

MEMORANDUM REGARDING BEERHALLS

The City Council of Johannesburg at its Meeting held on the 26th March, 1957, passed the following Resolutions:

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.

These Resolutions resulted from a detailed report considered by the Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee of the Council.

On the 22nd May, 1957, the above Resolutions, and the Memorandum which had been submitted to the Council when these Resolutions were considered, were forwarded to the Native Commissioner in Johannesburg under cover of a letter stating that the Council had reviewed its whole policy regarding the supply of Kaffir Beer, and asked that the reports be submitted to the Secretary for Native Affairs to obtain the comments of the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs on the proposals of the Council. This letter was acknowledged by the Native Commissioner on the 11th July, 1957. The Council wrote to the Native Commissioner on the 9th July, 1957, 19th August, 1957, 18th September, 1957, 1st November, 1957, 4th December, 1957, 10th January, 1958, 20th March, 1958 and the 29th April, 1958, asking when a reply could be expected

to the letter, as the Council considered this a matter of urgency.

On the 5th June, 1958, a letter was received from the Native Commissioner stating that the question of the further existence of Beerhalls outside Location areas would be investigated by a Mr. F. Greyvenstein, an Urban Areas Commissioner, and that on receipt of his report the matters raised would be considered, but that in the meantime no improvements or alterations should be made to the Central Beerhall.

In June 1958 the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs announced that he had appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. E. Mentz, M.P., to see that the Government's policy was carried out in Johannesburg, and in September the City Council gave certain undertakings to that Committee. One of these 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."

During the course of Mr. Greyvenstein's inspections he conducted a survey of the Beerhalls, and held meetings to ascertain the views of the City Council and other bodies interested in this matter. The recommendations made in terms of the Resolutions passed on the 26th March, 1957, were brought to Mr. Greyvenstein's notice, and action in terms of these Resolutions was supported by the majority of the organisations present at those meetings. Mr. Greyvenstein was appointed in terms of the authority given to the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs in terms of Section 3 of the Urban Areas Act No: 25 of 1945. In terms of sub-section 5 --

"An officer exercising any power of inspection under sub-section 3 shall, when necessary, transmit a written report to the Minister as to the facts ascertained on such inspection, and the Minister shall cause a copy of any such report to be transmitted to the Urban Local Authority concerned."

On the 19th November, 1958, a letter was received from the

Native Commissioner that the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development had received a copy of Mr. Greyvenstein's report, and asked that the Council meet the Mentz Committee on the 12th January, 1959, to discuss the contents of that report. On the 12th December, 1958, the Council wrote asking for a copy of the report so that its Delegates could consider it before the meeting, pointing out that the Council was entitled to the report under the section already quoted. The meeting called for the 12th January, 1959, was cancelled by Mr. Mentz, and so far no new date has been advised to the Council, although a local Newspaper has intimated that this Meeting is to take place on the 12th February. A reminder was sent on the 19th January, again asking that a copy of the report be sent, but to date the Council has not received a copy of that document.

In the Resolutions passed on the 26th March, 1957, the establishment of beerhalls and off-sales depots was approved at Dube, Nancefield and a further two in the locations in the south-west complex. Beerhalls have been established at Dube Hostel and the Nancefield Hostel, with off-sales provision, but the beergardens have not yet been established. Before the City Council can incur capital expenditure on these items, borrowing powers for the capital expenditure needs Ministerial approval: before Ministerial approval can be obtained it is necessary to obtain the approval of the Administrator of the Transvaal. The Administrator's approval was forwarded to the Secretary for Native Affairs on the 11th November, 1957. Ministerial approval, in principle, for borrowing powers was obtained on the 27th December, 1957, subject to the submission of detailed plans and specifications and estimates of costs. These plans were submitted on the 24th June, 1958. As no reply had been received three months later, a reminder was sent on the 10th September asking for approval. On the 17th September a reply was received that whilst the plans and specifications had been technically examined and found in order, the expenditure involved was considered excessive, and it was suggested that the plans be revised and re-submitted. Revised plans were submitted on the 4th December, 1958. On the 21st January, 1959, a reply was received

indicating that the amended plans were in order, but it was still considered that the estimate of costs was too high. As this letter did not clearly indicate whether or not the Council could proceed with the calling for tenders, clarification has been called for.

