably well in our efforts to keep liquor away from the Non-Europeans I would have advocated keeping it up because no price is too high to pay for the obviating of the bitter fruit of over indulgence in liquor; but to my mind there is no sense in trying to prevent one evil and in doing so, to create another and bigger one." Brig. du Plooy in his paper to the SABRA Conference already referred to, also states "The continual activities of the Police and the many raids conducted continually by them, day and night, Sundays and holidays, increase the feelings of hostility against the Police. This type of action cost the lives of Policemen at various times. The Native when drunk under the influence of the contaminated

concoctions of liquor, is as fierce as one possessed which leads to attacks on, and murders of the Police. How many members of the Force have not lost their lives? Pure healthy liquor will not change him into such a brute."

To me it is amazing that there has not been more trouble in the neighbourhood of the beerhalls. In the city there are 213 licensed premises for the supply of on-consumption liquor to Europeans. There are only five for the Africans. Yet there are as many adult male natives in the city during the day as adult European males. To me this is not a racial or colour problem as I am of the opinion that if the European bars were made to cater for 5,000 customers at one time incidents and quarrels would regularly occur. I also think that if at closing time that number of European drinkers found their way into the streets there would be trouble.

What then do I recommend as a solution?

Firstly it should be agreed that beerhalls should cater for a limited number of persons.
Secondly that the beerhalls should be carefully sited.
Thirdly that there should be adequate facilities in the African Townships for those who wish to obtain liquor in those areas.
Fourthly that it is time we faced up to a revision of the liquor laws in regard to the supply of European liquor to Non-Europeans. The present system is not working and is both demoralising to the Europeans who are engaged in the illicit traffic, and to the Africans who buy it, and causes bad race relations between the Police and the Non-European.
Fifthly that recognition must be made of the fact that there are over 100,000 Africans lawfully within the city limits and it is most unlikely they will travel to the Native Townships to obtain liquor.
Sixthly that the wishes of the African peoples must be considered and the Europeans must not be for ever depriving them of facilities, which the European has encouraged him to enjoy, as soon as the Europeans are inconvenienced.

It has been stated that public opinion is adamant that the beerhalls should be removed. I hope that after listening to me you will realise the complexity of the situation, and that the closing of the beerhalls would probably create worse problems than those it is proposed to solve.

NOTES RE BEERHALLS:

1. Need for at least two to three town beerhalls. Suggested sites:

   (a) End Street South
   (b) Fennell Road
   (c) Nourse Mines
   (d) Westgate.

2. Leave Denver and Western Native Township Beerhalls open for specified hours on Sundays.

3. Sell beer wholesale to industrial employers.

4. Permission to sell beer in cartons to ordinary workers from present beerhalls and from sites mentioned in paragraph 1, and from the brewery in Von Weilligh Street, and probably from hostels and other suitable retail depots.

JOHANNESBURG:

May 5, 1959.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

I move that, whereas the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has requested the City Council to close beer halls in the European areas on 16th June 1959, and whereas the Hon. the Minister has refused the request of the City Council for permission to establish smaller decentralised beer halls in European industrial areas, this Council resolves that the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development be informed that the Council will close the Mai Mai, Wolhuter, and Central Beer Hall on 16th June of this year.

Notice given by Councillor Snyder on 15th May 1959.

To be included in Council Agenda No. 5.59.

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Mei 15, 1959.

Die Redakteur,
Die Transvaler,
Posbus 8124,
JOHANNESBURG.

Meneer:

BAARTMAN-AANRANDING EN DIE SENTRALE BIERSAAL.

In verband met die berig oor bogenoemde aangeleentheid in u blad van 7 Mei onder die opskrif "Gepeupel by Biersaal Vermink Man", sal dit op prys gestel word indien u die volgende feite wat waarskynlik nie aan u verslaggewer bekend was nie toe die berig opgestel is, onder die aandag van u lesers wil bring:

Volgens mnr. Baartman se verklaring aan die polisie en aan beamptes van hierdie afdeling, is hy werksaam by 'n motorsaak waarvan die noordelikste punt deur 'n straat en 'n treinspoor van die suidelikste punt van die sentrale biersaal geskei word, 'n afstand van sowat 30 tree.

Tussen vyf en ses-uur die betrokke middag het hy in geselskap van mev. Van der Westhuizen, kassier by die saak, in sy motor vertrek in die rigting van due suidelike voorstede met Rosettenvilleweg, een van die drie hoofwee uit die sentrale stadsgedeelte, na die suidelike voorstede, dus weg van die biersaal af.

Die aanranding op 'n onbekende blanke man, wie nog nie opgespoor is nie, is deur vier naturelle gepleeg sowat 1.2 myl ten suide van die sentrale biersaal. Die aanrandig op mnr. Baartman is gepleeg deur 'n ander naturel wat skynbaar nie betrokke was by die aanranding op die vreemde blanke nie en het plaasgevind onderwyl mnr. Baartman agter om sy motor gestap het in die rigting van waar die vier naturelle die vreemde blanke aangerand het. Hierdie blanke en vier naturelle het soos grootspelde verdwyn toe hulle die aanranding op mnr. Baartman sien.

Mnr. Baartman het dus nooit nader aan die sentrale biersaal gekom as die punt waar hy die perseel van sy werk-

2/...

gewers verlaat het nie en hy het teen ses-uur by die Suid-Randse Hospitaal aangekom.

Die Distrikskommandant van Polisie in Johannesburg, kol. K. C. van der Merwe, het na deeglike ondersoek verklaar dat die polisiepatrollies wat die afgelope paar maande al die buurt van die biersale in die sentrale stadsgedeeltes patrolleer, soos gewoonlik aan diens was en geen voorvalle waarby besoekers aan die biersaal betrokke was, opgemerk het nie.

Indien die aanranding op mnr. Baartman in verband gebring kan word met die sentrale biersaal, kan enige misdaad wat deur naturelle in die sentrale stadsgedeelte tussen die vier spoorwegstasies - Park, Jeppe, Westgate en Farraday - en die twee bustermini vir naturelle-busse in Noordstraat en Diagonalstraat, wat daagliks deur sowat 130,000 naturelle gebruik word, gepleeg word op rekening van die sentrale biersaal geplaas word wat, soos u sal saamstem, nie billik of redelik is nie.

Die uwe,

Voorsitter:
Nie-Blanke-Sake Kommittee
Johannesburg Stadsraad.

PL:mh

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

Telephone 23-2101/7
Telefoon

Kindly address all communications to the Manager.

Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder.

Ref. No. 401/8/15
Verwys No.

Vra asseblief vir mnr. Fouché.

C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.,
H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
Marshallstown

P.O. Box 5382
Posbus

JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr Louis
If you approve this draft
will you send it off over
your name please.
13/5/59

Die Redakteur,
Die Transvaler,
Posbus 8124,
JOHANNESBURG.

Meneer,

BAARTMAN-AANRANDING EN DIE SENTRALE BIERSAAL.

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Volgens mnr. Baartman se verklaring aan die polisie en aan beamptes van hierdie afdeling, is hy werksaam by 'n motorsaak waarvan die noordelikste punt deur 'n straat en 'n treinspoor van die suidelikste punt van die sentrale biersaal geskei word, 'n afstand van sowat 30 treë.

Tussen vyf- en ses-uur die betrokke middag het hy in geselskap van mev. Van der Westhuizen, kassier by die saak, in sy motor vetrek in die rigting van die suidelike voorstede met Rosettenvilleweg, een van die drie hoofweë uit die sentrale stadsgedeelte, na die suidelike voorstede, dus weg van die biersaal af.

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Die uwe,

W. J. P. CARR.
BESTUURDER.

LIF/IB.

Voorsitter

For God and Home and Every Land *Vir God en Huis en Jedere Land*

Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Transvaal (W.O. 1083)

(TOTAL ABSTINENCE)

Christelike Vrouematigheidsvereniging van die Transvaal (W.O. 1083)

(GEHEELONTHOUDERS)

Affiliated with the Women's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa and Rhodesia

(TOTAL ABSTINENCE)

Ge-affilieër met die Vroue Matigheidsvereniging van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesia

(GEHEELONTHOUDING)

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91 President Street
Johannesburg

62, Moseley Buildings,
President Street,
Johannesburg
18th May, 1959

Mr.Patrick Lewis,
Non-European Affairs
Committee,
City Hall,
Johannesburg

Dear Mr. Lewis,

Native Beerhalls

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Transvaal, the members discussed the decision of the Johannesburg Municipality to erect a number of new beerhalls in the Native Townships of Johannesburg.

It was agreed to urge the Municipality to place in each a Milk Bar and Refreshment Counter, particularly for the benefit of the young. We know that under tribal custom, only men of mature age were allowed to drink beer, so that this would be in line with tradition.

I informed our members that at the meeting of the National Council of Women on 27th April, you had shown yourself sympathetic to this scheme when at a later date it might be put into practice, and we hope that it will not be long delayed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Jenny K. Robertson

Mrs.J.K.Robertson,
President, W.C.T.U. of the Transvaal

NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF KAFFIR BEER.

In comparison to European beers, kaffir beer is a mild beverage of rather low alcoholic content (Table I).
Nutritionally, however, it is superior to the average European beer, being especially rich in vitamins. Kaffir beer contains considerable quantities of solids which make it more of a food than is usual with alcoholic drinks. It is important to note that the protein content of kaffir beer is considerably greater than that of British and continental beers. The calorific value of a quart of kaffir beer is approximately 517 calories; of European beer, 483 - 500 calories. The calorific value of a quart of kaffir beer is roughly equivalent to that of half a pound of bread or two-thirds of a quart of milk.

Kaffir beer is rich in the B-vitamins, especially in thiamine and riboflavin (Table II). This is particularly important as the native diet is usually poor in these vitamins. A quart of kaffir beer a day will supply more than half the minimum daily requirement of nicotinic acid; 83% of that of riboflavin and 160% of the thiamine required. In contrast it will be noted from Table II that European beer is a particularly poor source of thiamine.

TABLE I.

Constituent.	Beer Analysis		
	Kaffir Beer*	British	Continental
Alcohol % w/v	< 3.0	3.3 - 4.8	3.7
Total solids, %	6.0	3.4 - 6.3	5.7
Reducing sugars, as maltose, %	0.49	0.6 - 2.0	-
Protein, %	0.63	0.24 - 0.33	0.5

* Average of six samples from Reef Municipalities.

TABLE II.

Vitamins	Minimum Daily Requirement mg.	Quantity of Vitamins, mg., Supplied by 1 Imp. Quart	
		Kaffir Beer	of European Beer
Thiamine	1.0	1.6	0.03 - 0.06
Riboflavin	1.2	1.0	0.39 - 0.64
Nicotinic acid	10.0	5.6	6.6 - 10.2
Vitamin B_{12}	1 µg	0.5 µg	?

Sgd. L. Novellie.
SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER
NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

25th May, 1959.

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO THE ROSEBANK ROTARY CLUB
TO BE GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS, ON FRIDAY
THE 22ND MAY, 1959.

Mr. President, I would like to thank you for this opportunity of addressing your Club on a very ticklish problem which is very much in the news to-day, namely, the future of the beerhalls. The title of my address is "IS THE CLOSING OF THE BEERHALLS THE ANSWER".

At the outset I would like to mention that it has been the custom amongst the African people for many generations for their menfolk to drink what is called Kaffir Beer. Beer is regarded as much as a food as a drink, and is closely linked with many of the Bantu customs and traditions. The beerhalls also serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.

In Johannesburg there are five beerhalls within the city limits. The largest of these is the Central Beerhall situated in Von Weilligh Street, the Mai Mai Beerhall is in Berea Road near the Jeppe Dip. There are two further beerhalls adjacent to Hostels, one at Wolhuter and the other at Denver. The fifth beerhall is adjacent to Western Native Township.

See notes of 28th April for bal. of speech

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO THE JOHANNESBURG ROTARY CLUB TO BE GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS, ON TUESDAY THE 28TH APRIL, 1959.

Mr. President I would like to thank you for this opportunity of addressing your Club on a very ticklish problem which is very much in the news to-day. The title of my address is "IS THE CLOSING OF THE BEERHALLS THE ANSWER".

At the outset I would like to mention that it has been the custom amongst the Bantu people of Africa for many generations for their menfolk to drink what is called Kaffir Beer. The beerhalls also serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.

In Johannesburg there are five beerhalls within the city limits. The largest of these is the Central Beerhall situ ated in Von Weilligh Street, the Mai Mai beerhall is in Berea Road near the Jeppe Dip. There are two further beerhalls adjacent to Hostels, one at Wolhuter and the other at Denver. The fifth beerhall is adjacent to Western Native Township.

The beerhalls are open on weekdays from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and in the afternoons three of the beerhalls are open from 4 to 6.30p.m. and the other two from 3 to 6.30 p.m. On Saturdays they are open from 10.45 to 3.30 and on Sundays from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

The daily average attendance at the three main beerhalls in the city, that is Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter, is 28,000 during the first session and 37,000 in the afternoon session. On Saturday the daily average is 63,000 and on a Sunday 45,000. It is estimated that the maximum number at the Central Beerhall at any one time is 5,000. The average aggregate consumption at these three beerhalls is 21000 gallons per day. Over the year the average consumption is ⅓ gallon per person through the turnstiles, a person can pass through the turnstile more than once.

The price at which beer is sold is 2/- per gallon, the maximum amount that a person can buy at any one time is ½ gallon.

The consumption of Kaffir Beer has increased over the last 15 years. In 1942 consumption was approximately

1 million gallons, four years later this had doubled to over two millions. It increased to over 4 millions four years later and four years after that it was 8 millions. The last year 1957-1958 was over 10 millions. This increase can partly be attributed to the increase in population during that period.

In terms of the Urban Areas Act Municipalities are granted a monopoly in the sale of Kaffir Beer, and the use to which profits can be put are strictly controlled. The profits now amount to over half a million pounds per year. Two-thirds of the profits are used to meet the loss on sub-economic housing schemes and the provision of medical services, and one-third has been used for recreation and social welfare services.

It is common cause that some of the beerhalls are incorrectly sited and that the number of persons patronising them has become far too large. The Central beerhall is approximately a quarter of a mile from Faraday Street Station. This station is used by approximately 15,000 passengers during the peak hours of the morning and the afternoon, so that the

large congregation of ~~natives~~ Africans in that area is not only because of the presence of the beerhall.

Before a Council can establish a beerhall it has to obtain approval from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development of the site on which the proposed beerhall is to be erected. Approximately two years ago the Johannesburg Council decided that the Central beerhall in Von Weilligh Street should be closed, but that in order to cater for the persons patronising that beerhall two or three smaller beerhalls should be erected in suitably selected sites in industrial areas, where the present problem of traffic congestion would not occur. The Government has not approved of this suggestion and instead has requested the Council to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter beerhalls on the 16th June, and that the Denver and Western N.T. beerhalls be closed on Sundays thereafter. At the same time the Government approved the Council's request to be given permission to erect beer gardens in the ~~Native~~ Townships, to cater for those who wish to obtain the kaffir beer in their own residential areas. The erection of these beer gardens is proceeding apace, and it is hoped by the end of June to complete the erection of the first seven beer

gardens. More will be built in the new financial year. It is intended that these should cater for the people living in the immediate area and that they should be kept reasonably small. Beerhalls as distinct from beer gardens have been or are being erected adjacent to the Hostels. There is one at Dube, one at Nancefield and a further beerhall is being erected at Jabulani, where the other hostel is now in course of construction.

The arguments put forward in support of the case for the closing of the beerhalls in the centre of the city are ~~firstly~~ that these facilities should ~~be~~ only be available in the ~~native's~~ own residential areas, ~~secondly~~ that the beerhalls create traffic problems because of the congestion around them, that they tend to become areas in which ne'er-do-wells and loafers congregate, that Europeans are molested in these areas, that employees disappear from work and drink during working hours, that over the week-ends the immediate surroundings become like locations, that the beerhalls attract large numbers of ~~natives~~ who have no legitimate reason to be there, and that the Police have to maintain a force in the neighbourhood of the beerhalls in case of incidents, and that public opinion demands it.

The agruments against the closing of the beerhalls.

1. If beerhalls are too large is there any reason why they should not be made smaller?

2. If they are unsuitably sited, why should they not be moved to suitable sites?

3. That the natives should be encouraged to drink kaffir beer rather than the vile concoctions sold in shebeens.

4. That a further deterioration in the attitude of the ~~Native~~ African. to the European will result if the ~~Native~~ African. is deprived of this facility which he has enjoyed for a considerable time.

5. That the beerhalls serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.

6. That a further deterioration will take place in the relationship between the Police and the ~~Native~~ African. population if as a result of the closing of the beerhalls, the Police are called upon to intensify their unpleasant and hopeless task of endeavouring to enforce the Liquor Laws, which are regarded as bad laws by the ~~Native~~ African. people.