The impression has been given that the delay in the removal of the Central Beerhall has been due to inaction on the part of the City Council. It is for this reason that details of the protracted negotiations have been given. It will be seen that no reply has been received from the Hon. the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development regarding the Council's proposals that smaller beerhalls should be established in the predominantly industrial areas.

In considering the closing of the beerhall/s in the central area, the following aspects must be taken into account:-

1. There are a large number of natives permanently resident in the European area, such as those in domestic employment, those employed in flats and buildings, and native residents in Hostels and Compounds. If all the beerhalls were to be moved to the Townships, and these natives had to travel to the Townships to obtain their beer, the traffic congestion, instead of being around the beerhalls, would be around the Railway Stations.
2. The closing of one beerhall would not be a solution in that the patrons who previously attended that beerhall would probably go to the nearest beerhall. It is estimated that the average attendance at the Central Beerhall on a Sunday is approximately 20,000: at the Mai Mai Beerhall 15,000: at the Wolhuter Beerhall 10,500: and at the Denver Beerhall 15,000: These Beerhalls have been erected to cater for these numbers, and a sudden increase in attendance would again create the problem that the Council is endeavouring to solve.
3. If the beerhalls are closed down provision will have to be made for the leisure-time activities of the natives legitimately in the European areas. Kaffir Beer is a traditional drink amongst the natives, and the beerhalls serve as a meeting place for friends.
4. In view of the inability of the Police to control the sale of European liquors to natives, and the potent brews sold to natives in Shebeens, it is felt that the removal of the beerhalls would lead to increased drunkenness rather than solving the present problem.

It has been a tendency in the past to attribute any incidents which occur near the beerhalls to the beerhalls themselves, whereas it will be realised by most people that it is regrettably true that the relations between Europeans and Non-Europeans have deteriorated over the past years. A traffic accident near the beerhalls, which results in unfortunate consequences, is blamed on the beerhalls, whereas the consequences would probably be the same if they happened in many other parts of the City.

The Council is anxious to implement the Resolutions previously taken, and recognises that the present position is not satisfactory. It is felt that the sudden closing of the beerhalls would not solve the problem, and that it is desirable to acquire two or three smaller beerhalls in predominantly industrial areas, so that when the Central Beerhall is closed down, those natives who are legitimately in the central area can be catered for. However, as the Council cannot acquire any sites or incur any expenditure in this regard without Ministerial approval, it has been impossible to take the necessary steps, as to this day no answer has been received to the Council's request that the Policy outlined in its Resolutions of the 26th March, 1957, be approved.

PATRICK LEWIS

Chairman: Non-European
Affairs Committee

JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCIL

JOHANNESBURG:

February 6, 1959.

AGENDA FOR INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN THE LARGE COMMITTEE ROOM,
1ST FLOOR, CITY HALL, JOHANNESBURG, ON TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1958,
AT 9 A.M.

SUBJECT: NATIVE BEER HALLS, HOSTELS, SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL AMENITIES
IN THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE PROCLAIMED AREA OF JOHANNESBURG.

1. Matters arising out of last discussion.
 2. (i) Existing position.
(ii) Government's policy.
(iii) Effects, if any, of closing down, or removing, some or all of existing facilities on:-
 - (a) Illicit liquor trafficking.
 - (b) Commerce and Industry generally.
 - (c) Services generally.
 - (d) The urban Native population.
 - (iv) Siting of beer halls.
 - (v) Times of operation of beer halls.
 - (vi) Consideration of suggested alternative beer hall sites.
3. General.

FG/KS.
26.8.58.

Give Summary of N/R Account
Beer Hall Account
Capital Account re Hostels
Beer Halls
Urban Hostels
Rents Payable by Guests, Trans
Transfers the word have to pay
new facilities
You have position changed.

NOTES TAKEN AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 12TH AUGUST, 1958, AT 10 A.M.
IN THE BOARD ROOM, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, IN CONNECTION
WITH THE LOCATION OF HOSTELS AND BEER HALLS IN THE CENTRAL CITY AREA.