7. That if the beerhalls were closed there would be a tremendous increase in the illicit sale of European liquor and the sale of

liquor in shebeens.

8. While the beerhalls have been blamed for the incidents it is regrettably true to-day that in many parts of the city where there are no beerhalls incidents of a similar nature could happen, as to-day the Non-European often takes the part of his compatriot irrespective of the merits of the case.

9. That if the beerhalls are removed no provision will be made within the city limits for those natives who do not live in the native residential areas.

10. The considered opinion of numerous employers and industrialists is that a sudden closing of the beerhalls would create a greater problem than that which it is intended to solve.

The number of native males working in the city is 221,000. If the beerhalls are to be closed can it be expected that the present patrons will suddenly change their habits, go without what they regarded as their midday meal, reserve their thirsts for when they return to the Townships in the evening, and if they should live in the city are they suddenly going to drink Coca-cola? I think the answer is to be found in some famous words used in the film Pygmalion - "not bloody likely".

It is my fear, and that of members of the Council, that the sudden closing of the central beerhalls will cause terrific resentment in the minds of the native people, and that it will result in an increase in the patronage of shebeens and the illicit sale of European liquor. A large number of people were resolutely opposed to the establishment of beerhalls, others felt that beerhalls were the lesser of two evils. People felt that the drinking of beer was such a traditional habit amongst the native people that it would be far better for them to obtain a beer which was manufactured under control, the ingredients of which were known, the alcholic content of which was ~~controlled~~ at 3% by weight. (3.8 Volume = Volume) Legal limit 3.5%.

I would like to quote from a statement made by Brig. H.J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., in a paper he submitted during the 8th Annual Meeting of Sabra. This Statement is a translation. "The contaminated concoctions and mixtures the Native now obtain in shebeens or brews himself affects him much more and in his maddened abnormal condition, ~~as I pointed out already,~~ he commits serious crimes.

If a Native now obtains a bottle of liquor he tries to

store it as fast as possible in his stomach because if a Policeman catches him with the liquor still in his possession he is charged with the illegal possession of the liquor which means a fine and the loss of his liquor. Because he gulps it down so fast he naturally is affected faster and in an abnormal manner with the resultant abnormal reactions. If he is allowed to consume it unmolested it will naturally not be the position. "

It is my contention that the unfortunate incidents that have occurred in the vicinity of the beerhalls will be as nothing to that which will follow if the beerhalls are closed and the shebeen traffic gets under way. The Police have at various times advocated the supply to ~~Natives~~ of European liquor in view of the fact that the illicit traffic cannot be controlled. I would like to stress that in my opinion we will never be able to have happy race relations in this country until the relationship between the Police and the Non-European population is on a satisfactory footing. I do not think that we can expect the relationship between the Police and the Non-European to be put right while the Police are called upon to administer the liquor laws. In this connection I would like to quote from an article

by Col. R.J. van den Bergh, Divisional Criminal Investigation Official for the Transvaal. This article appeared in Dagbreek of the 1st June, 1959. "Because the Native is committing an offence if he is found in possession of liquor, the liquor he obtains is gulped down in great haste with the result that he is affected much sooner than the case would have been if he took it slowly.

Have you ever thought of the adverse effect it must inevitably have on the relationships between Non-Europeans and the Police? If ever there was a period in the history of our country that the relationship between the Police and specially the Native should have been of the very best, then it is now, but because it is the unpleasant task of the Police to apply an unpopular law, the Natives to-day regard the Police as their natural enemies. " And again " If we succeed reasonably well in our efforts to keep liquor away from the Non-Europeans I would have advocated keeping it up because no price is too high to pay for the obviating of the bitter fruit of over indulgence in liquor; but to my mind there is no sense in trying to prevent

one evil and in doing so, to create another and bigger one". Brig. du Plooy in his paper to the Sabra Conference already referred to also states " The continual activities of the Police and the many raids conducted continually by them, day and night, Sundays and holidays, increase the feelings of hostility against the Police. This type of action cost the lives of Policemen at various times. The Native when drunk under the influence of the contaminated concoctions of liquor, is as fierce as one possessed which leads to attacks on, and murders of the Police. How many members of the Force have not lost their lives? Pure healthy liquor will not change him into such a brute. "

To me it is amazing that there has not been more trouble in the neighbourhood of the beerhalls. In the city there are 213 licensed premises for the supply of on-consumption liquor to Europeans. There are only five for the Natives. Yet there are as many adult male natives in the city as adult European males. To me this is not a racial or colour problem as I am of the opinion that if the European bars were made to cater for 5,000 customers at one time incidents and quarrels would

regularly occur. I also think that if at closing time that number of European drinkers found their way into the streets there would be trouble.

What then do I recommend as a solution?

Firstly it should be agreed that beerhalls should cater for a limited number of persons.

Secondly that the beerhalls should be carefully sited.

Thirdly that there should be adequate facilities in the ~~Native~~ Townships for those who wish to obtain liquor in those areas.

Fourthly that it is time we faced up to a revision of the liquor laws in regard to the supply of European liquor to Non-Europeans. The present system is not working and is both demoralising to the Europeans who are engaged in the ~~traffic~~ and to the natives who buy it, and causes bad Race Relations between the Police and the Non-European.

Fifthly that recognition must be made of the fact that there are over 100,000 ~~Natives~~ lawfully within the city limits as it is most unlikely they will travel to the Native Townships to obtain liquor.

Sixthly that the wishes of the African peoples must be considered and the Europeans must not be for ever depriving them of facilities, which the European has encouraged him to enjoy, as soon as the Europeans are inconvenienced.

It has been stated that public opinion is adamant that the beerhalls should be removed. I hope that after listening to me you will realise the complexity of the situation and that the closing of the beerhalls would probably create worse problems than those it is proposed to solve.

---------oOo---------

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO THE ROSEBANK ROTARY CLUB
TO BE GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS. ON FRIDAY
THE 22ND MAY. 1959.

Mr. President, I would like to thank you for this opportunity of addressing your Club on a very ticklish problem which is very much in the news to-day, namely, the future of the beerhalls. The title of my address is "IS THE CLOSING OF THE BEERHALLS THE ANSWER".

At the outset I would like to mention that it has been the custom amongst the African people for many generations for their menfolk to drink what is called Kaffir Beer. Beer is regarded as much as a food as a drink, and is closely linked with many of the Bantu customs and traditions. The beerhalls also serve as a meeting place where friends can gather unmolested.

In Johannesburg there are five beerhalls within the city limits. The largest of these is the Central Beerhall situated in Von Weilligh Street, the Mai Mai Beerhall is in Berea Road near the Jeppe Dip. There are two further beerhalls adjacent to Hostels, one at Wolhuter and the other at Denver. The fifth beerhall is adjacent to Western Native Township.

Kaffir Beer file.

22.5.59

NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF KAFFIR BEER

In comparison to European beers, kaffir beer is a mild beverage of rather low alcoholic content (Table I). Nutritionally, however, it is superior to the average European beer being especially rich in vitamins. Kaffir beer contains considerable quantities of solids which make it more of a food than is usual with alcoholic drinks. It is important to note that the protein content of kaffir beer is considerably greater than that of British and continental beers. The calorific value of a quart of kaffir beer is approximately 517 calories; of European beer, 483 - 500 calories. The calorific value of a quart of kaffir beer is roughly equivalent to that of half a pound of bread or two-thirds of a quart of milk.

Kaffir beer is rich in the B-vitamins, especially in thiamine and riboflavin (Table II). This is particularly important as the native diet is usually poor in these vitamins. A quart of kaffir beer a day will supply more than half the minimum daily requirement of nicotinic acid; 83% of that of riboflavin and 160% of the thiamine required. In contrast it will be noted from Table II that European beer is a particularly poor source of thiamine.

TABLE I

Constituent	Beer Analysis		
	Kaffir Beer[x]	British	Continental
Alcohol % w/v	< 3.0	3.3 - 4.8	3.7
Total solids, %	6.0	3.4 - 6.3	5.7
Reducing sugars, as maltose, %	0.49	0.6 - 2.0	-
Protein, %	0.63	0.24 - 0.33	0.5

EUROPEAN TYPE BEER

[x] Average of six samples from Reef Municipalities

Table II / ...

T A B L E II

Vitamins	Minimum Daily Requirement mg	Quantity of Vitamins, mg., Supplied by 1 Imp. Quart of	
		Kaffir beer	European beer
Thiamine	1.0	1.6	0.03 - 0.06
Riboflavin	1.2	1.0	0.39 - 0.64
Nicotinic acid	10.0	5.6	6.6 -10.2
Vitamin B_{12}	1 µg	0.5 µg	?

L.Novellie
SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER
NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

25th May, 1959
LN/ED/9

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Laboratory Division.

22nd May, 1959.

The Manager,
NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

FOOD VALUE OF KAFFIR BEER.

Kaffir beer is not a beer in the accepted European meaning of the term. It is a fermented gruel, sour to the taste because of the presence of lactic acid, and containing much solid matter in suspension as well as some in solution. It also contains live, active yeast. European beer is a clear, sterile liquid, the only food value being due to matter in solution; all yeast cells have been strained off.

The food value of kaffir beer varies greatly, depending particularly on how much solid matter is left in suspension after straining. A pint of beer has a calorific value of about 350 calories (of milk, about 420 calories); but this can rise to 500 calories if the beer is not too thin. The lactic acid, 0.5 per cent, is also a beneficial food, making the beer comparable in this respect with sour milk. The alcohol (up to 3% by weight is allowed, equivalent to 3.8% by volume) also acts as food, being absorbed by the body as a readily available fuel provided it is not taken in excess; it has a calorific value in between that of starches and that of fat. In addition, there is much vitamin B (from yeast), and a small amount of vitamin C, of fat, and of protein.

One pint of kaffir beer contains :-

about ½ ounce of alcohol
about ⅛ ounce of organic acids (mainly lactic)
about 1½ ounces of unfermented or partly fermented foodstuff.

Bottled European beer has a calorific value of about 200 calories per pint, with an alcohol content of 4 to 5 per cent by volume. It has negligible vitamin content owing to the beer having been filtered and pasteurised.

European beer is claimed both as food and drink. Kaffir beer is far more food in this respect, in fact, a good kaffir beer is almost comparable with milk.

Sgd. E.G. White.

CHIEF CHEMIST.

EGW/MM.
Copied/MJM.
25.5.59.

Bro Brandy 26 oz
459 Cals = 1 oz alcohol
∴ 100 Cals = 1 oz alcohol
1 Tot Brandy = .57 oz
Brandy 26 oz = 21 Tots = 1
Tot = 21.)120(57
105
150

11th August, 1958.

The Brewery Manager.

KAFFIR BEER REPORT.

Lab No. 346/58 Date sampled: 7th August, 1958.

Description. Sample of kaffir beer for analyses.

A N A L Y S I S.

	Kaffir Beer % w/v	Milk % w/v
Total solids	7.7	12.7
Mineral matter (ash)	0.24	0.73
Soluble solids	3.93	
Reducing sugars	0.96	4.8
	Calculated as maltose	as lactose
Starch	1.70	-
Protein (N_2x6.25)	0.78	3.4
Alcohol	2.9	
pH	3.6	
Fat	0.4	4
Calories per 100 gms.	56	70
Calories per pint	320	400

The energy value (Calories) of the kaffir beer has been calculated on the assumption that the solids (both soluble and insoluble) are mainly carbohydrate in nature, and an allowance has also been made for the alcohol. The figure is about four-fifths that of milk. As regards the protein figures that of kaffir beer is also only about one quarter that of milk; the proteins of which are "first class", i.e. on undergoing metabolic changes in the human alimentary tract they yield amino acids of a type which are essential for normal bodily maintenance. Vegetable proteins, which are present in kaffir corn and kaffir corn malt do not, under similar conditions, yield these essential amino acids and are, therefore, of much less value from the nutritional angle.

The water-soluble vitamins in kaffir beer were investigated some years ago by various workers in the South African Institute for Medical Research and the figures given in the Table below can be considered as average findings.

Table.

Vitamin.	Kaffir Beer (mgm/pint)	Milk (mgm/pint)	Recommended daily intake (mgms)
B. Complex			
(a) Thiamin	0.28	0.23	ca 1.6
(b) Riboflavin	0.32	0.99	ca 1.6
(c) Niacin	2.80	0.58	16
C. Complex			
(d) Ascorbic Acid	4.54	5.8	75

The figures/.....

The figures shown in the last column are those designed for the maintenance of Food Nutrition of Healthy Persons in the U.S.A. and are applicable in particular, to males of about 25 years of age, normally vigorous and living in a temperate climate (National Research Council Publication No. 302, Recommended Dietary Allowances, revised 1953).

If it be assumed that the average patron of a beerhall consumes one quart of beer per day, then this amount provides (a) less than one-half the thiamin, (b) less than one-half the riboflavin, (c) about one-third of the niacin and (d) about one-eighth of the ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) requirements for the day.

The daily Calorie requirements for a working adult may be taken as 3,200 and it will be seen therefore, the Johannesburg kaffir beer provides about one-fifth (640 Calories per quart) of this figure if a quart of beer is consumed.

This figure (640 Calories per quart) will be much reduced if the total solids content of the beer is lowered by producing a greater volume of beer from the same weight of ingredients (meal and malt).

Sgd. J.O. Kidd

p.p. CHIEF CHEMIST.

JDK.
Copied/KS.
22.5.1959.

N.B. Since September, 1958, regular determinations of the water-soluble Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) have been made on the Kaffir Beer from our Brewery and the average figure for the period September, 1958, to April, 1959, was 2.5 mgrms. per 100 mls. or 14.2 mgrms. per pint. On the basis of this figure 1 quart of our Kaffir Beer contains 28.4 mgrms. of Ascorbic Acid and provides about 40% of the recommended daily intake of 75 mgrms.

KAFFIR BEER ANALYSIS.

The Bio-Chemist at the Brewery periodically makes a full analysis of the Brew for that particular day. Below are average results of the Beer brewed during April, 1959, and that brewed on the 15th and 20th May respectively :-

	Average for April.	May 15th	May 20th
Alcohol	2.8	2.9	2.7
Acidity	0.51	0.40	0.64
Vitamin C	2.8	4.6	2.3
Protein	4.94	5.29	5.00
Reducing sugars ..	0.77	1.24	0.38
Solids	5.27	6.32	7.49
Soluble solids (Carbohydrates)	2.31	3.44	4.08
Ash (Mineral matter)	0.29	0.18	0.76

DFH/KS.
22.5.1959

ROUGH TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE IN THE "DAGBREEK" - 1ST JUNE, 1959.

LIQUOR LAWS CREATE NEW EVILS.

By Col. R. J. van den Bergh,
Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer
for the Transvaal.

South Africa with its multi-racial population has many problems, one of which is the availability of hard liquor to all population groups. At the moment no uniformity of policy exists in the four provinces in connection with the problem. With the exception of the quantity that could be supplied and certain restrictions on the times hard liquor can be supplied freely to Europeans, but as far as the Non-European, especially the Native, is concerned, it has always been and will probably remain an unsolved problem for many years to come - a problem which will gradually cause more and more headaches to the authorities.

In this article I intend giving my own ideas in connection with the supply of hard liquor to Natives. I wish to put it very clearly that these ideas must not be attached to the Police Force. In reading this article I want to request the reader not to confuse the supply of hard liquor to Natives with the well-known evil of over-indulgence in liquor. Experience has taught me that as soon as somebody advocates in public the supplying of liquor to Non-Europeans there will be persons who will interpret it as advocating the abuse of liquor.

The tragic consequences of the abuse of liquor is not unknown to the police because we come across it daily in the exercise of our normal duties, but it is an evil which should be approached from a totally different angle. Neither does it affect the Non-European only. Europeans who are called civilised are guilty of over-indulgence on an extensive and disquieting scale. Later in this article I will deal shortly with a few methods that could perhaps be successfully applied to combat the abuse of liquor.

Alcholic liquor is nearly as old as the human species itself. Already in the days of Noah the humans knew the art of making it and we can safely assume that Noah was not the first human being who made it. Alcoholic liquor has taken its place in our community and no frontal attack, determined as it may be, will drive it out of our midst. There is only one way left to us and that is to make the best of things.

When the existing Liquor Act was placed on the statue books in 1928, the prohibition clauses on the supply of liquor to the Non-Europeans, especially the Natives, were included with the best intentions. The masses of the Native population were, 30 years ago, still in a state of barbarism and it was in their own interest that the unfettered supply of liquor to them should be controlled. As was the case with the Western peoples the Natives are being emancipated, a process that cannot be stopped.

In 1954, 1,568,992 violations of all sorts were reported to the police, 343,869 of which were violations of the Liquor Act, which means that two out of every nine infringements of the law were infringements of the Liquor Act. In 1950 one out of every five infringements of the law was an infringement of the Liquor Act. You see, therefore, that the victims of the Liquor Act, which is responsible for nearly one quarter of all our crime, are on the increase and I want to prophesy that the victims will relatively increase if no change is brought about.

In 260,765 cases of the 343,869 violations of the Liquor Act reported in 1954 the accused persons were Non-Europeans. In 1954 1,304 Europeans were prosecuted for supplying liquor to Non-Europeans while 1,678 Natives were prosecuted for similar offences. In the same year 17,466 Natives were prosecuted for being in the possession of European liquor. These figures address us in a language that could be understood by a child, namely, that in contrast to the aims of the Liquor Act to keep liquor away from the Non-Europeans the Non-Europeans are getting European liquor in abundance.

Page 2/.....

AMERICA.

Neither is it a rare occurrence. America with its more or less homogeneous population saw in the Nineteen-Twenties the possibility of a Utopia in total prohibition and no costs were spared to achieve the ideal. But the resultant evils were such that the authorities had to abandon the experiment. What chance have we in South African with our heterogeneous population to succeed with partial prohibition? The fact remains that the Native developed a taste for European liquor as will be seen from the figures quoted above, and it is pure wishful thinking to think that he will not obtain liquor in a country where it is distilled on a large scale and supplied freely to a certain section of the population.

The urge with the Native to obtain liquor cannot be stemmed and there is a never ending brigade of Europeans who exploit this condition for their own benefit. Apart from the fact that smuggling causes the downfall of so many Europeans, the Native is the suffering party. The European makes two bottles of liquor from one by adding dagga water or something else and each of the bottles of contaminated liquor is sold at double the price of the original bottle. Because the Native cannot obtain his liquor legally, he buys the harmful concoctions like skokiaan, barberton, "Uhali" and lots of others. It is known that carbide, snakes, lizards and other harmful ingredients are added to the concoctions to give it what is called by the Native a bigger "kick". Cases are known where parts of human bodies were found in skokiaan. Now I ask the question, what is best for the Native - these contaminated concoctions and mixtures that are being sold at exorbitant prices to the Natives or pure liquor?

The Native is becoming Westernized and we cannot stem the tide. On close inspection we have no objection to the Native adopting European standards. He already accepted our dress and we never uttered one single word of protest. Today he builds his house on the European pattern. His eating habits which were traditional to his forbears made way for what he took over from us. He smokes the cigarette produced by Western civilisation, in addition to many other things. Against none of these things we breathed not a single word, but when he wants to drink our liquor with which he comes into contact daily, we stall.

It is being argued that in the republican era when liquor could be supplied to Natives drunkenness was rife. I admit that that was the position on the Witwatersrand, but many people who speak from personal experience told me personally that drunkenness was also rife among Europeans in those early days of the goldfields. In the rural areas and the small towns drunkenness among Natives in those days was a rare occurrence. The prohibition on the supply of liquor to Natives brings into play the human element, namely, to try and obtain that which has been forbidden. Most of you will still remember the hunt for flour during the last war when flour was a prohibited article while today we do not worry for weeks on end, although we have no flour in our homes.

GREAT HASTE.

Because the Native is committing an offence if he is found in possession of liquor, the liquor he obtains is gulped down in great haste with the result that he is affected much sooner than the case would have been if he took it slowly.

In 1953, 313,201 liquor offences of all types were reported of which 90,368 were for drunkenness. You see, therefore, that drunkenness, almost the only offence stemming directly from over indulgence in liquor was responsible for less than one third of all liquor offences. Available statistics show that the same applied in 1950, 1951 and 1952. More than 200,000 of the contraventions of the Liquor Act in 1953 were, therefore, offences created by the Liquor Act and it can be safely accepted that at least 95 per cent of the accused were Non-Europeans.

Page 3/.....

Have you ever thought of the adverse effect it must inevitably have on the relationships between the Non-Europeans and the police? If ever there was a period in the history of our country that the relationship between the police and specially the Native should have been of the very best, then it is now, but because it is the unpleasant task of the police to apply an unpopular law, the Natives today regard the police as their natural enemies.

If we succeed reasonably well in our efforts to keep liquor away from the Non-Europeans I would have advocated keeping it up because no price is too high to pay for the obviating of the bitter fruit of over indulgence in liquor; but to my mind there is no sense in trying to prevent one evil and in doing so, to create another and bigger one.

INVESTIGATION.

We will not be able to stop the emancipation of the Native. Conditions and circumstances have changed and it will be of no use to try and comfort ourselves with illusions while the white ants are eating away our foundations from underneath us. We try to protect the Non-European and offer daily three Europeans on the smuggler's altar for it, in addition to thousands who are hauled before the courts for offences connected with liquor smuggling. The time is ripe for calling a halt so that the problem can be subjected to a thorough investigation from a sober and objective point of view in conformity with present day circumstances.

The ideal remedy is temperance, but I am fully aware that this also is an ideal that could not be had without a price. I am, however, convinced that if we do take temperance as our objective to strive for and refuse to continue staring ourselves blind on what we think are our blessings, we will be able to achieve much more. The surgeon must at times use his scalpel ruthlessly in order to save the life of his patient. Strong action must be taken against the person who over indulges in liquor and a permanent body consisting of experts must be formed to make a scientific study of alcoholism - its causes and cures. Millions of pounds are spent annually on adjudicating on offences created by the Liquor Act why cannot adequate funds be made available for research in connection with alcoholism?

HEAVY PENALTIES.

To my mind much could be done to combat the abuse of liquor. The penalties for drunkenness must be heavy to serve as a deterrent. Liquor should only be served in lounges to which both men and women will have access. Workers must be paid monthly, not weekly. At the moment the worker receives his pay once a week enabling him to buy liquor every week. If he is paid monthly he will be in the same position once a month only. If a man spends his salary on liquor there should be a simple procedure by which his salary could be paid to his wife or a welfare officer. The price of spirits (hard liquor) must be high, while that of light wines and beer should be low. After three or more convictions for drunkenness a person should be compelled to submit to treatment in a hospital for alcoholics. The person driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor should, in addition to the loss of his driver's licence, also lose the vehicle.

DESTRUCTION.

Some of these measures are severe, but they are necessary to save us from destruction - destruction facing us whether the prohibition on the supply of liquor to Natives is withdrawn or not.

According to press reports in America today there are 1,500,000 persons addicted to liquor. Let us put our hands to the plough and start something positive in good time to save South Africa from such a catastrophe.

———oOo———

/IB.
23rd April, 1959.

(ROUGH TRANSLATION).

VIEWPOINTS OF THE POLICE.

(As stated by Brig. H.J. du Plooy - Assistant Commissioner of Police (C.I.D.)).

(IN "DRANKVERSKAFFING EN DIE BANTOE")

SIMPOSIUM : EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SABRA.

The question of the supply of liquor to the Non-European, and especially the Native, is one of the many problems the authorities dealt with through the years. In the past years experiments were tried and abandoned and the different provisions for the four provinces embodied in the Liquor Act of 1928 bears evidence of this.

In South Africa we dealt mainly with three races, i.e. the Europeans, the Coloureds - with whom could be reckoned the Asiatic - and the Native races. The problem in connection with the supply of liquor to all races cropped up mainly in connection with these races where we find the main divergencies.

I want to point out right at the start that what I am going to tell you is my own personal opinions and must not in the least be connected with the Police Department. It is based on experience of more than 30 years in the Police. I was stationed in various centres and was for several years in charge of the Liquor Staff of the South African Police in Johannesburg where the evil of liquor trafficing is rife. During the more than a quarter of a century I was actively associated with the struggle against crime I became acquainted with the naked truth about the liquor traffic, a direct result of the present limitations on the supply of alcoholic liquor to certain races. As I said at the beginning, it remains a very knotty problem. Nobody will deny that drunkenness at the beginning of our industrial development, and here I think mainly of the wine industry, was rife among the Non-Europeans, specially the Natives, but there is a reasonable explanation for it. For centuries the Natives led a prosiac existence in an atmosphere peculiar to their tribal customs. Cash to them was an unknown and worthless substance until such time as they came into contact with the Western civilisation when their slumbering ambitions were awakened.

With the discovery of gold in the Transvaal many Natives found work in the mines and many of them became acquainted with the white man's liquor and because they were not aware of the value of money, it is small wonder that they spent their money freely on liquor. It must, however, not be forgotten that drunkenness among Europeans, who are called civilised, was the order of the day in those days. Have a chat with one of the pioneers of the gold fields and he will tell you how things were in those days. On almost every street corner in Fordsburg there was a bar. In a small town in the Northern Transvaal where a solitary hotel is now barely eking out an existence, there were seven beerhalls. The fact that it was necessary in 1928 to reduce the number of bars in the Union by an Act of Parliament, is eloquent evidence of the legacy of those early years of our industrial development.

The legislation of the pre-1900 period is evidence of how the authorities groped about to find a solution in connection with the supply of alcoholic liquor to the Non-Europeans. Acts were passed and rescinded and penalties raised and lowered in an effort to find direction for a policy. In 1908 a judicial commission was appointed in the Transvaal to investigate and report on, among other things, the supply of liquor to Non-Europeans. In paragraph 21 of its report the Commission said:-

> "During the last 7 years there was an undeniable continued effort to enforce total prohibition for Natives and everybody knows that the effort failed."

The Commission recommended that the existing restrictive legislation in connection with the supply of liquor to Natives be retained but at that time already suggested that certain employers be allowed to supply liquor to their employees.

/If...

If it is remembered that the Native at that time still existed in a state of barbarism the recommendation cannot be faulted.

Today we are half-a-century away. The emancipation of the Native grew into a wave that cannot be stopped - a fact that should be accepted. Because we allowed the Native to come into daily contact with European liquor and even supplied them with liquor through the issue of exemption certificates, they developed a taste for it as I will point out with statistics in due course. The result is that there is a never ending army of Europeans who exploit this taste of the Natives for their own gain notwithstanding the heavy penalties prescribed for liquor smuggling.

Where I proceed to give my reasons why this whole question should be reconsidered, in conformity with present conditions, I must request you please not to interpret my views as a plea for the abuse of liquor. The supply of liquor to all races and the abuse of liquor are two different things.

When the Liquor Act was placed on the State Book it was certainly done with the best intentions of preventing the Native from obtaining liquor. It may also have been necessary having regard for his social standing at the time.

In looking at the undermentioned table you will notice that nearly a quarter of all infringements of the law reported since 1950 in the Union, was in one form or another an infringement of this Act.

YEAR:	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED:	INFRINGEMENTS OF LIQUOR ACT.
1950	1,457,383	204,225
1951	1,533,235	281,640
1952	1,625,471	289,359
1953	1,758,936	331,947
1954	1,910,741	361,714
1955	2,022,480	361,133
1956	2,123,981	363,486
	Plus	159,261

An analysis of these figures shows that 159,261 more infringements of the Liquor Act were reported in 1956 than in 1950. In addition it brings to light the shocking fact that one out of every five infringements of the law in 1950 was an infringement of the Liquor Act. In 1956 the relation increased further to two in every nine cases.

The following table shows in how many cases under the Liquor Act the accused were Natives.

YEAR:	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIQUOR ACT INFRINGEMENTS:	NO.OF NATIVES ACCUSED.
1950	204,225	187,505
1951	281,640	207,708
1952	289,359	207,405
1953	331,947	283,216
1954	361,714	260,765
	Plus	73,260

/The....

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Quote

Soune.

The following is another table showing how many Natives were prosecuted for being in illegal possession of European liquor -

1949	13,499	
1950	13,578	
1951	15,387	
1952	15,618	
1953	17,466	
1954	19,558	
1955	19,978	Plus 6,429.

I refer to the cases brought to the attention of the Police, but I can assure you that several thousands infringements take place daily without the knowledge of the Police.

In addition it is of exceptional importance to note that in 1954 - 1,678 Natives were prosecuted as against 1,304 Europeans for supplying European liquor to prohibited persons and 1,633 Natives in 1955 as against 1,139 Europeans.

The above figures prove undoubtedly that we failed miserably in our efforts to keep liquor from the Natives. To the contrary we contributed to it by issuing exemption certificates to several thousands of Non-Europeans and through other concessions granted under the Liquor Act to which I will return shortly.

The Native developed a taste for the liquor of the Westerner. This also, was what a judge found who heard a big liquor smuggling case some time ago in which more than a million bottles of liquor were involved within the short period of about two years. (What about other similar infringements of which we know nothing?)

I also want to quote a Cape Town Judge who said recently that the time has arrived that the question of the supply of liquor to Natives should be reviewed because the prohibition system, according to his view, causes too many other types of crime.

Because the Native cannot buy liquor at a bottle store, he must find some other channels. There are thousands of Europeans throughout the Union who exploit this position for their own benefit. The smuggler knows that the Native is prepared to obtain his liquor at any price. The one bottle liquor he buys at the bottle store he converts into two - in some cases more than two - by adding water, dagga-water or another injurious substance and each bottle of this contaminated concoction is sold to the Native at double the price of the original bottle. The quantity of liquor put at the disposal of Natives through illegal channels is far from enough to satisfy the demand and result in the brewing of injurious concoctions known as skokiaan, barberton, quidiviki, etc. From personal experience I know that carbide is sometimes added to these concoctions to give it a stronger "kick". Now I ask you, whether the damage done to body and mind by these contaminated concoctions and European liquor, is not immeasurably worse than what it would have been if the Native could have obtained pure liquor? In addition to the harm to body and mind we still have all the other types of crime emanating from this.

The differing prohibiting clauses affecting the different provinces are also sources of confusion and friction. In the Transvaal and Free State a Coloured may not buy liquor at a bottle store if he is not in possession of an exemption certificate. The Coloured person living in Volksrust could cycle to Charlestown in Natal where he could buy liquor. At Aliwal North the Free State Coloured could walk over the bridge and he is no longer a prohibited person. In the Free State the farmer could supply his Native servant legally with a "tot" but if his neighbour north of the Vaal river would do the same he is in danger of being committed to prison

/4. ....

for five years. The Native is a prohibited person in all provinces but in the Cape Natives with certain educational qualifications are entitled to buy liquor. An illeterate Native in the Cape who marries a Coloured woman may not buy liquor but his wife is entitled to do so. These are only a few of a long list of absurdities which could be mentioned but they are enough to illustrate that, to say the least, the position regarding the supply of liquor to Non-Europeans is very unsatisfactory. We are groping in the dark.

The figures I mentioned show that the police are doing a collossal task in their efforts to enforce the provisions of the Liquor Act and that their labour is crowned with a considerable measure of success as far as the tracing of the violators of the Act are concerned. Have you, however, ever given a thought to the results of the police actions in this regard? Of the 361,714 persons who violated the Liquor Act in 1954 260,765 were Natives and of this number only about 40,000 were prosecuted for drunkenness . This means that more than 200,000 were prosecuted for other crimes created by the Liquor Act. It is evident, therefore, that the police actions against so many Natives on account of infringements created by the European's laws, create aversion and a feeling of hostility against the police and this in these times where it is specially in the interest of the country that the relations should be sound. The masses of the Natives regard the police, on account of their efforts to effectively apply the provisions of the Liquor Act as their suppressors.

You must realise that the police forse is also responsible for supplying information to the state on internal safety. They should, therefore, create good relationships with the Non-Europeans. The continual activities of the police and the many raids conducted continually by them, day and night, Sundays and holidays, increase the feelings of hostility against the police. This type of action cost the lives of policemen at various times. The Native when drunk under the influence of the contaminated concoctions or liquor, is as fierce as one possessed which leads to attacks on, and murders of the police. How many members of the Force did not lose their lives? Pure, healthy liquor will not change him into such a brute.

The Native leaves no stone unturned to acquire liquor either for his own use or for resale to other Natives. As I pointed out to you already, more Non-Europeans are convicted annually for the supply of European liquor to prohibited persons than Europeans. In the allocation of liquor licences it is attempted to keep the trade in the hands of honourable persons, but because the demand from the prohibited section is so strong, and the huge profits connected with it are so tempting every now and again instances crop up where licence holders are guilty of wholesale liquor trafficing.

Here I want to point out that good and efficient servants of the state in the past fell prey to theseliquor trafficers who pay huge sums of money to further their illegal activities. I refer to so many public servants who landed in prison on charges of corruption in connection with the illegal liquor traffic.

Shop breakings increased in the past years. As a result of increased police actions the quantity of liquor finding its way to the native via the smuggler has been reduced to some extent and to my mind this is the direct reason for most of these shop breakings.

If the prohibiting provisions are removed bottle stores will perhaps still be broken into but where the house-breaker now steals huge quantities for the smuggling trade he will then steal for his own consumption only. Because the Native is not allowed to go to a bottle store to buy his liquor, he patronises the smuggling dens where many murders, robberies, and assaults take place. Even the distilling of alcoholic liquors by Natives are rapidly on the increase. In the Transvaal "spion", containing 56% alcohol and which is accordingly much more potent than any brandy, is being

/distilled....

distilled on an extensive scale. It is unbelievable to see with what crude installations the Natives succeed to produce an alcoholic liquor.