PRESENT:

Messrs.	M. Smuts	- Chief Native Commissioner (Chairman)
	F. Greyvenstein	- Urban Areas Commissioner.
	D. Blaine	- Deputy Town Clerk.
	W. Carr	- Manager, Non-European Affairs Department.
	T. Koller	- Deputy Manager, Non-European Affairs Department.
	D. Hennessy	- Senior Assistant Manager (Urban Areas), N.E.A.D.
	T. Terreblanche	- Brewery Manager, Non-European Affairs Department.
Cllrs.	P. Lewis	- Chairman, Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee.
	E. Cuyler	- Member of Non-European Affairs and Housing Committee.
Messrs.	G. Barclay	- Transvaal Chamber of Industries.
	J. Sharp	- Transvaal Chamber of Industries.
	W. Campbell-Pitt	- Transvaal Chamber of Industries.
	M. Ruddock	- Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.
	J. Colinese	- Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.
	B. Steyn	- Official of the Department of Native Affairs.
	P. Franken	- Official of the Department of Native Affairs.
	P. Hoogendyk	- Afrikaanse-sakekamer.
	T. Young	- Native Commissioner.
	H. Heimann	- Institute of Estate Agents.
	I. Curtis	- Institute of Estate Agents.
	W. Wait	- S.A.R. & H.
	S. Botes	- S.A.R. & H.
	W. du Plessis	- Afrikaanse-sakekamer.
Major	W. Murray	- S.A.P.
Col.	J. Olivier	- S.A.P.

The Chairman, Mr. Smuts, said that the meeting had been called to discuss the location of hostels and beer halls in the central city area and how their removal would affect commerce and industry.

Mr. Greyvenstein said that he had been asked by the Department of Native Affairs to submit a report, together with the recommendations, concerning such matters as beer halls and hostels and associated "things" situated within the European area of the Johannesburg Municipal area. He would also have to submit a report in regard to compounds, but this meeting had been called to discuss beer halls, hostels for males and females, and allied matters such as social centres and sportsgrounds.

Mr. Greyvenstein outlined the principles that guided his Department. He said that it was policy that facilities for social amenities, etc. for the Native people should be in their right places, i.e. in the Native areas.

The ideal was that where the Natives lived they should have what they required, // such as beer halls and sportsgrounds.

Certain hostels and beer halls were situated within the European areas and the meeting had been called to decide whether they were rightly situated and whether people were satisfied and, if not, why not, and what should be done.

Mr. Greyvenstein then outlined on a map where the various beer halls and hostels were situated.

He said that/.....

He said that the average daily consumption of kaffir beer at the five beer halls was 27,000 gallons. On weekdays there were two sessions - a morning session from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and an afternoon session from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. On Saturdays and public holidays the beer halls were open from 10.45 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and on Sundays from 12 noon until 4 p.m. For the first session the average attendance at all the beer halls was between +31,000 and +33,000, the second session from +51,000 upwards, on Saturdays +90,000 and Sundays +72,000.

The Wemmer area included the Jubilee Social Centre with a library and clinic, the Jan Hofmeyr School for Social Science, the Bantu Men's Social Centre, and, further to the east, the Polly Street Centre for arts and crafts as well as a night school.

Cllr. Lewis pointed out that the Council contemplated building a new hostel near Eastern Native Township.

Mr. Greyvenstein said that Eastern Native Township was scheduled to stay and that ground had been reserved on the eastern side for a hostel, a maternity hospital, etc.

Mr. Smuts said that the Government visualised that the Wemmer Hostel and the Bantu Men's Social Centre would be moved first and then the Central Beer Hall and Sportsgrounds. Later the Mai-Mai Hostel and Bazaar may be moved and then, possibly, the Wolhuter Hostel.

Col. Olivier then outlined the views of the Police. He said that the Police authorities felt that there should be no beer halls in the European area.

Western Beer Hall was situated in Western Native Township but it was only about 200 yards from the main road and they felt that it should be moved further into the township, especially as Sophiatown was to become a European area.

He said that the Central Beer Hall attracted hundreds of Natives who had to cross European areas to reach it. The majority of these Natives were not resident or employed in that area. Over weekends the Natives considered the beer hall and surrounds their property and were most aggressive. They interfered with Europeans who were in the area on legitimate business. There had been assaults and riots. It had come to the stage where Europeans were afraid to either drive or walk past the area. The same applied to the Mai-Mai and Wolhuter Beer Halls. European transport had been attacked and property had been damaged for no reason at all. Experience had shown that an argument started between two could soon involve hundreds. These areas were most insanitary as, even though facilities were provided, Natives relieved themselves in the street.