(a) The Liquor Act already provides for the supply of liquor :- for on the premises as well as off the premises consumption by Coloureds and Asiatics in the Cape Province and Coloureds in Natal -

(b) on the premises consumption for Asiatics in Natal.

(c) to all Non-European races under an exemption permit.

(d) to all Non-European races for sacramental (religious) purposes.

(e) to all Coloured employees in the Free State and the Cape Province.

(f) for medical purposes.

You see thus how many concessions are already incorporated in the Liquor Act, which have as a result that Coloureds and Natives acquired the taste for European liquor and consequently no objections can be raised on the ground of principle for the withdrawal of the existing prohibitions.

It may be argued that if liquor made is avalable to the Natives freely crimes like murder, drunkenness etc. will be rife. I cannot, however, agree fully with this view. I concede that drunkenness will be higher at the beginning, but as soon as the novelty has blown over I do not expect any change. I am even inclined to believe that drunkenness will decrease and that serious crime like murder, etc., will decrease.

The contaminated concoctions and mixtures the Native now obtain in shebeens or brews himself affects him much more and in his maddened abnormal condition, as I pointed out already, he commits serious crimes.

If a Native now obtains a bottle of liquor he tries to store it as fast as possible in his stomach because of a policeman catches him with the liquor still in his possession he is charged with the illegal possession of the liquor which means a fine and the loss of his liquor. Because he gulps it down so fast he naturally is affected faster and in an abnormal manner with the resultant abnormal reactions. If he is allowed to consume it unmolested it will naturally not be the position.

According to the overseas editor of a wellknown newspaper abundant liquor was available at the independence celebrations of Ghana, but he did not notice any drunks in the streets.

/6. ....

After staying in Accra for some time he found that the inhabitants reminded him of our own Native population. Thousands of Natives in South Africa are already in possession of exemption certificates to obtain liquor and it is my experience that the holders of these exemption certificates do not indulge in excessive liquor consumption and seldom commit any other offence attributable to excessive indulgence in liquor. In Northern Rhodesia the prohibition on the supply of liquor to Natives was withdrawn about eight years ago and I have reliable information that there was no increase in crimes of violence or of offences that could be attributed directly to excessive indulgence in European liquor. There was also no increase in drunkenness. I travelled extensively in many countries where no prohibition on the supply of liquor to Non-Europeans is in existence. There I came across Natives from outside South Africa as well as South African Natives in places where they consumed liquor and I did not find one instance of drunkenness by them. This also applies to our neighbouring country Mozambique where there is no prohibition.

As I pointed out already, the huge number of prosecutions of Natives for contraventions of the Liquor Act (drunkenness excluded) proves undoubtedly that we, the severe penalties notwithstanding, failed in our aims. I wonder whether you realise what the tax-payer must contribute annually to the efforts to enforce the Liquor Act. A conservative estimate, to my mind, amounts to £2,000,000. Just think of the salaries of the police, the cost of transport and housing of the thousands of liquor cases and the cost of keeping those serving prison sentences in prison. More than 400 members of the police force, about 200 of whom are Europeans, are employed on the liquor staffs of the force throughout the Union. About 100 motor cars are being used in these services. Most of these men are highly paid senior members of the detective staff and, as has been pointed out already, hundreds of members of the force are being continuously employed mostly during weekends and public holidays throughout the Union for raids in locations and on shebeens. If it is considered that this one Act is responsible for almost one quarter of all the crime and if all the results, as pointed out already, are taken into account, then I put it to you that it is a luxury that we cannot afford any longer.

You may rest assured that the police are not letting-up in their efforts to combat this evil tooth and nail, because it is their duty to maintain the provisions of this Act together with all the many other laws of the land but you must realise that it is also their duty to tell the authorities honestly that under the present system, notwithstanding all their efforts, they are losing the battle hopelessly.

It is my considered opinion that the time has arrived that the whole question should be reviewed. At the moment we are trying at all costs to expect the impossible - that is to apply partial prohibition in a country where liquor is legally produced and can be freely distributed among certain sections of the community. Let us sooner apply the energy and the funds wasted on this to promote temperance and to do scientific research into the problem of curing alcoholics and the efficient combatting of other serious crime.

I am convinced that the majority of Europeans are in favour of freeing the supply of liquor to the Natives and only out of deference to the well-meaning efforts of the Churches and the Temperance Society, it has not been done yet. The smuggler will naturally do everything in his power to maintain the prohibition because if it is withdrawn it will mean that he will have to work for a living.

In conclusion I want to request that this matter should be approached in a level-headed way and that we refuse any longer to stare blind on what we think are blessings. It is a common occurrence that even magistrates and judges of our highest courts overrule previous important judgements in the light of changed circumstances to conform to new conditions. If all the facts presented to you create a more complete image in your minds and give you more insight, you should be prepared to fact the facts. Do not fool yourself any longer ... you will certainly be neglecting your duty.

* * * * *

EXTRACTS FROM:

ROUGH TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE IN THE 'DAGBREEK' - 1st June 1959.

LIQUOR LAWS CREATE NEW EVILS.

By Col. R.J. van den Bergh.

Because the Native is committing an offence if he is found in possession of liquor, the liquor he obtains is gulped down in great haste with the result that he is affected much sooner than the case would have been if he took it slowly.

Have you ever thought of the adverse effect it must inevitably have on the relationships between the Non-Europeans and the police? If ever there was a period in the history of our country that the relationship between the police and specially the Native should have been of the very best, then it is now, but because it is the unpleasant task of the police to apply an unpopular law, the Natives to-day regard the police as their natural enemies.

If we succeed reasonably well in our efforts to keep liquor away from the Non-Europeans I would have advocated keeping it up because no price is too high to pay for the obviating of the bitter fruit of over indulgence in liquor; but to my mind there is no sense in trying to prevent one evil and in doing so, to create another and bigger one.

EXTRACT FROM:

SIMPOSIUM : EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SABRA.

(As stated by Brig. H.J. du Plooy - Assistant Commissioner of Police (C.I.D.))

Personal opinion based on 30 years experience in the police. Several years in charge of Liquor Staff in Johannesburg.

The contaminated concoctions and mixtures the Native now obtain in shebeens or brews himself affects him much more and in his maddened abnormal condition, as I pointed out already, he commits serious crimes.

If a Native now obtains a bottle of liquor he tries to store it as fast as possible in his stomach because if a policeman catches him with the liquor still in his possession he is charged with the illegal possession of the liquor which means a fine and the loss of his liquor. Because he gulps it down so fast he naturally is affected faster and in an abnormal manner with the resultant abnormal reactions. If he is allowed to consume it unmolested it will naturally not be the position.

You must realise that the police force is also responsible for supplying information to the state on internal safety. They should, therefore, create good relationships with the Non-Europeans. The continual activities of the police and the many raids conducted continually by them, day and night, Sundays and holidays, increase the feelings of hostility against the police. This type of action cost the lives of policemen at various times. The native when drunk under the influence of the contaminated concoctions or liquor, is as fierce as one possessed which leads to attacks on, and murders of the police. How many members of the Forve did not lose their lives? Pure, healthy liquor will not change him into such a brute.

Women's Civic Society.

TELEPHONE
43-2063.

P.O. BOX 8137,
JOHANNESBURG,

5th June, 1959.

Dear Mr. Lewis,

It would be much appreciated by the members of the above society, if you could arrange to address them on the future position of the Native Beer Halls in Johannesburg, as this subject is one of major importance.

Our next meeting will be held on Friday, 26th June, 1959, at the Rand Women's Club - If you will be available, will you please telephone our Chairman, Mrs. Norman D. Jones, at the above number, at your earliest convenience so that we may publicise the meeting, and compile our agenda.

We thank you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

J. Torrance

SECRETARY.

Miss Hunter.

Please give bearer

statement on the

Beer Hall.

Thank You.

For Roley Eggleston.

606 Union Castle Bldg.,

Cr. Loveday & Commissioner Sts.,

Johannesburg.

Beerhalls file F

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. (8.6.59.) FINANCIAL ITEM.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING OF BEER HALLS IN THE CENTRAL AREAS OF THE CITY.

On 5th June 1959, after a deputation from the Council under the leadership of Councillor P.R.B. Lewis, Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, had been received by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the Minister consulted with his Deputy Minister and senior officials of his Department, and thereupon arranged for the following statement to be handed to Councillor Lewis:

" In connection with the discussions held with representatives of the Johannesburg City Council this morning, and after careful consideration of the various aspects of the matter, the Hon. the Minister has decided as follows:-

(i) that he cannot withdraw his request that the three beer halls mentioned be closed on 16th June 1959;

(ii) that kaffir beer be provided at compounds and hostels to bona fide residents;

(iii) that employers in the industrial areas be allowed to provide kaffir beer during the lunch hour in limited quantities to their Native employees on the premises where they work and in properly equipped rooms;

(iv) that Johannesburg be allowed to equip on a purely temporary basis, two or three new sites to be approved by the Minister for the sale of beer to only the class of Native whose needs cannot be met elsewhere.

Such sites shall be selected in the mining belt south of the city and shall be so remote that there can be no possibility of friction;

(v) that, as far as the new beer sites are concerned, beer may only be sold between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. on week-days, and on Saturdays only between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. No beer may be sold on Sundays;

:- (vi) ....

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. (8.6.59.) FINANCIAL ITEM.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

(vi) that the new beer sites shall be in operation on 16th June 1959;

(vii) that, should the experiment prove unsatisfactory, the Hon. the Minister reserves the right to request the Johannesburg City Council to close the new beer sites."

The Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development has invited the Council to appoint two representatives to serve on a Committee appointed to investigate and report on the supply of kaffir beer to Natives on the premises where they are employed in industrial areas of the city.

The financial implications will be reported on orally by the City Treasurer.

IT IS RECOMMENDED: (1) That the Central Beerhall be closed on 16th June 1959.

(2) That from 16th June 1959 the Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls be kept open to serve only bona fide residents of the Mai Mai and Wolhuter Hostels respectively.

(3) That in consultation with a Committee of representatives of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the South African Police ~~and the Chambers of Industries and Commerce~~, a scheme be prepared for the supply by employers in the industrial areas of the city of kaffir beer, in limited quantities for consumption during the lunch hour, to their Native employees, in suitable premises at their places of work.

(4) That the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee (Councillors P.R.B. Lewis and H. Goldberg), in consultation with the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, decide on sites for three new beer ~~gardens~~ Halls in the mining belt to the south of the city.

:- (5) ....

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. (8.6.59.) FINANCIAL ITEM.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

(5) That subject to the approval of the sites by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development selected in terms of resolution (4), the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department be authorised to put the work of planning and constructing three beer gardens on the selected sites in hand without delay.

(6) That beer gardens be opened at the selected and approved sites on 16th June 1959 and that the City Treasurer and the Manager of the Non-European Affairs Department report as soon as possible on any additional staff they may require to run the new beer gardens.

(7) That the Non-European Affairs Committee nominate two of its members to serve on the committee appointed to investigate a scheme for the supply of kaffir beer to Natives employed in the industrial areas of the city.

(385/3/2)
(T.C.23/59)

8.6.57

PRESS STATEMENT RE BANTU BEERHALLS:

The Non-European Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, at a Meeting held this afternoon, agreed to accept the Hon. the Minister's request as outlined in his statement released to SAPA on the 5th June.

The effects of this request will be that the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls will close on the 16th June. It has been the Council's desire for some two years to close the Central Beerhall as soon as two or three smaller beerhalls could be erected to take its place. Permission to establish these new beerhalls on an experimental basis has now been granted. These new beerhalls are to cater for the lunch-hour demand between noon and 2 p.m., and for the residents in the City between 6:30 p.m., and 8 p.m.

In view of the fact that the Hon. the Minister has agreed that there should be provision in Hostels for the supply of Kaffir Beer to the persons living in those Hostels, the 400 persons living at Mai Mai will still be able to obtain their Kaffir Beer in the Hostel, and this will also apply to the 3000 odd men living at the Wolhuter Hostel. In addition, the Wemmer Hostel, which previously has had no Kaffir Beer facilities, will be able to supply residents. At these Hostels facilities will be available at the weekends for residents, whereas previously the Minister had asked that the Denver and Western Native Township beerhalls be closed on a Sunday. This will mean that the residents of Hostels will largely remain within the Hostel grounds which, it is felt, will be preferable to their being forced to travel to the Native Residential areas to obtain Kaffir Beer, probably returning through the streets of the City to their Hostels in large numbers.

The Council's attitude has been that they wished to close down those beerhalls which were incorrectly sited, and which caused large congregations of natives near busy thoroughfares. There will be some difficulty in selecting such sites for the three new beerhalls, and care will be taken in the selection of the sites to avoid the mistakes of the past. It has always been the Council's policy that it would be far better for the Kaffir Beer to be distributed from many centres rather than a few. In view of the agreement now come to with the Hon. the Minister, it will be possible to supply Kaffir Beer to those employers who wish Kaffir Beer made available to their employees who live in Compounds within the City. There are altogether thirty-three compounds, each housing more than 50 persons, and house approximately 15,000 natives in all. Kaffir Beer will be supplied strictly for consumption by the employees of those particular firms. In order to take care of the lunch-hour demand, the Hon. the Minister has agreed that suitable methods of distribution to other employers in predominantly industrial areas be investigated, and a Departmental Committee has been set up for this purpose.

The supply of Kaffir Beer to those living in the Native Residential areas is being adequately catered for by the beer-gardens and beerhalls which have been established, and which are to be established in the next year.

Page 2/...

While the new arrangements may not be as convenient for all those who at present patronize the beerhalls, it is hoped that the new arrangements will remove the undesirable aspects of the present beerhalls. It is now hoped that employers of native labour will co-operate and give the Council support in the new scheme.

I would like to pay tribute to all those who have helped in achieving the present arrangements. I convey our appreciation to the Hon. the Minister and his Officials for taking cognizance of the Council's desire to make facilities available for the day-time workers in the area, and for those permanently resident in the City.

It has been the Council's desire to provide facilities rather than make the present patrons of the beerhalls the prey of the illicit liquor dealer and the shebeen keeper. The Hon. the Minister has recognised this in the new agreement.

A number of other bodies supported this view, and made suitable representations to the Minister. I would particularly like to name the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, and to thank my colleagues on the Non-European Affairs Committee and those of my fellow Councillors who have throughout supported me.

P. R. B. Lewis

Chairman
Non-European Affairs Committee
Johannesburg City Council

JOHANNESBURG:
June 8, 1959.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

BEERHALLS. BEER-GARDENS & BEER DEPOTS.

Position as at 12th February, 1959; Date of Mentz Committee.

Name	Location	Hours.
City Beerhalls.		
Central (also known as Jubilee)	Salisbury & Von Wielligh Streets	Mon.-Fri. 10.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m. 4 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. Sat. 10.45 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. Sun. 12 noon - 4 p.m.
Mai-Mai	Berea & Durban Sts. In grounds of Mai-Mai Hostel.	- ditto -
Wolhuter	Wolhuter Street. Adjoins Wolhuter Hostel.	- ditto -
Denver	Plantasie Street. (Off Main Reef Rd.) Near Denver Hostel.	Mon. - Fri. 10.30 a.m. - 2 p.m. 3 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. Sat. 10.45 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. Sun. 12 noon - 4 p.m.
Western Native Township.(known as Western Beerhall)	West of Western Native Township in Dowling Ave. Ext.	- ditto -
		Public Holidays. 10.45 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. except on Good Friday, Ascension Day & Christmas Day, when Beerhalls are closed all day.
Off Sales Depots.		
Eastern Native Township	Eastern Native Township.	Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sat. 6 a.m. - 12 noon Sun. 12 noon - 6 p.m. No sales on Public Holidays.
Native Residential Areas.		
Dube	Adjoining Dube Hostel	Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Sun. 12 noon - 6 p.m.
Nancefield (temporary)	Adjoining Nancefield Hostel.	- ditto -
Pimville (Off Sales)	Superintendent's Office.	Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sat. 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sun. - 12 noon - 6 p.m. Pub. Hol. 7 a.m. - 12 noon.

Matters Outstanding.

Application to Government for two Beer-gardens in Native Residential areas and three Beerhalls to replace Central;

Position as at 16th February, 1959, allowing for 4 months to 16th June, 1959.

City Beerhalls. In terms of directive dated 21st February, 1959, received from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development :-

Central to close on 16th June, 1959.

Mai-Mai to close on 16th June, 1959.

Wolhuter to close on 16th June, 1959.

All Beerhalls situated in the European areas, including Western and Denver, to be closed on Sundays with effect from the first Sunday immediately following 16th June, i.e. 21st June, 1959.

Off Sales Depots.

Eastern Native Township to continue as before.

Native Residential Areas.

Dube and Nancefield to continue.

Building proceeding for the establishment of seven beer-gardens + Off-Sales in Native locations + Jabulani Beerhall.

Position as at 8th June, 1959, as a result of interview with Minister on 5th June, 1959.

City Beerhalls.

Central to close on 16th June, 1959.

Mai-Mai to close to general public after 16th June but to remain open for sale of beer to bona fide inmates of Mai-Mai Hostel only.

Wolhuter to close to general public on 16th June but to remain open to serve Hostel inmates.

Denver to remain unchanged, i.e. position remains as at 12th February, 1959.

Western Native Township to continue as before.

New Facilities.

Facilities to be provided at Wemmer Hostel to serve bona fide inmates.

Facilities to be available to employees for beer consumption on employers' premises.

Also at Municipal Compounds. See attached list "A"

" " Private Compounds (Employees of Native labour in Industrial Areas) See attached list "B"

Three temporary Beerhalls to be erected in Industrial Areas on sites to be selected on Tuesday 9th June.

Off Sales Depots.

Eastern Native Township to continue as before.
Eastern Native Township Beerhall - estimated date of completion 31st December, 1959.

Native Residential Areas.

7 Beer-gardens + Off-sales facilities
2 already in operation
A further 12 in course of planning and siting.

LIST A.

MUNICIPAL COMPOUNDS.

NAME:	NO. LICENSED:
VAN BEEK STREET.	1,341
NEWTOWN POWER STATION.	350
BEZUIDENHOUT VALLEY.	246
SELBY.	1,800
CYDNA.	130
CITY DEEP.	1,800
SMIT & SOLOMON STREETS.	1,600
NORWOOD.	600
WATERVAL.	1,500
DELTA.	80
SPRINGFIELD.	353
NEWTOWN.	258
BRUMA.	50
NATALSPRUIT.	112
WATER BRANCH.	750
HUDDLE PARK.	200
VREDEDORP.	521
TOTAL: 17 COMPOUNDS:	11,691

8/6/59.
/ED.

LIST B.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL COMPOUNDS LICENSED TO ACCOMMODATE 50 AND MORE NATIVE MALES.

NAME OF FIRM	SUBURB	NO. LICENSED.
Amalgamated Native Labour Organisation	Westgate	80
Brick & Potteries	Stafford	365
C.N.A.	(New Doorn.)	300
C.N.A.	Doornfontein	50
Coal Cartage (Pty.) Ltd.	Denver	419
Fotheringham 's Bakery	Cleveland	479
Gieskens Dairy	Linden	84
Haggie, Son & Love	Jupiter	697
Hillman Bros.	Denver	71
Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn	Denver	146
Lever Bros.	Auckland Park	50
S.A. Breweries	Braamfontein	203
Pretoria Portland Cement	Jupiter	350
Rand Water Board	Village Main	88
Wits. Agricultural Society	Milner Park	75
Pioneer Crushers (Pty.) Ltd.	Turffontein	112.
TOTAL 16 FIRMS.		3,569.

Other Commercial & Industrial Licences.
(Accom. less than 50 Native males).

/WVS
8.6.59.

1,333 Firms licensed to accommodate 4,733 Males.

Please Note: State and Railway Administration Compounds are exempted from licences, but they nevertheless employ thousands of Natives. We have no record of their numbers.

THE JOHANNESBURG
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HIS MAJESTY'S BUILDING (WEST), JOUBERT STREET, JOHANNESBURG

TELEPHONE 835-4651 P.O. BOX 687 TELEGRAMS "CHAMBER"

Secretary: H. S. Mabin, M.A.

11th June, 1959.

Councillor P.R.B. Lewis,
P.O. Box 2543,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr Lewis,

Thank you for your letter of 10th June, 1959, regarding Beer Halls. I am passing on copies of your letter to the Officers of the Chamber and to Mr C.B. Pearce, and feel sure that your kind remarks will be much appreciated.

If I may say so, you personally are very much to be congratulated for the successful outcome of the approaches to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. F. Colmore

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JDFC/CD

RECEIVED
12 JUN 1959
Answered

P. O. Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Wednesday:
June 10, 1959.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries,
Vulcan House,
Cr. Anderson & Joubert Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sirs:

re: Beerhalls.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the assistance given to my Council regarding the removal of centrally situated beerhalls.

I wish to thank you for the representations you made to the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development supporting the Council's approach.

In a statement issued to the Press I placed on record my appreciation of the Chamber's assistance, but unfortunately this was not reported. A copy of that press statement is enclosed for your information.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis
Chairman
Non-European Affairs Committee.

PL:mh
enc:

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Wednesday:
June 10, 1959.

The Secretary,
Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce,
Post Office Box 687,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir:

re: Beerhalls.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the assistance given to my Council regarding the removal of centrally situated beerhalls. In particular, I would like to mention the assistance given by Mr. C. B. Pearce, as I am convinced that his interview with the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development last Friday paved the way for my Council's Deputation.

In a statement issued to the Press I placed on record my appreciation of the Chamber's assistance, but unfortunately this was not reported. A copy of that press statement is enclosed for your information.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis
Chairman
Non-European Affairs Committee.

PL:mh
enc:

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Monday:
June 15, 1959.

The President,
National Council of Women of S. A.,
603, Stuttafords Chambers,
Rissik Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mrs. Blake:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the copy of your letter of the 29th May, 1959, addressed to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis

Copy to Mr Pat Lewis for your information

Mrs. Jean Blake.

Mrs. K.H.Hallendorff. 29. May,1959

The Chairman
Chamber of Commerce,
P.O.Box 687,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

You will remember that the National Council of Women, Johannesburg Branch was invited to send representatives to your Meeting in April, at which the question of Beer Halls was discussed.

At that Meeting the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce was that the closing of the big Beer Halls should be postponed for 6 months to allow for further investigations.

Our delegates who were present had no mandate to vote on that occasion.

After discussion, the Board of Officers of the Johannesburg Branch of the National Council of Women wish you to know that they support your proposal to postpone the closing of the Beer Halls until other amenities have been provided for the Africans who are legally entitled to work or live within the Municipal Boundaries.

Yours faithfully,

J Blake

Jean Blake (Mrs.)
President.

Nat. Council of Women of S.A.,
603 Stuttafords Chambers

4/6

P. O. Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Monday:
June 15, 1959.

Mr. C. de G. Watermeyer,
Post Office Box 1073,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Watermeyer,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th June about the Jabula Instant Beer Powder. I shall discuss this with Mr. Carr, the Manager of our Non-European Affairs Department, and communicate with you later.

Yours sincerely,

PL:mh

TELEGRAMS "CORNERAND."
TELEPHONE NO. 33-1034.

P.O. Box 1073,
JOHANNESBURG,
TRANSVAAL.

12th June, 1959.

P.R.B. Lewis, Esq.,
Fourth Floor,
Union-Castle Building,
Loveday Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Lewis,

Encl. As promised during our discussions a day or so ago, I am sending you herewith a pamphlet giving details regarding the preparation of Bantu Beer from Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder. You will notice that no qualified brewer is required to produce the beer, which is produced by merely mixing the powder with yeast and water in a fermenting-cum-issuing vat which can easily be erected on any of the sites of your new decentralized beer halls. This will avoid the expense of transporting beer from your central beer making plant to the new beer halls, as well as the necessity and expense of maintaining a qualified brewer and staff at your central plant.

However, the main advantage of the process is the saving in costs of manufacture. The Jabula beer costs slightly over 6d. per gallon to make, as against your present costs which you stated were about 1/- per gallon. On the basis of your present sales of 33,000 gallons of beer a day, this represents a saving of about £800 per day, or £240,000 per year assuming you sell beer on 300 days in a year.

Please let me know if there are any further details which you would like in regard to the Jabula Beer process.

Yours sincerely,

TELEPHONE 835-6934/5
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "JABULA"
P.O. BOX 9495

JABULA FOODS
(PTY.) LTD.

208 ALRIS BUILDINGS. 3 RISSIK STREET SOUTH. JOHANNESBURG.

"JABULA" FOODS AND "JABULA INSTANT" BANTU BEER PREPARATIONS

Dear Sir/s,

This Company has perfected a preparation for the manufacture of Bantu Beer known as JABULA INSTANT BANTU BEER POWDER.

The powder is made inter alia from maize and malt and has tremendous advantages over the conventional method of brewing kaffir beer, some of which are as follows:-

1. No heavy capital outlay on plant. It requires fermenting-cum-issuing vats only.

2. Consequently there are no heavy costs in boiler maintenance, coal, and also a big saving in labour.

3. The beer is ready for issue in 24/30 hours.

4. No qualified brewer is required - any unskilled person can make beer by this process.

5. There are no brewing failures; the beer is always of consistent quality.

6. No straining is required and, therefore, there is no wastage of raw materials.

7. All that is necessary to produce beer is to mix a unit of powder in the requisite quantity of ordinary tap water (of a temperature of approximately 72°F.) add the necessary yeast and allow to ferment for approximately 30 hours when the beer will be ready for issue.

Contd./...

DIRECTORS: R. E. M. BLAKEWAY. G. K. BRISTOW. R. B. B. FREITAG (GERMAN). F. E. HAY D.F.C. I. G. MACPHERSON. J. R. WILSON
ALTERNATE DIRECTORS: C. DE GRAEFF WATERMEYER. A. J. WOOD

The materials used in the manufacture of this beer powder conform in all respects to the materials used in the conventional method of brewing kaffir beer. They consist of the best maize and the best kaffir corn malt with a diastase of not less than 30 K.D.U. and in addition brewers yeast which contains a very high vitamin content.

In order to comply with the Liquor Act under which Mines, etc. are licensed Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder is designed to produce kaffir beer not exceeding 3% by weight of absolute alcohol but this can be reduced to lower percentages of alcohol by the addition of more water.

Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder is packed in both 40 gallon and 125 gallon units. The 40 gallon units were originally designed for brewing in ordinary 44 gallon petrol or oil drums. Any suitable container could, of course, be used provided this is not galvanised as the galvanising has an unfavourable effect on the beer. Stainless steel vats are, of course, ideal.

The prices at which the beer powder is marketed are as follows:-

40 gallon units - 20/- per unit net F.O.R. Springs.
125 gallon units - 63/- per unit net F.O.R. Springs.
(Both prices inclusive of yeast)

As already mentioned yeast is required to complete the brewing cycle of this beer and the yeast supplied by us with units of Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder has been specially developed by our associated Company, Messrs. Free State Yeast (Pty) Limited of Welkom, in order to ensure the best results in brewing and is railed to clients by passenger train from that centre. The sale of yeast is, as you probably know, strictly controlled by the Department of Customs & Excise and it is necessary for clients to apply to that Department for a Yeast Permit before we can supply the requisite yeast for brewing purposes. However, applications are usually made through this Company and present no difficulties.

In order to be ensured of regular monthly supplies of Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder this Company is prepared to enter into contracts with clients at the prices quoted above for periods of twelve months or longer.

Jabula Instant Bantu Beer Powder has been submitted to test by the Nutrition Department of the Bureau of Standards and their report submitted to the Chairman, Kaffir Beer Research Committee, Vereeniging, who can confirm its nutritional value. Tests have been run by the Chairman who can also confirm its popularity amongst the Natives. As a point of interest a list of the Mines, Collieries, Municipalities etc. who are now using our product exclusively for their brewing requirements is attached.

Yours faithfully,
JABULA FOODS (PTY) LIMITED.

JABULA INSTANT BANTU BEER - LIST OF USERS.

Alpha Anthractie Company Ltd. Hlobane.
Albion Collieries Limited, Vandyksdrif.
Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Limited, Blyvooruitzicht.
Blesbok Colliery Limited, Meerlus.
Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Company Limited, Stilfontein.
Barberton Chrysotile Asbestos Limited, Malelane.
Brakpan Mines Limited, Brakpan.
Clydesdale (Tvl) Collieries Limited, North and South Compounds. Coalbrook.
Cornelia Colliery Limited, Vereeniging.
Coronation Collieries Limited, Witbank.
Consolidated Marsfield Collieries Limited, Estantia.
Chrome Mines of S.A. Limited, Chromite.
Daggafontein Mines Limited, Daggafontein.
Durban Navigation Collieries Limited, Durnacol.
Douglas Colliery Limited, Vandyksdrif.
Doornkop Sugar & Food Industries Limited, Doornkop, Natal.
Dominion Reefs (Klerksdorp) Limited, Klerksdorp.
East Daggafontein Mines Limited, Daggafontein.
East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, East Rand.
Enyati Colliery Limited, Langkrans.
East Geduld Mines Limited, Springs.
Everite (Pty) Limited, Kliprivier.
Ellaton Gold Mining Company Limited, Klerksdorp.
Freddies Consolidated Mines Limited, Odendaalsrus.
Free State Geduld Mines Limited,Welkom.
Geduld Proprietary Mines Ltd. Dersley.
Greenside Colliery (Apex Mines Ltd.) Blackhill.
Hulett & Sons Limited, Sir. J.L. Estates Department, Kearsney.
Highveld Power Station, Coalbrook.
Hartebeestfontein Gold Mining Company Limited, Stilfontein.
Impati Anthractie Limited,Hattingspruit
Komati Power Station, Vandyksdrif.
Koornfontein Collieries Limited, Vandyksdrif.
Klippoortje Collieries Limited,Oogies.
Loraine Gold Mines Limited, Allanridge.
Marievale Consolidated Mines Ltd.Nigel.
Messina (Tvl) Development Co. Limited, Messina.
Mazista Slate Quarries Ltd. Mazista.
Michaelhouse, Balgowan.
Marine Products Corporation of Africa Limited, Laaiplek.
Northern Lime Company, Norlim.
- do - Lime Acres.
New Klerksdorp Gold Estates Limited, Klerksdorp.
Natal Cambrian Collieries Ltd. (S.A. Carbide & By Products Lts.)Ballengeich
Nigel Municipality, Nigel.
Natal Coal Exploration Company Ltd.Newcastle
Newcastle-Platberg Colliery Ltd.Elandslaagte
Natal Navigation Collieries-Hlobane Mine.
New Amianthus Mines (Pty) Ltd. Havelock Mine Emlembe.
New State Areas Limited, New States.
Penge Asbestos Mine, Penge.
President Brand Gold Mining Company Ltd. Welkom.
Phosphate Development Corporation (Pty) Limited, Phalaborwa.
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Ltd. Rustenburg. (Union Section)
Riebeeck Gold Mining Company Ltd.Odendaalsrus
Stilfontein Gold Mining Company Limited, Stilfontein.
Schoongezicht Colliery Limited, Meerlus.
S.A. Forest Investments Ltd. Sabie.
Sishen Iron Ore Mine, Sishen.
S.A. Land & Exploration Company Ltd.Brakpan
S.A. Pulp & Paper Industries Limited, Tugela Mill, Mandini.
Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, Eranchi.
St. Helena Gold Mines Ltd. Eerstemyn.
S.A. Iron & Steel Industrial Corporation Limited Pretoria Works
- do - Thabazimbi Mine
- do - Vanderbijl Park Works
S.A. Coal Estates (Witbank) Ltd. Witbank.
Springbok Colliery Ltd. Vandyksdrif.
Stilfontein Gold Mining Company Limited, Stilfontein.
South Roodepoort Main Reef Areas Limited Roodepoort.
Springfield Collieries Ltd. Grootvlei.
Springkell Sanatorium Northrand.
Springs Mines Limited, Springs.
Transvaal Navigation Collieries,Vandyksdrif
Taaibos Power Station, Coalbrook.
Tweefontein United Collieries Ltd. Coalville.
Union Tin Mines Ltd. Naboomspruit.
Union Collieries Ltd. Breyten.
Union Lime Company Limited, Ulco.
Utrecht Colliery, Utrecht.
Vaal Power Station. Viljoensdrift.
Vierfontein Colliery (Pty) Ltd. Bourketon.
Vaal Reefs Exploration & Mining Company Limited, Orkney.
Vierfontein Power Station, Bourketon.
Vlakfontein Gold Mining Company Ltd.Dunnottar
Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company Limited, Johannesburg.
Vryheid Coronation, Coronation.
Witbank Colliery Ltd. Witbank.
Winkelhaak Mines Ltd. Evander.
Waverley Gold Mines Ltd. Knights.
Wilge Power Station Veltargo.
Western Deep Levels Ltd. Carltonville.
Western Reefs Exploration & Development Company Ltd. Orkney.
Western Holdings Limited, Welkom.
Witwatersrand Native Labour Asson.Witbank.
Witwatersrand Native Labour Asson.Jhb.
Witwatersrand Nigel Ltd. Heidelberg.
Weenen Municipality, Weenen.
Witbank Consolidated Coal Mines Ltd. Oogies.

THAT whereas the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has requested this Council to close the Central, Mai Mai and Wolhuter Beerhalls on the 16th June;

AND whereas the compliance with such request is still under negotiation with the Hon. the Minister, this Council resolves:

That the negotiations be continued and that, subject where necessary to the approval of the Finance Committee, the Non-European Affairs Committee be authorised to take any action it deems necessary in this regard, such action, however, to be reported to Council in due course.