Members of the police force were continuously on duty at the beer halls. If trouble broke out men were drawn from the whole of the Johannesburg area and the town was denuded of essential police protection. On these occasions, men were injured and Government property damaged.

The beer halls attracted criminals who robbed and assaulted their own people and interfered with Europeans.

The police often had to use firearms and there was a possibility that innocent people would be injured or even killed.

He said that criminals took advantage of the fact that police were being concentrated at the beer halls.

The same trouble/.....

The same trouble had been experienced at the Bantu Men's Social Centre and the Sportsgrounds.

He emphasized that these facilities should be made available for Natives in their own areas.

He thought that they should consider the question of erecting numerous beer halls in the Native areas.

Mr. Greyvenstein said that the Police argument was based on the principle that Natives should have facilities in their own areas. He asked what facilities the Police considered should be made available for the thousands of Natives who legally resided in the European areas of Johannesburg.

Col. Olivier replied that these Natives had time off during which they could catch a train or a bus out to the Native areas to enjoy these facilities. Provided that Eastern Native Township remained a Native township he had no objection to a beer hall being established there. Once an area was declared a European area all Native facilities had to be moved.

Mr. Smuts asked whether the lunch-hour break created a nuisance.

Col. Olivier said that in von Weilligh Street the Natives coming from the Central Beer Hall took up the whole of the pavement and did not obey the robots.

If the beer halls were removed, Col. Olivier did not think that anything should take their place, but he made it clear that the facilities in the European area could only be removed once there were compensatory and adequate other facilities in the Native areas.

Cllr. Cuyler suggested that a Non-European bottle store should be opened in the city area from which kaffir beer could be sold in containers.

Mr. Curtis suggested that if the sale of kaffir beer in the central city area was stopped altogether, the selling of illicit liquor would increase.

Col. Olivier said that it was a very difficult question and that in time there might be facilities for Natives to obtain certain types of European liquor and if the beer halls were moved, bottle stores, controlled by the Municipality might be opened.

Mr. Curtis said that many complaints were received about illicit liquor sellers. It was known that a tremendous amount of drinking took place in office blocks over weekends.

Col. Olivier said that this was something that was virtually impossible to stop.

Mr. du Plessis pointed out that even if the beer halls were moved to the townships, the police would still have to quell riots that will occur there, to which Col. Olivier replied that there need not be such large congregations of Natives if sufficient beer halls, etc. were made available.

Mr. Campbell-Pitt suggested smaller distribution centres.

Mr. Smuts asked what the meeting thought of a scheme whereby industries could buy beer from the Municipality and distribute it themselves to their employees.

Mr. Campbell-Pitt/....

Mr. Campbell-Pitt thought that provided this was done under proper supervision, industries who had the facilities would co-operate.

Cllr. Lewis asked whether Col. Olivier did not think that the sale of skokiaan would increase if the beer halls were removed.

Col. Olivier said that it was difficult to say but he thought that once the beer halls had been moved and they were able to concentrate more men on the prevention of brewing of liquor, they would be able to control the brewing of these concoctions. Natives living in the European areas might be able to get kaffir beer from bottle stores.

Mr. Greyvenstein invited those present who desired to do so to submit memoranda at a later date. He said however, that he would like to receive any representations as early as possible.

Mr. Greyvenstein pointed out that the Police supported the principle of moving these facilities for Natives to the Native areas, and that there must be sufficient of these facilities in such areas so as to avoid large congregations of Natives. It was their wish that all beer halls in the European area be moved and that priority be given to the Central Beer Hall, Wemmer Hostel and the Bantu Sportsgrounds. He had been given to understand that if the Wemmer Hostel was moved, then Rissik Street could be extended, with a fly-over to Eloff Street. After Wemmer Hostel had been moved, consideration should be given to the removal of the Mai-Mai and Wolhuter Hostels and thereafter Western Beer Hall.

In reply to a query, Mr. Carr said that his Department had been experimenting with packaging kaffir beer in cardboard cartons, and the experiments had proved fairly successful.

Mr. Ruddock said that he thought that most of those present could only express personal views. He suggested that after Mr. Carr had spoken a certain time should be allowed for questions and then the whole matter could be discussed again at a later date.