17.6.57

Town Clerk,
Municipal Offices.
City Hall,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned ratepayers, residents and interested parties have learnt with dismay of the erection by the municipality of a beer hall near Nourse Mines, Denver. We hereby wish to protest most strongly against this project for the following reasons :

1. It will cause the streets surrounding this area, in which we live peacefully at present, to be thronged with undesirable Africans streaming to the beer hall thus constituting a serious threat to the safety of the white residents.

2. This will compel children attending schools in this area and vicinity to be forcibly exposed to danger when they have to pass unattended to and from school through the very area where they could encounter intoxicated Africans.

3. The adverse moral effect on children, who will then be subjected to seeing intoxicated Africans, cannot be stressed sufficiently. This could indeed be very detrimental to all educational, home and church influence.

4 The danger of a pronounced increase in the number of house-breakings is bound to follow this step.

5 The influx of so great a number of Africans to the beer hall is bound to affect property values very adversely.

Yours faithfully.

Malvern West School,
First Street,
Malvern,
JOHANNESBURG.

17.6.59.

The Secretary,
Witwatersrand Central School Board,
Shakespeare House,
Commissioner Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

With much trepidation we note that a beer hall has been erected in the immediate surroundings of our school. In spite of what we had feared, as to the harmful effects of this step on our school children we had hoped that we would have no cause for complaint, but unfortunately we have to ask you to approach the authorities to have the beer hall removed without delay . The following are our reasons:

1. Parents have approached me pointing out the dangers involved when their children have to pass through throngs of intoxicated natives and are now holding me responsible for the safety of their children. I can't possibly undertake the safe delivery of such pupils, nor can I dismiss their complaints without notifying you of the whole set-up.

2. In passing through the area to my home on Nourse Mines, I was driving along a narrow winding road skirting the beer hall when natives passing that way showed unwillingness to give me the right of way. Such incidents are bound to happen more frequently, and constitute a real danger.

Apart from the adverse moral effect on children seeing these people at the beer halls, we are now forcibly exposing these pupils to danger when they have to pass unattended through that area.

Yours faithfully,

P.Rautenbach.
(Act.Principal.)

Dr. Agranat, For your information.
S. Brody.
Principal

Kingstraat 25,
Kensington,
JOHANNESBURG.
16.6.59.

Die Sekretaris,
Skoolraad van Rand-Sentraal,
Posbus 1135,
JOHANNESBURG.

Geagte meneer,

Ons wil onder u Raad se aandag bring dat hier in die nabyheid van die skool 'n naturelle-biersaal opgerig word en dit sal ons skool en leerlinge nadelig tref. Dit sal 'n toestroming van ongewenste naturelle meebring en 'n gevaar skep vir leerlinge wat tussen die naturelle deur moet beweeg. Ook woon baie leerlinge in die nabye omgewing van die voorgenome biersaal.

Ons sal dit hoog waardeer as u Raad ons behulpsaam sal wees en met die betrokke owerhede sal onderhandel om die biersaal verwyder te kry.

Hoogagtend, die uwe,

(Get.) J. STAPELBERG (SEKRETARIS)

MALVERN A.M. SKOOLKOMITEE.

UNITED PARTY - CITY DEEP MIXED BRANCH

c/o 3C, City Deep Married Quarters,
City Deep,
Johannesburg.

18th June, 1959.

Dr. B. Agranat,
69, 7th Avenue,
Parktown North,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

The siting of the beer hall at the entrance to Nourse Mines was discussed at a General Meeting of this branch held on the 16th June, 1959. It was pointed out that the beer hall is approximately equidistant from both the Eastern Native Township and the Denver hostel and Natives from these two places would inevitably make use of the roads in front of European houses to visit the beer hall. Furthermore, as the beer hall is placed on the main entrance to Nourse Mines, all Europeans would have to pass it when entering or leaving the Nourse Mines.

The history of the beer hall in Von Weilligh Street and others leaves no doubt as to the probable consequences to any European proceeding past the Nourse beer hall when the patrons have over-imbibed, and considering that many women and young girls must of necessity use the roadway to proceed both to and from work and school, it was the unanimous decision of the meeting that the following resolution be forwarded to you:-

" resolved that the sitting Municipal Councillor take immediate steps to have the Nourse beer hall removed".

As this matter is one of extreme urgency I request that you raise it in the Council at the earliest opportunity and inform me of the result.

Yours faithfully,

CHAIRMAN.

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thursday:
June 18, 1959.

The Editor,
Die Vaderland,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir:

re: Sites for new Beerhalls.

In connection with the article under the heading "N ew Beerhalls Contain a Danger" by your Rand Political Correspondent in your issue of the 15th instant, it would be appreciated if you would bring the following to the notice of your readers.

On the 5th June the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development agreed to the Johannesburg City Council erecting three beerhalls on sites in the Mining belt to the South of the City. The Minister authorised Mr. C. A. Heald, Under-Secretary (European Areas) of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to approve of these sites, and the three sites on which beerhalls have recently been erected were approved by Mr. Heald on the 9th June.

In your article referred to, your Correspondent states that the Central Beerhall is not in a European area, whereas the new one in Fennell Road is. This is not in accordance with the facts, as the Central Beerhall in Von Weilligh Street is surrounded by businesses in which Europeans are employed. The site in Fennell Road is bounded on three sides by Mining property. As the area of the site is five acres, the Council has built the beerhall at a distance from the road.

When the Hon. the Minister granted permission to the Council to erect the Beerhalls, he stipulated that they must be in operation by the 16th June. At the time at the disposal of the Council it was not possible

2/..

to do more than make temporary facilities available. Your Political Correspondent has stated that the beer-halls have been constructed as a permanent feature. This is not so. The buildings have been constructed of wood and corrugated iron, and temporary fences have been erected. It has been necessary to install water, electricity and elementary sanitary facilities.

It is the Council's desire that the beerhalls should not be a cause of friction, but in the time that was available, I think the Council deserves credit for the smoothness in which the changeover took place.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis
Chairman: Non-European
Affairs Committee
JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL

PL:mh

P.O.Box 2543,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES
MUNISIPALE KANTORE
JOHANNESBURG

Thursday:
June 18, 1959.

Dringend
vir mnr
Pont.

The Editor,
Die Vaderland,
JOHANNESBURG.

VERTAALKANTOOR
DATUM ONTVANG
18 JUN 1959
B28
AFDELING VAN DIE STADSKLERK

Dear Sir:

re: Sites for new Beerhalls.

In connection with the article under the heading "N ew Beerhalls Contain a Danger" by your Rand Political Correspondent in your issue of the 15th instant, it would be appreciated if you would bring the following to the notice of your readers.

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Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis
Chairman: Non-European
Affairs Committee
JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL

To me it is deplorable therefore that your political correspondent should allege that the Council has abused the Minister's concession (Note to Translators: Please, as far as possible, use the same wording as is used in the last paragraph of the article in the Vaderland) or that your paper should publish such a suggestion when it would have been a very simple matter for it to ascertain that, far from abusing the Minister's concession, the whole of this matter was dealt with in the closest co-operation with the Minister's authorised officials and with their approval.

PL:mh

Posbus 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

19 Junie 1959.

Die Redakteur,
Die Vaderland,
JOHANNESBURG.

Meneer,

INSAKE LIGGING VAN BIERSALE.

Dit sal waardeer word as u na aanleiding van die artikel „Nuwe Biersaal Hou 'n Gevaar In" deur u Randse Politieke Korrespondent in u uitgawe van 15 deser die volgende feite onder u lesers se aandag kan bring.

Sy Edele die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling het op 5 Junie vergunning aan die Johannesburgse Stadsraad verleen om drie biersale in die myngordel ten suide van die stad op te rig. Die Minister het mnr. C.A. Heald, Onder-sekretaris (Blanke Gebiede) van die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gemagtig om die terreine goed te keur, en mnr. Heald het die drie terreine waarop biersale onlangs opgerig is, op 9 Junie goedgekeur.

In bogenoemde artikel verklaar u korrespondent dat die Sentrale Biersaal nie in 'n Blanke-gebied lê nie, terwyl dit wel die geval met die een in Fennellweg is, Dit strook nie met die feite nie, want die Sentrale Biersaal in Vonwiellighstraat is omgewe van besighede waar blankes werk. Die terrein in Fennellweg grens aan drie kante aan myneiendom. Die terrein is vyf acre groot en die Raad het die biersaal 'n ent van die pad af opgerig.

Toe sy Edele die Minister vergunning aan die Raad verleen het om die Biersale op te rig, het hy bepaal dat hulle teen 16 Junie oop moet wees. Die Raad kan met die tyd tot sy beskikking bloot tydelike fasiliteite verskaf. U Politieke Korrespondent verklaar dat biersale permanent opgerig is. Dit is egter sinkgeboue met 'n tydelike heining om. Water, elektrisiteit en elementêre sanitasiegerieue moes ook verskaf word.

Die Raad wil nie hê dat die biersale wrywing moet veroorsaak nie, en ek meen dat met die tyd tot sy beskikking die Raad op 'n prysenswaardige wyse die oorskakeling bewerkstellig het.

Ek/

Ek betreur dus u Politieke Korrespondent se bewering dat die Rand die Minister se vergunning misbruik het, en ek vind dit jammer dat u blad so 'n bewering publiseer terwyl u baie maklik kon vasgestel het dat die Minister se vergunning glad nie misbruik is nie, maar dat die saak inteendeel deurgaans in die nouste samewerking met die Minister se gemagtigde amptenare, en met hulle instemming, behartig is.

Die uwe,

P.R.B. LEWIS,
VOORSITTER : KOMITEE VIR NIE-BLANKE-SAKE.
JOHANNESBURGSE STADSRAAD.

Frank Charles Carlucci

Vice Consul of the United States of America

Name book (S.A Mutual life Ass. Bldg.)
Mutual Place,
Cr. Harrison & Commission

Post Office Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thursday:
June 18, 1959.

Frank C. Carlucci, Esq.,
Vice Consul of the United
States of America,
Mutual Buildings,
Cr. Harrison & Commissioner Sts.,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Carlucci:

As arranged on Tuesday evening, I am enclosing a copy of the chemical analysis of Kaffir Beer.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

enc:

P.O.Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thursday:
June 18, 1959.

Mining Rights & Estates Department,
New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited,
Post Office Box 1167,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sirs:

re: Bantu Beerhall/Robinson Deep Ltd.

I acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 11th and 13th June, both reference 17/H/5, with enclosures, the contents of which are noted.

Yours faithfully,

P.R.B.Lewis

PL:mh

New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MINING RIGHTS AND ESTATES DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 1167
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"GIOVANO."
TELEPHONE 835-8381.

YOUR REF.

OUR REF.
17/H/5.

75, FOX STREET,
JOHANNESBURG,
SOUTH AFRICA.

13th June, 1959.

Councillor Patrick R.B. Lewis,
P. O. Box 2543,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Proposed Bantu Beerhall - Portion of farm Turffontein No. 96 I.R., District Johannesburg - Robinson Deep Limited.

With reference to the above matter we enclose for your information copy of a letter which is being delivered to the Town Clerk early on the morning of the 15th instant. We regret that delivery of this letter had to be delayed until agreement was reached between Rand Mines, Limited and Robinson Deep Limited.

Yours faithfully,

Asst Manager,
Mining Rights & Estates Department.

WRB/MT.

RECEIVED
16 JUN 1959
Answered

Directors: R. Annan (British), (Chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, Bart., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (British), (Deputy Chairman), Sir G. Joseph Ball, K.B.E., (British), F. R. Cottell (British), E. S. Hallett, P. S. Hammond, M. Maclachlan (British), R. H. A. Neuschild (British), G. G. Potier, D.F.C. (British), The Hon. R. M. P. Preston, D.S.O. (British), Sir Richard Sneddon, C.B.E. (British), A. R. O. Williams, O.B.E. (British).
Managers in South Africa and Persons Authorised to Accept Service:—P. S. Hammond, (Resident Director and Joint General Manager), Dr. W. J. Busschau, (Joint General Manager), L. D. Browne, O.B.E., W. M. Barclay, J. M. M. Ewing, J. W. A. Wright, R. M. Strachan, M.B.E., (Managers), W. M. Walker (British), J. C. Williams, O.B.E., R. A. Hope, (Assistant Managers).

ROBINSON DEEP LIMITED.

P.O. Box 1167,

Copy for : JHA/SF JOHANNESBURG.

Councillor Patrick R.B. Lewis.

10th June, 1959.

The Town Clerk,
P.O. Box 1049,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

PROPOSED BANTU BEERHALL - PORTION OF FARM TURFFONTEIN NO. 96 I.R., DISTRICT JOHANNESBURG.

As arranged on 9th instant between Councillor Patrick R.B. Lewis and Mr. W.R. Bond of New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, we hereby confirm that this Company is prepared to cancel the whole or any part of its surface right permit for a Compound site measuring approximately 4.9 acres, fronting on Ffennell Road Extension, on the following conditions :-

1. The cancellation of the permit to be effected simultaneously with the grant to your Council of a surface right permit permitting the use of the area for a Municipal beerhall.

2. Compensation to be paid to this Company at the rate of £1,000 per acre in respect of the area of the surface right permit to be acquired by your Council, such payment to be made within 30 (thirty) days after the issue of the permit to your Council.

3. Security fencing and/or non-scaleable walls to be erected on the perimeter of the beerhall site to prevent any access except from Ffennell Road Extension or from Portion 7 of Portion 0 of the farm Turffontein No. 96 I.R. owned by your Council.

The surface right permit held by Robinson Deep Limited is Item 6 of Surface Right Permit No. A.163/1937. If it is found necessary, with a view to obtaining a more satisfactory shape for

the / ...

the beerhall site, the Company would be prepared to modify portions of other surface right permits held by it adjoining the compound site, except those held as Items 4 (No. 2 Shaft Equipment Area) and 5 (Workshop Area) of Permit No. A.163/1937, on the same conditions. The total area to be made available is, however, not to exceed 2.5 morgen.

As the consent of the freehold owner would be required before any surface right permit could be granted to your Council, it will be necessary for your Council to enter into an Agreement with Rand Mines, Limited, as well as with this Company.

Upon acceptance by your Council of the above conditions and upon your advising us as to the exact boundaries of the area required, we shall immediately arrange for the necessary application to be made to the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, for the cancellation and/or modification of the Company's surface right permit(s).

Yours faithfully,

CHAIRMAN.

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS LIMITED,
Secretaries,

per (Sgd.) D. Gettliffe.

New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MINING RIGHTS AND ESTATES DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 1167
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"GIOVANO."
TELEPHONE 835-8381.

YOUR REF.

OUR REF.
17/H/5.

75, Fox Street,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

11th June, 1959.

RECEIVED
12 JUN 1959
Answered

Councillor Patrick R.B. Lewis,
P. O. Box 2543,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Proposed Bantu Beerhall - Corner of John and Webber Streets. Selby - Robinson Deep Limited.

With reference to the above matter we enclose for your information copy of a letter dated 10th instant which we have sent to the Town Clerk, Johannesburg.

Yours faithfully,

Manager,
Mining Rights & Estates Department.

WRB/MT.

Directors: R. Annan (British), (Chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, Bart., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (British), (Deputy Chairman), Sir G. Joseph Ball, K.B.E., (British), F. R. Cottell (British), E. S. Hallett, P. S. Hammond, M. Maclachlan (British), R. H. A. Neuschild (British), G. G. Potier, D.F.C. (British), The Hon. R. M. P. Preston, D.S.O. (British), Sir Richard Sneddon, C.B.E. (British), A. R. O. Williams, O.B.E. (British).
Managers in South Africa and Persons Authorised to Accept Service:—P. S. Hammond, (Resident Director and Joint General Manager), Dr. W. J. Busschau, (Joint General Manager), L. D. Browne, O.B.E., W. M. Barclay, J. M. M. Ewing, J. W. A. Wright, R. M. Strachan, M.B.E., (Managers), W. M. Walker (British), J. C. Williams, O.B.E., R. A. Hope, (Assistant Managers).

17/H/5.

10th June, 1959.

The Town Clerk,
P. O. Box 1049,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Proposed Bantu Beerhall - Corner of John and Webber Streets, Selby - Robinson Deep Limited.

We understand that one of the sites selected for a new Bantu beerhall is just west of the intersection of John and Webber Streets, Selby, on the mining property of Crown Mines, Limited. The Manager of Robinson Deep Limited and the Consulting Engineer and Native Labour Adviser of New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited consider that the establishment of a Bantu beerhall in that position would seriously affect the control of the mining company's Bantu labour for the following reasons :-

1. The beerhall would be very close to the Reduction Works, Stores and Offices of Robinson Deep Limited and the Bantu labour employed there would undoubtedly patronise the beerhall during their lunch hour to the detriment of their work. These Bantu are already supplied with beer by the Mine.