Mr. Carr said that it should be borne in mind that Johannesburg had a working Native population of approximately 220,000 men. Of that number it was estimated that 100,000 were employed in the industrial area of the city. This was important because later on he would deal with the hostels and explain why they were where they were.

Although these 100,000 Natives worked in the industrial area of Johannesburg, they did not live in the European area. At the present time an estimated 10,600 Natives were legally resident in the European area. This figure was being reduced in accordance with the "Locations in the Sky" Act and it was possible that when the Act had been fully implemented, the number would have been reduced to 2,000 male Natives. There were also four hostels in the European area, with a population of approximately 11,000. If some of these hostels were moved, then this figure would be reduced.

The number of male Natives employed as domestic servants in private homes would also have to be taken into account. It would be difficult to estimate the exact number, but there are between 60,000 and 70,000 private homes in Johannesburg, and on the assumption that half these homes employed male domestic servants, the number would be 30,000; so that even when the legislation had been fully implemented and the Wemmer Hostel and, possibly, the Wolhuter Hostel moved, there would still be approximately 30,000 males to consider who would be employed and resident in the European area. Over and above that consideration would have to be given to the 100,000 males who worked in the city but resided in the locations.

It had been/.....

It had been said that it was the policy of the Department of Native Affairs to permit Eastern Native Township to remain. Such being the case, a beer hall could be established there and if the Central Beer Hall was removed and, in due course, the Mai-Mai and Western Beer Halls, then they would once again be confronted with the problem of a large congregation of Natives at the only beer hall in the European area, i.e. the beer hall in Eastern Native Township.

In regard to the lunch-hour use of the beer halls, Mr. Carr pointed out that as well as being a drink, kaffir beer was also a food as it was very nutritious.

Mr. Carr thought that it was preferable to have the Natives under control in a beer hall at lunch time instead of roaming the streets.

In the absence of beer halls there would be a demand for skokiaan and illicit liquor sellers would thrive, as had happened in the past.

Mr. Carr then outlined the history of the various institutions in the Wemmer area, and the hostels.

1. BANTU SPORTSGROUND.

Messrs. Pim and Hardy, two Johannesburg businessmen, had felt the need for recreational facilities for Natives in the city area. They acquired the land and established sportsfields, which they ran as a private venture. In due course they suggested that the Council take over the sportsground. There were a number of provisos, one of which was that the sportsground could not be done away with unless other similar facilities were provided.

The Bantu Sportsground had been operated by the Non-European Affairs Department for many years. With the shift in population the need for it had diminished and it would probably have to go. However, the Council's financial interests would have to be safeguarded.

2. BANTU MEN'S SOCIAL CENTRE.

This Centre was established 25 years ago by a group of social workers, among whom were Mr. Rheinallt Jones and Dr. Ray Phillips. It is presently run by a mixed European and Non-European committee. The Centre was established so that the more highly educated Natives would have a place where they could meet. There had been disturbances there from time to time.

3. POLLY STREET SOCIAL CENTRE.

The Council bought the land and established the Centre just after the war. The Centre was almost entirely educational. There were art and music classes and a large number of flat cleaners were trained as choir singers.

4. HOSTELS/.....

4. HOSTELS.

WEMMER - established 1922, cost £115,000, population 2,700. Built from Ordinary Borrowing Powers.

WOLHUTER - established 1929, cost £133,000, population 3,800. Built from Ordinary Borrowing Powers.

DENVER - established 1944/47, cost £193,000, population 3,300. Built from National Housing Loan monies.

When Wemmer Hostel was established in 1922, the area was industrial and commercial and no Europeans resided there. However, with the development of the city, circumstances had changed, and Mr. Carr agreed that today Wemmer Hostel was badly situated.

Mai-Mai Hostel and Bazaar was established on the site of a Municipal pound and destructor. The ground had always been Council property. With the change in the method of disposing of refuse, the Non-European Affairs Department had acquired the site and transferred the Mai-Mai Bazaar from the Wemmer area. In the Bazaar goods were manufactured for re-sale to Natives. The Hostel was relatively small and there were 191 stalls in the Bazaar.

When Wolhuter Hostel was established in 1929, the area was exclusively industrial and no Europeans resided in the area. The same applied to Denver Hostel.

All these hostels had been established with the approval of the Government of the day and had been proclaimed. When they were established they had served a very real need.

KAFFIR BEER.

Mr. Carr said that he had submitted a report to Council in 1957 in regard to the manufacture and sale of kaffir beer by the Non-European Affairs Department and the policy to be followed by the Council. The following recommendations were adopted by Council on the 26th March, 1957:-

- "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 Beer Hall and possibly some of the other Municipal beer halls now situate in the European areas, but that this step should only take place when beer halls 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 the event/.....

- 3.- That in the event of recommendations (1) and (2) being accepted and implemented, then the principle of employing only Natives as Supervisors and Cashiers (under suitable overall European control) be adopted and that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department, in consultation with the City Treasurer, be authorised to report to the Staff Board on the creation of such posts.
- 4.- 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 beer halls 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."

From these recommendations it can be seen that subject to the proviso that small beergardens with off-sales facilities should be provided in the different Native locations, the Council accepts the principle that the Central Beer Hall should be removed.

Mr. Carr felt that there were still sufficient industrial areas in the city to justify the establishment of small beer halls. If this was not done, and the Central Beer Hall was removed, then shebeens and illicit liquor sellers would thrive.

He thought that there was a lot of merit in the idea that employers should distribute kaffir beer to their own employees. Supplies to be obtained from the Municipal Brewery.

After those present had indicated that they would like some time to consider the issues and problems and discuss them with the bodies they represented, it was DECIDED that the next meeting would be held on Tuesday, 9th September, 1958, at 9 a.m. in the Large Committee Room, 1st Floor, City Hall.

Summarizing, Mr. Greyvenstein said that it seemed clear that those who had spoken at the meeting agreed with the principle of providing facilities for the Native people in their own areas, and that existing facilities should be systematically moved from the European area.

Mr. Greyvenstein asked those present if they would be so kind as to report back at the next meeting, inter alia, on the following questions:-

- (a) If the beer halls in the central city area were moved, what the impact would be on illicit liquor selling and brewing of concoctions, and on the European areas proper, i.e. would tea rooms benefit, or be crowded out by Native workers?, what would the Natives do during their lunch hour?, where would they congregate?, etc.
- (b) If any beer halls remained, should the hours be shortened or should they remain the same?, and should the beer halls open every day as the position is at present, especially over weekends?

(c) Could/.....

- (c) Could a drink with food value but without any alcoholic content not perhaps be substituted for kaffir beer, e.g. maheau?
- (d) Should facilities be provided for Natives in the central city or the industrial area? If so, where?
- (e) What would happen if the beer halls were removed and nothing replaced them?
- (f) Should the removal of the beer halls be systematic, at the same time developing facilities in the Native areas, and if so, what is considered a feasible plan?

Cllr. Lewis suggested that an agenda should be sent out for the next meeting, and Mr. Greyvenstein said he thought this could be done and that he would endeavour to draw up such an agenda provided everybody present undertook not to have the matter published or made public in any form whatsoever.
... See agenda attached.

Cllr. Lewis pointed out that kaffir beer profits were used to provide services in the Native areas and if the sale of kaffir beer was stopped it might necessitate an increase in rates.

Mr. Campbell-Pitt said that if the hostels were closed down, then the question of transport would have to be considered. At the present time the Transvaal Chamber of Industries was making a study of fatigue of employees due to travelling to and from their places of employment and residence. He appreciated that the Railways were planning considerable development, but generally, railway development was lagging behind township development. There was also the cost factor to be considered. He requested that this aspect be discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. Smuts thanked those present for attending, and the meeting terminated at 12.30 p.m.

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/KS.
26.8.1958.

FEITE VERSLAG EN SEKERE STATISTIEK OOR BIERSALE,
BIERBROUERY EN AANVERWANTE SAKE VIR DIE BANTOE
BINNE DIE BLANKE DEEL VAN DIE GEPROKLAAMEERDE GE-
BIED VAN JOHANNESBURG.

DEUR

F.C. GREYVENSTEIN - STADSGEBIEDEKOMMISSARIS.

6 OKTOBER 1958.

**FEITE VERSLAG EN SEKERE STATISTIEK OOR BIERSALE,
BIERBROUERY EN AANVERWANTE SAKKE VIR DIE BANTOE
BINNE DIE BLANKE DEEL VAN DIE GEPROKLANEERDE GE-
BIED VAN JOHANNESBURG.**

DEEL I - BIERSALE.