2. During the evening Bantu employees of the mining company in the Chris Compound adjacent to John Street would find the beerhall readily accessible and in our experience patronage of Municipal beerhalls by Mine Bantu results in assaults, association with undesirable persons and absenteeism.

We have accordingly been instructed to request that if it is necessary to establish a beerhall in the vicinity of Westgate Railway Station, it should be so sited that it will not be readily accessible to Mine Bantu employees; the mining company would greatly prefer that no beerhall should be established in that area.

If, notwithstanding this objection a beerhall is established, we strongly urge that no access thereto be permitted south of the intersection of Webber and Westex Streets, Selby.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. BOND

Manager,
Mining Rights & Estates Department.

WRB/MT.

Overhead Sales

	16 Ld.		17 Ld.		18 Ld.	
	12-2	6-30-8.	12-2	6-30-8	12-2	6-30-8
Westgate						
£	187	97	194	116	179	-
Flannel Rd.						
£	152	77	187	39	197	-
Portion O						
£	40	40	102		-	-
Wemmel	20	70	20	70		
Mai Mai	15	~~15~~	13			
Woolston	20	45	20	45		
Denver						

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:
Johannesburg, South Africa.
June 22, 1959.

P.R.B. Lewis, Esq.,
P.O. Box 2543,
Johannesburg.

Dear Councellor Lewis:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 18th, 1959, enclosing a chemical analysis of Kaffir Beer.

I found this of great interest and appreciate your consideration in forwarding it to me.

Very truly yours,

Frank C. Carlucci
American Vice Consul

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

P.O. Box / Posbus } 1049

Tel. 34-1111 { Municipal Exchange / Munisipale Telefoonburo

Please ask for/Spreek asseblief
Mr./Mnr.

Office of the Town Clerk
Kantoor van die Stadsklerk
JOHANNESBURG

Our Ref. / Ons Verw. } ----------

Your Ref / U Verw. } ----------

22nd June, 1959.

COUNCILLOR P. LEWIS.

Copy enclosed for your records.

M. White.

If desired, a similar letter in the other language will be sent to you on your written request made within 7 days of the date of this letter.
Die brief sal in die ander landsteel aan u gestuur word indien u dit binne sewe dae na die briefdatum hierbo skriftelik versoek.

Posbus 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

19 Junie 1959.

Die Redakteur,
Die Vaderland,
JOHANNESBURG.

Meneer,

LIGGING VAN BIERSALE.

Dit sal waardeer word as u na aanleiding van die artikel „Nuwe Biersaal Kou 'n Gevaar In" deur u Randse Politieke Korrespondent in u uitgawe van 15 deser die volgende feite onder u lesers se aandag kan bring.

Sy Edele die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling het op 5 Junie vergunning aan die Johannesburgse Stadsraad verleen om drie biersale in die nyngordel ten suide van die stad op te rig. Die Minister het mnr. C.A. Heald, Onder-sekretaris (Blanke Gebiede) van die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gemagtig om die terreine goed te keur, en mnr. Heald het die drie terreine waarop biersale onlangs opgerig is, op 9 Junie goedgekeur.

In bogenoemde artikel verklaar u korrespondent dat die Sentrale Biersaal nie in 'n Blanke-gebied lê nie, terwyl dit wel die geval met die een in Fennellweg is. Dit strook nie met die feite nie, want die Sentrale Biersaal in Vonwiellighstraat is omgewe van bosigheds waar blankes werk. Die terrein in Fennellweg grens aan drie kante aan nyneiendom. Die terrein is vyf acre groot en die Raad het die biersaal 'n ent van die pad af opgerig.

Toe sy Edele die Minister vergunning aan die Raad verleen het om die Biersale op te rig, het hy bepaal dat hulle teen 16 Junie oop moet wees. Die Raad kan met die tyd tot sy beskikking bloot tydelike fasiliteite verskaf. U Politieke Korrespondent verklaar dat biersale permanent opgerig is. Dit is egter sinkgeboue met 'n tydelike heining om. Water, elektrisiteit en elementêre sanitasiegerieve moes ook verskaf word.

Die Raad wil nie hê dat die biersale wrywing moet veroorsaak nie, en ek meen dat met die tyd tot sy beskikking die Raad op 'n prysenswaardige wyse die oorskakeling bewerkstellig het.

Ek/

Ek betreur dus u Politieke Korrespondent se bewering dat die Raad die Minister se vergunning misbruik het, en ek vind dit jammer dat u blad so 'n bewering publiseer terwyl u baie maklik kon vasgestel het dat die Minister se vergunning glad nie misbruik is nie, maar dat die saak inteendeel deurgaans in die nouste samewerking met die Minister se getrouste amptenare, en met hulle instemming, behartig is.

Die uwe,

F.R.B. LEWIS,
VOORSITTER : KOMITEE VIR NIE-BLANKE-SAKE.
JOHANNESBURGSE STADSRAAD.

Post Office Box 2543,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Tuesday:
June 23, 1959.

C. B. Pearce, Esq.,
John Dickinson & Co. (Africa) Ltd.,
142, Marshall Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Cyril:

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter I addressed to Mr. De Wet Nel yesterday. I am also attaching a copy of a schedule which reflects the sales to the end of last week.

Tonight I have to face a stormy meeting at the O'Connor Hall.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

PL:mh
encs:

NOTES FOR MEETING TO BE HELD AT O'CONNOR HALL 23. 6.1959.

1. Explain on map situation of the five beerhalls in existence on the 12th February, and state hours of opening:

   Weekdays from 10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and in the afternoons 3 of the beerhalls are open from 4 p.m., to 6:30 p.m., and the other two from 3 p.m., to 6:30 p.m.

   Saturdays from 10:45 a.m., to 3:30 p.m.

   Sundays: from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

2. Council's Resolutions of March 1957.

3. No reply from Department for one year.

4. Appointment of Greyvenstein.

5. Greyvenstein's Report.

6. Views of Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industries, Afrikaansesakekamer, Police.

7. Minister's decision: Close Central, Mai Mai & Wolhuter Beerhalls on 16th June. Close Denver and Western Native Townships on Sundays.

8. Permission granted to build beerhalls in Townships.

9. Give schedule of beer sales:

   1942 - approximately 1 million gallons
   Four years later doubled to over 2 millions
   Four years later increased to over 4 millions
   Four years later it was 8 millions, and
   1957/1958 it was over 10 millions.

10. Use to which beer profits can be put .

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What would happen in European Bars if they had to cater for 5000 persons at a time?

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15. City Council's request that Avril Malan Commission investigate.

16. Give figures of convictions under Liquor Act, stating that according to the Police it is estimated that only 1 in 10 convicted.

17. State convictions for drunkenness.

18. No improvement in relationship between Police and Native population while Police are called uponto enforce Liquor Act.

Quote Brigadier du Plooy.

19. Council faced with position as to what would happen if the beerhalls were closed.

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20. Deal with facilities now being made available in the Townships.
There, however, could not cater for lunch-time patrons or persons living in the City.
People living in the City comprise natives resident in Hostels, Compounds, flats, office blocks, domestic servants. Estimated total 100,000:

21. Would it be likely that if these people were deprived of facilities they would spend 1/10d., on train fare and spend 1½ hrs. in travelling to and from the Townships, and then probably come home in large numbers through the streets after disembarking from the the trains.

22. What would they do during their lunch hour. Natives regard beer as a food as much as a drink. Give chemical analysis.

23. Would they resort to buying illicit European liquor and patronizing shebeens. Quote from Standard Bank report regarding spirits which find their way into illicit market.

24. Council felt that to suddenly create a vacuum would be disasterous and that riots would have ensued. Council has been in touch with Native opinion. Native Press stated the shebeen-keepers cannot wait for 16th June.

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mining areas, south of the city, where such beerhalls would not be a cause of friction.

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Should be in operation when other beer-halls closed.

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29. Council only owned one of the three sites.

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In any case all beerhalls are subject to the Minister's condition that should the experiment prove unsatisfactory, the Minister reserves the right to request the Johannesburg City Council to close the new beer sites.

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JOHANNESBURG:
June 23. 1959.

331, Main Reef Road, Denver, Johannesburg

Eastern Transport Company

Transport Contractors and Warehousemen

P.O. Box 34,
Denver, Tvl.

Telephone: 25-7551
Telegrams: TONMILE
JOHANNESBURG

23 June 1959

The Chairman
Non-European Affairs Committee
City Council
JOHANNESBURG

Dear Sir :

We believe a meeting of local residents has been convened for this evening and regret our inability to be present. We therefore write to express the views of this Company in regard to the Denver Beer Hall. There does not seem to us to be any reason why this particular Beer Hall should prove an objectionable feature in the area, particularly as it is intended to be a small one serving a small section.

This Company has no objection to the Beer Hall, as we consider it to be a stabilising rather than a disturbing factor. We would however, urge that because of the use made of the side street, Spain Street, by our heavy vehicles, by those of the Garage and of Marathon Trading, parking in that street by Beer Hall users should be prohibited.

We would urge objectors to give the project a trial before raising anticipated objections.

Yours faithfully
EASTERN TRANSPORT COMPANY

C G COLBETT

CGC/HMS

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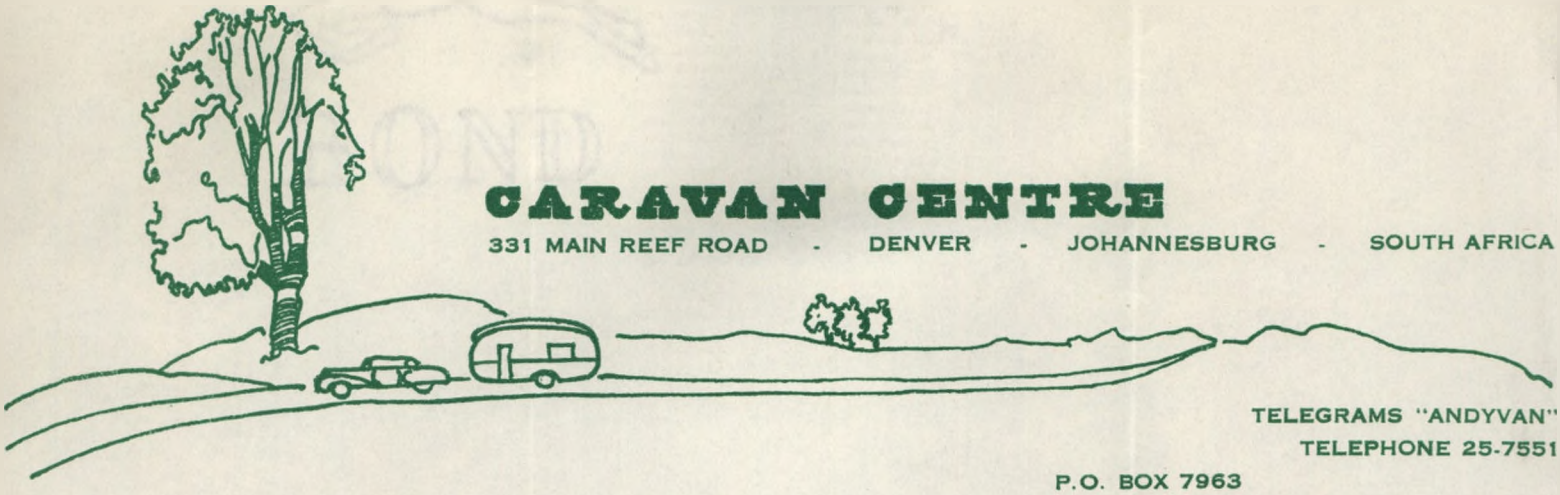

CARAVAN CENTRE

331 MAIN REEF ROAD - DENVER - JOHANNESBURG - SOUTH AFRICA

TELEGRAMS "ANDYVAN"
TELEPHONE 25-7551

P.O. BOX 7963
JOHANNESBURG

23 June 1959.

The Chairman
Non-European Affairs Committee
City Council
JOHANNESBURG

Dear Sir :

BEER HALL

We wish to congratulate the City Council on the settlement achieved in regard to the Beer Hall problem. We feel it to be absolutely essential that some provision for local urban natives should be made andthe small Denver Hall should result in the closing of illegal shebeens which have operated for so long in this neighbourhood - which will be to our benefit.

Our workshop is as near as any other business in the area and we have not found any detrimental result at all.

Yours faithfully
CARAVAN CENTRE

C G.CORBETT

CGC/IMS

GYPSEY
COSY AS A HOUSE

KARAVANE WORD UITGEHUUR • VERKOOP • NAGESIEN • GESTOOR
SLEEPHAKKE WORD GEMAAK • VOLLEDIGE VERSAMELING VAN TOEBEHORE
CARAVANS HIRED OUT • SOLD • SERVICED • STORED
TOWING BRACKETS MADE • FULL RANGE OF SPARES

File Ward

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

Telephone 23-2101/7
Telefoon
Kindly address all communications to the Manager.
Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder.
Ref. No. }
Verwys No. }.....

C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.,
H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat,
Marshallstown
P.O. Box 5382
Posbus
JOHANNESBURG.

Councillor P.R.B. Lewis,
401 Union Castle Building,
Cor. Loveday & Commissioner Sts.,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Councillor Lewis,

ARTICLE BY COUNCILLOR CUYLER ON THE ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF KAFFIR BEER HUSKS IN NATIVE LOCATIONS.

I enclose, for your information, the front page of the Transvaler dated 12th May, 1959, containing the article by Councillor Cuyler on the locations, together with a translation thereof.

I have had the allegation that £250,000. is spent per annum on the purchase of kaffir beer husks from the Municipal locations investigated and the Superintendents and other staff concerned are all of the opinion that this statement is a considerable exaggeration. The article says that farmers pay £1. for a drum of kaffir beer husks and it is established that 160 gallons of beer must be brewed to give sufficient husks to fill one 44-gallon drum. On this basis, it means that 40-million gallons of beer would have to be brewed and sold illicitly in the Municipal locations in order to manufacture 250,000 drums of kaffir beer husks. I cannot accept that this enormous quantity of beer is being brewed in the locations as it means that everyone of the 50,000 families presently living in the locations is brewing not less than 800 gallons of illicit liquor per year, which is equivalent to 2.2 gallons per family per day. When it is remembered that a large police staff of approximately 200 men is constantly engaged in raiding for illicit liquor in the locations then the statement that this large quantity of beer is being brewed and sold in the locations is tantamount to the statement that the police are completely failing in their work of preventing the brewing of illicit liquor. I feel quite sure that the Police will have something to say about that.

This is not to suggest, of course, that kaffir beer is not brewed in the Municipal locations on occasion and it must also be remembered that certain portions of Meadowlands are given permission to brew beer in their homes under permit, resulting in the manufacture of kaffir beer husks but even so I do not concede that anything like the quantities claimed in the article in question are produced in the locations.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

WJPC/MJM.

If desired, a similar letter in the other language will be sent to you on your written request made within 7 days of the date of this letter.
Die brief sal in die ander landstaal aan u gestuur word indien u dit binne sewe dae na die briefdatum hierbo skriftelik versoek.

ROUGH TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE APPEARING IN "DIE TRANSVALER" :
TUESDAY, 12TH MAY, 1959 (Front page).

CITY OF GOLD'S CATTLE "TRAMPLE" FARMERS.

Complaint about City's 7,000 head of cattle to Minister.

The City Council of Johannesburg is keeping more than 7,000 head of cattle on sewerage farms at Nancefield, south-west of the City. This huge farming undertaking threatens 76 small farmers in the vicinity with financial ruin. It is also a danger to all farmers who market cattle in Johannesburg.

This is the finding of Mr. Eben Cuyler, leader of the National Party group in the Johannesburg City Council, after investigating complaints which farmers had made to him.

Mr. Cuyler brought the question to the notice of Minister Ben Schoeman, the M.P. for the area, for possible legal action against the Council. Another disturbing aspect brought to light by the investigation, Mr. Cuyler says, is the "terrible" extent of illegal kaffir beer brewing in Municipal locations.

The South Africa Act prohibits Local Authorities from competing with private enterprise, Mr. Cuyler said yesterday in an interview.

A CONCESSION.

As far as he could ascertain, the Council received permission from the Government during the period of meat shortages during the war, to keep cattle on surplus land. This farming venture developed to such an extent that today 7,000 head of cattle are kept, apart from the trek-oxen used for refuse removal in the locations.

In the vicinity of the sewerage farms where the City Council is farming, there are 76 small farmers who are dependent on the Municipal grazing.

Throughout the years the Council has encouraged the farmers to graze their cattle on Municipal ground at 10/- per head. The annual income from such grazing rental amounts to £13,000.

These farmers supply a considerable proportion of the milk for the Native areas and they have virtually no other grazing. They now complain that owing to the huge proportions of the Council's farming undertakings, the Council no longer shows any interest in the quality of their grazing.

THEY ARE BECOMING IMPOVERISHED.

The grazing is not kept in good heart as undertaken by the Council,

and/.....

and the small farmers are driven to bankruptcy, they aver.

Mr. Cuyler said that he had made representations to Mr. Schoeman to have the authority of the Council to farm, cancelled. He bases his representations on the following facts:-

Farmers in the vicinity are dependent on the available grazing.

The 7,000 head of cattle kept by the Council constitute unfair competition with farmers marketing their cattle in Johannesburg. The Council is in a position to, when the market is good, suddenly overload it with its cattle, while farmers some distance from Johannesburg, are only able to get their cattle to the market some time later.

Waste sprouted grain at the Brewery is being used to fatten the Municipal cattle. This creates unfair competition.

MB

Farmers are forced to buy sprouted grain from Natives, who, in turn, get it from shebeen queens in the Municipal locations. It cost them between £1 and £1. 5. 0d. for a drum. According to information supplied to him by the farmers, they buy sprouted grain for approximately £250,000 annually. This indicates that an awful lot of kaffir beer is being brewed in Municipal locations, Mr. Cuyler said.

QUESTIONS PRESENT THEMSELVES.

He had also written to the City Engineer on the question. Mr. Cuyler is seriously disturbed over the farming venture of the City Council. There are many serious questions, he said, which present themselves:-

Who controls the finances?
Who buys the cattle?
Who supervises?

* * * * * * * * *

NOTE: The Afrikaans word used is "uitloopsels" which is "sprouted grain", meaning in this instance, sprouted kaffir corn. What Mr. Cuyler really intended to convey, I think, was the residue of the kaffir corn after the beer had been strained off.

On tours I often pass Native wood and coal hawkers coming from Meadowlands with quantities of beer residue on their trollies. I have been informed that these hawkers give wood in exchange for beer residue.

LIF/KS.
25.5.1959.

file United

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

AFDELING NIE-BLANKE-SAKE

Telephone Telefoon 23-2101/7

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Adresseer asb. alle mededelings aan die Bestuurder.

Ref. No. }
Verwys No. }.....

C/r. Albert and Delvers Sts.
H/v. Albert- en Delversstraat.
Marshallstown
P.O. Box Posbus 5382
JOHANNESBURG.

25 JUN 1959

Councillor P.R.B. Lewis,
606 Union Castle Building,
Cor. Loveday & Commissioner Sts.,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Councillor Lewis,

ARTICLE BY COUNCILLOR CUYLER ON THE ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF KAFFIR BEER HUSKS IN NATIVE LOCATIONS.

Further to my letter to you of the 25th ultimo, I have at your request analysed this position further and the following information is submitted for your [redacted] use :-

1. It is alleged in the article published in the Transvaler on the 12th May, 1959, that the farmers adjoining the South-western Native areas pay approximately £250,000 per annum for kaffir corn husks which they buy from the Natives in the locations. It is established that to obtain one 44-gallon drum of husks (which is alleged to be bought for between £1. and 25/- by the farmers), it is necessary to brew 160 gallons of beer. Therefore, 44-million gallons of beer would have to be brewed to give the required amount of kaffir beer residue alleged in the article.

at 25/- 3 2000000

2. This Department brews approximately 90 gallons of beer from one bag of kaffir corn on an average, and on this basis, 444,444 bags of corn would be needed to brew 40-million gallons of beer. Expressed in round figures this amounts to say 450,000 bags of kaffir corn.

at 25/355555

3. The total kaffir corn crop for the entire Union of South Africa for the year 1957/58 was 2,195,000 and for 1958/59 was 2,443,000 bags, so that approximately 20% of the country's entire crop would be needed to brew the quantity of beer necessary to produce the alleged quantity of husks sold illicitly in the South-western areas.

4. Of the 2.4 million bags of kaffir corn produced in South Africa last year, approximately 250,000 bags were used by local authorities for the production of Municipally brewed kaffir beer throughout the country. Approximately 1¼ million bags are bought by commercial maltsters for commercial resale, approximately 100,000 bags are used by manufacturers of breakfast foods such as Mabela, etc., a small quantity was exported last year for cattle food and finally about 200,000 bags are held back annually by the Mealie Control Board (the authority controlling the sale of

/this commodity) as ...

this commodity), as a "cushion" against the possibility of a failure in the next season's crops.

Since the total production of kaffir beer by this Department amounts to only 10-million gallons per annum, I think it is clearly an exaggeration to allege that four times as much is brewed illicitly in the Municipal locations.

I think these figures demonstrate fairly clearly that it is impossible for the Natives in the Johannesburg locations to obtain the quantity of corn that would be necessary to manufacture the quantities of husks which are alleged by Councillor Cuyler to be sold.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. P. CARR.
MANAGER.

WJPC/MJM.

P.O. Box 2994,
Johannesburg.

26th June, 1959.
CBP/BSN

Recd. 28/6/59

Dear Pat,

Many thanks for your note of 23rd June covering copy of letter to Mr. de Wet Nel.

I am pleased to note the sound and careful manner in which you have kept him in touch. It will also serve to undercut the efforts of those who are trying to make a political issue of this most important situation.

I note this morning the agreement of the Minister to closing done Denver. I think this is right. There is no need for us to antagonize public opinion when other arrangements can be made.

This whole situation, I feel, has been handled in a clean, open minded manner; always with an eye on, to quote the Minister "what is right for the Bantu and what is right for the city."

I am so happy to have been in this fight with my friends.

Yours sincerely,

Clr. P. Lewis,
P.O. Box 2543,
JOHANNESBURG.

Office of the Mayor,
Kantoor van die Burgemeester,
Johannesburg.

Please Quote Ref. No.
Meld Asb. die Verw.no.
PDS/ECC.
NO/1.

26th June 1959.

THE CHAIRMAN, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, CLR. P.R.B. LEWIS.
THE TOWN CLERK:
THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:

The attached letter dated 18th June 1959, received by the Mayor from Mr. Edwin D. Orr, President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is passed to you for your information and any necessary transmission to those concerned with the erection of the new Industrial Beerhalls.

ACTING MAYOR'S SECRETARY.

If desired, a similar letter in the other language will be sent to you on your written request made within 7 days of the date of this letter.
Die brief sal in die ander landstaal aan u gestuur word indien u dit binne sewe dae na die briefdatum hierbo skriftelik versoek.

THE JOHANNESBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S BUILDINGS (WEST) JOUBERT STREET JOHANNESBURG.

P.O. BOX 687,

JOHANNESBURG.

16th June 1959.

Councillor I. Maltz, J.P.,
His Worship the Mayor,
City Hall,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Mayor,

NATIVE BEERHALLS.

My Chamber offers to you, your City Council and the municipal departments concerned its sincere congratulations at the speedy action taken in erecting the new beerhalls in the City, in place of those new closed.

This is indeed a splendid achievement, and one deserving high praise.

Yours sincerely,

SGD. EDWIN D. ORR.

E.D. ORR.
PRESIDENT.

City of Johannesburg

Stad Johannesburg

P.O. Box / Posbus } 1049 PES/EVK

Tel. 34-1111 { Municipal Exchange / Munisipale Telefoonburo

Office of the Town Clerk
Kantoor van die Stadsklerk
JOHANNESBURG

Please ask for/Spreek asseblief
Mr./Mnr. Scholtz.

Our Ref. / Ons Verw. } 385/3/2

Your Ref / U Verw. } ----------

1 JUL 1959

COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS:

NEW BEER GARDENS AT DENVER AND NOURSE MINES.

.... Attached, for your information, are copies of:

(1) a letter written to me by Messrs. Bowman, Gilfillan and Blacklock on 19th June 1959;

(2) a letter written by Messrs. Bowman, Gilfillan and Blacklock on 19th June 1959 to the Mining Commissioner;

(3) a letter from the Land and Estates Manager of Rand Mines Limited to Mr. Owen Davies of my staff, dated 23rd June 1959; and

(4) a petition addressed to the Mayor, dated 17th June 1959. (This petition contains 97 signatures which I am not asking my typist to copy.)

TOWN CLERK.

If desired, a similar letter in the other language will be sent to you on your written request made within 7 days of the date of this letter.
Die brief sal in die ander landstaal aan u gestuur word indien u dit binne sewe dae na die briefdatum hierbo skriftelik versoek.

COPY

BOWMAN, GILFILLAN & BLACKLOCK
Solicitors, Notaries & Conveyancers.

United Building,
5th Floor,
Cor. Eloff & Fox Streets,
JOHANNESBURG,
Transvaal,
South Africa.

P. O. Box 1397.

19th June, 1959

Our Ref. Mr. Melrose /EG

The Town Clerk,
City Hall,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re: NEW NATIVE BEER HALL, FFENNELL ROAD,
ROBINSON DEEP, JOHANNESBURG.

We enclose herewith copy of a letter that we have to-day forwarded to the Mining Commissioner.

We are not writing to you in full as our clients' objections to the establishment of the above Beer Hall are sufficiently contained in the attached letter.

We have been instructed by our clients to lodge a very strong objection with the City Council to the establishment of the above Beer Hall. We shall be pleased if the matter can be reviewed as soon as possible as if our clients do not obtain satisfaction they are considering further action in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
BOWMAN, GILFILLAN & BLACKLOCK

COPY.

BOWMAN, GILFILLAN & BLACKLOCK
Solicitors, Notaries & Conveyancers.

United Building,
5th Floor,
Cor. Eloff & Fox Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.
Transvaal, South Africa.

P. O. Box 1397.

19th June, 1959.

Our Ref. Mr. Melrose/EG

The Mining Commissioner,
6th Floor, New Government Building,
Rissik Street South,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re: NEW NATIVE BEER HALL, FFENNELL ROAD,
ROBINSON DEEP, JOHANNESBURG.

We act herein on behalf of the following:-

1) Climax Brass & Aluminium Foundry,
25 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

2) Reid & Mitchell (Pty.) Ltd.,
28 - 30 Ffennell Road, Village Deep

3) Wembly Founders (Pty.) Ltd.,
21 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

4) Ace Aluminium & Brass Foundries (Pty.) Ltd.,
17 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

5) Elgin Dry Cleaners (Pty.) Ltd.,
25 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

6) Groves (Pty.) Ltd.,
23 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

7) Meyer's Motors,
26 Hulburt Road, Village Deep.

8) British Agencies,
Stand 123, Hulburt Road, Village Deep.

9) General Auto Repairs (Pty.) Ltd.,
Stands 105-107 Hulburt Road,
Village Deep.

10) W. Bowater (Pty.) Ltd.,
Stand 126, New Centre.

11) International Panel Beaters,
Stand 69, New Centre.

12) Drugs & Toilet (Pty.) Ltd.,
Stands 108-110 Hulburt Road,
Village Deep.

13) Hercules ....

13) Hercules Manufacturing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.,
36 Roper Street,
New Centre.

14) Kusel Motors (Pty.) Ltd.,
Hulbert Road, New Centre.

15) Zenith Spray & Painters & Panel Beaters (Pty.) Ltd.,
24 Hulburt Road, Village Deep.

16) Walter McNaughton (Pty.) Ltd.,
13 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

17) Waste Material Buyers Co. (Pty.) Ltd.,
15 Ffennell Road, Village Deep.

We confirm our interview with you on the 17th instant regarding the above Native Beer Hall which was opened on the 16th instant. We have been instructed to lodge a strong objection to the granting of permission to the City Council of Johannesburg to use proclaimed land for the purposes of a Native Beer Hall. We are advised that written permission for the use of the ground in question has been given in terms of Section 69 of Act 35 of 1908.

Our clients are advised that in terms of Section 69 ground held under Mining Title can only be used for the erection of public buildings, schools and places of worship for the construction of roads, for burial grounds, for locations for coloured persons, for sanitary purposes or for any public purpose, or for any purpose conducive to the promotion of health and recreation. It is clear from the named uses that the general words "any public place" have a limited meaning. The words certainly cannot and do not include trading or carrying on business for example the selling of kaffir beer. A public purpose is one that is beneficial to the public at large and means a provision of a public service. The providing of beer is a business and a trade. A further point is that the provision of a beer hall cannot possibly be a purpose conducive to the promotion of health and recreation.

Accordingly we are instructed to request as we hereby do that you immediately withdraw your permission to the City Council to use the land in question for the purposes of a Native Beer Hall.

You will appreciate that our clients have many further reasons for objecting to the establishment of the Native Beer Hall adjacent to the Industrial Areas where their industries are established. These reasons we appreciate do not directly affect you in your decision but they are important and some of them are briefly set out as follows:-

1) All our clients employ women on their staffs, some only a few, but others a good many. Ffennell Road, Village Deep is the only outlet to Eloff Street Extension and it is apparent that this is already the main thoroughfare for Natives using the Beer Hall.

:- The ....

The women in the employ of a number of our clients have to use this thoroughfare in proceeding to and from their work and the danger of interference by undesirable persons is very real indeed. This conclusion is amply borne out by the experiences of pedestrians and motorists in the vicinity of the old beerhall.

2) The Native Beer Hall will directly affect our clients business both as regards European Staff and prospective customers. This will result from the congestion at certain times in Ffennell Road and other thoroughfares and the possibility of interference.

3) Another important factor is that some of our clients use machinery, furnaces, etc., in their business and any intoxication of Native employees especially after the luncheon adjournment would be extremely dangerous.

4) Generally the character of the neighbourhood would deteriorate rapidly. As experience in the past has shown payrolls, property and persons would at all times be subject to theft, damages and interference respectively.

In view of the above you will appreciate that our clients wish a decision to be made in this matter as soon as possible and accordingly we await to hear from you in the very near future.

Yours faithfully,
BOWMAN, GILFILLAN & BLACKLOCK

RAND MINES, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

P. O. Box 1056

Telephone No. 33-1034

The Corner House,
JOHANNESBURG,
Transvaal.

23rd June, 1959.

Mr. Owen Davies,
City Hall,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

PETITION.

As discussed, we forward herewith a Petition from certain members who are resident on the City Deep property.

Would you please ensure that it reaches the right quarter, and for our own protection, would you kindly furnish the Bearer with an acknowledgment of receipt.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G.F. Turner

for Land and Estates Manager.

RMH.EF.

COPY

Nourse Mines
P. O. DENVER,
Transvaal.

17th June, 1959.

The Mayor,
Councillor I. Maltz,
Mayor's Parlour,
City Hall,
Johannesburg.

Your Worship:

We, the undersigned citizens of Johannesburg, resident on the Nourse Mines Section of City Deep, Limited, and situated in the district of Denver, hereby protest against the establishment of a Non-European Beer Hall in Chilvers Street, Denver.

Although another exit from the residential area to the main sources of transport is available through Station St., this has for years been considered a dangerous road, particularly for women and children, due to the proximity of an unsavoury element of Non-Europeans who frequent the station subway and the surroundings generally.

The situation of the Chilvers Street Beer Hall will place the whole of the European residential area at Nourse directly between it and the Denver Men's Hostel. This will result in a constant stream of Non-Europeans passing between the two points with increasing annoyance and danger to the occupants of 84 houses.

We feel strongly that Non-European Beer Halls should be positioned in Non-European townships and not where they will constitute a danger in, or close to, a European residential area.

We bring these facts to your notice as a matter of urgency and before the building is established as a permanent structure.

BREWERS' INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA
REGISTERED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1937

TELEGRAMS: BISA
TELEPHONE 22-2571
TELEX: JX310

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE HOUSE
161 COMMISSIONER STREET
P.O. BOX 5636 JOHANNESBURG

2nd July, 1959.

P.R.B. Lewis, Esq.,
Stakesby, Lewis & Lewis,
6th Floor, Union Castle Building,
Cor. Commissioner and Loveday Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Lewis,

As promised to you over the telephone yesterday ... I send you herewith a number of authoritative views and results of experiments regarding the intoxicating qualities of beer as compared with those of more potent forms of drink. Obviously whatever is said about beer applies doubly to Kaffir Beer because of the considerably greater food value of the latter form of drink.

... I also send you information in regard to the alcoholic contents of the main types of alcoholic drinks. These figures have been carefully checked and you may accept them as being correct. You will also note that according to these calculations half a gallon of Kaffir Beer at 3% alcohol by weight contains five times as much alcohol as a tot of brandy.

Please do not hesitate to give me a ring if you need any further amplification of the matter.

Yours sincerely,

J.A.H. van Niekerk
DIRECTOR

Post Office Box 2543

Friday:
July 3, 1959.

Dr. Boris Serebro,
8, Quimet Street,
Greenside,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Dr. Serebro:

I wish to thank you very much for your help last night regarding my problem of the intoxicating effects of Kaffir Beer.

As promised, I am enclosing a copy of the chemical analysis of Kaffir Beer by the National Chemical Research Laboratory.

Yours sincerely,

PL:mh
enc:

Collection Number: A1132

Collection Name: Patrick LEWIS Papers, 1949-1987

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