1. Daar is vyf (5) sulke Biersale naamlik:-

- (a) Sentraal (Bekend as "Central" of "Jubilee");
- (b) Nuwe "Mai-Mai";
- (c) Wolhuter;
- (d) Denver; en
- (e) Westelike (Bekend as "Western Beer Hall").

Die eerste drie (d.w.s. (a), (b) en (c) hierbo) is alge-
meen bekend as die "Sentraal Stad Biersale" (Central Town Beer
Halls) en die res as "Ander Stad Biersale" (Other Town Beer
Halls). Die sogenaamde Sentraal Stad Biersale skep glo die
ergste verkeersprobleme.

2. BEHEER: Al die biersale in die stad is onder die beheer
van die Stadsraad se Brouery Bestuurder (mnr. L. Terreblanche)
en by elk het hy die volgende personeel:-

- 1 Blanke Opsigter;
- 1 Naturelle Sersant (Nie-Blankesake Polisie);
- 1 " Korporaal;
- 12 tot 18 Naturelle Konstabels.

3. FINANSIES: Die invordering van alle geld by al die bier-
sale is in die hande van die Stadstoesourier en hy het sy eie
personeel by elk - sien besonderhede in die vergelykende tabel
- item (b) van paragraaf 4 hieronder.

4. VERGELYKENDE TABEL.

ITEMS.	NAAM VAN BIERSAAL.				
	Sentraal	Nuwe "Mai-Mai"	Wolhuter	Denver	Weste- like.
(a) <u>Ligging.</u>	Tussen Sa- lisbury & Von Seil- lighstrate (Suid van Marshalls- town).	H/v Be- rea & Durban strate - (City & Suburban) - op gron- de van Mai- Mai Hostel en Bazaar)	Wolhu- terstr. oorkant suidelike punt van Hansstr. (Wolhu- ter.)- (Grens aan Wol- huter Hostel)	Aan Sui- delike punt van Planta- tiestr. (Uit Hoof Rif- weg. (Denver) (Naby Denver Hostel.)	Ten Wes- te van Weste- like Naturel- ledorp in Dow- lingham Uitbrei- ding.
N.B. Die lig- gings word duidelik op die kaart wat aan- hangsel "A" tot hierdie ver- slag uitmaak aangetoon.					

Items.	Sentraal	Huwe „Mai-Mai”	Wolhuter	Denver	Westelike
(e) <u>Verbruik.</u>					
Gemiddeld - Daaglikse.	10,500	6,000	4,500	3,000	3,000
Gemiddeld - Maandelikse.	300,000	180,000	140,000	100,000	100,000
(In Gellings.)					

(f) Inkomste.

(Gemiddelde
Maandelikse
Kontant Inver-
derings.)

£30,000	£18,000	£13,000	£10,000	£10,000
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(g) Naaste
Spoorweg-
stasie.

Paraday (‘n paar honderd tree suid + 1/4 myl)	Jeppe + 3/4 myl.	Jeppe + 3/4 myl.	Tooronga + 1/2 myl	Westburg + 1 myl
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(h) Eetlokale.

(Kombuise met
eettafels.)

(Eiendom van
Raad wat aan
Naturelle ver-
huur teen seke-
re tariewe wat
tussen hanties
aangedui word.)

10 kombui- se (2/- per dag elk.)	13 Kombui- se @ £5 p.m., 4 kombui- se @ £5.5. p.m. (Dien eint- lik die ba- saar te dien)	2 Kombui- se (4/- per dag elk.)	1 Restau- rant (in hostel area lange- aan bier- saal) £5 p.m.)	3 Kombui- se (2/- per dag elk.)
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N.B. By Sentraal is daar ook ‘n oep toonbank waar-
oor die kombuise voedsel aan die Naturelle
in die biersaal kan bedien. Streng gesproke
is hierdie handelsoondernemings nie deur artikel
37 van Wet 25/45 gedek nie en is skynbaar in
stryd met die bepalinge van artikel 6 van die-
selfde Wet.

■ Die Raad het die kombuishuurders by Westelike
kennis gegee dat hulle kontrakte nie hernu gaan
word nie en dat die kombuise gesluit gaan word.

(i) Aard van
Grond waar-
op Biersaal
geleë is.

+ Een morg maar die grond is oondernyn en slegs geboue wat nie hoër as 2 verdiepings is nie, word hierop toege- laat.	Gewone beboubare grond - sowat 1/2 morg.	Gewone be- boubare grond - + 1/2 morg.	Gewone bebou- bare grond.	Gewone beboubare grond.
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Items.	Sentraal	Nuwe „Mai-Mai“	Tolhuter	Denver	Westelike
(j) <u>Naturelle Venters.</u>	Naturelle Dieselfde venters toedrag met karre- van sake tjies & geld tot draagbare 'n mate stalle neem hier en by die ander Biersale. posisies op aypaadjes op in omgewing van biersaal en verkoop kos soos afval, vleis ens. aan Naturelle wat daar saamdrom.				

N.B. Hierdie soort venters vestig ook hulle „besighede“ oral in die blanke deel van die stad waar daar enigsinne samekdromming of groot getalle Naturelle gevind word - naby nywerhede, groot besighede, die Naturelle kommissaris Howe en kantore ens. en hulle is blykbaar aan geen beheer of beperking onderworpe nie, glo as gevolg van sekere hofbeslissings wat die Raad hom op die hals gehaal het toe daar 'n poging aangewend was om hierdie tipes te vervolg. (Sien para. 19(k) hieronder.)

(k) <u>Wanneer Oopgerig.</u>	1938	1940	1954	1940	1938
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(l) <u>Munisipale Waardasie</u> (van gebou, grond en toebehore.)	+ £30,000	+ £16,500	+ £23,000	+ £25,000	+ £16,500
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(m) <u>Naaste Polisieostasie.</u>	Marshall-plein.	Jeppe.	Jeppe.	Denver.	Nuwelands.
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5. DIE BESIGHEIDSURE: Ofskoon biersale op sekere vaste tye sluit, neem dit gewoonlik van 15 tot 30 minute om die skare Naturelle wat gewoonlik tot op die laaste oomblik nog aanwesig is, van die persele af te kry. So ook is dit 'n algemene verskynsel dat Naturelle somtyds 'n 30 minute of meer voor die biersale open, reeds by die ingang saamdrom.

6. KAFFERBIER IS KOS! Groot klem word op hierdie aspek van die saak gelê en na bewering het die stedelike Bantoe (of altans 'n goeie persentasie van hulle) nou oor die jare heen die gewoonte aangekweek en sy bak bier gedurende sy middag etensuur as sy middegmaal te beskou. Hulle kom na die biersaal en koop 'n hoeveelheid bier omdat hulle „honger” het en na hulle die bier genuttig het, is hulle glo „versadig”.

7. WATTER NATURELLE MAAK GEBRUIK VAN DIE BIERSALE. Hoofsaaklik die wat in die natuurlike nywerhede en besighede werksaam is en in die groot blokke woonstelle in, of naby, die middestad in diens is. Maar steekproewe wat geneem is tydens besoeke aan biersale gedurende verkoopsure het aan die lig gebring dat Naturelle van heinde en ver kom - sommige arriveer in voertuie (motors, vragmotors, afleweringswaens ens.) en hou stil om eers hulle bier te gaan nuttig.

Veral die Denverbiersaal kry goeie aftrek van besoekers oor naweke ens.

Dit kan met veiligheid gesê en aanvaar word, dat Naturelle van alle werkskategorieë die biersale ondersteun. Bewendien kom Naturelle oor naweke en op vakansiedae van ander dorpe en stede om Johannesburg se bier te kom drink - dit word beweer dat dié bier baie gewild is onder die volk omdat dit nog volgens 'n ou en geslaagde resep gebrou word. Dit is bekend dat besoekers van plekke soos Pretoria en die Oos- en Wes-Randse dorpe af kom. Dit is ongelukkig nie moontlik om te bepaal watter persentasie hierdie besoekers uitmaak nie.

8. VERGELYKENDE PRODUKSIE TABEL. Die Munisipaliteit van Johannesburg het gedurende die boekjaar 1942/43 slegs 958.835 gelling kafferbier gebrou en verkoop. Gedurende die jongste boekjaar, d.w.s. 1957/58 is die produksiesyfer opgestoot na meer as tien keer soveel tot 10.087.000 gelling. Dit kan verwag word dat die opbrengte gaandeweg sal vermeerder. Gedurende die maand Julie 1958 het verkope van kafferbier die eenmiljoen syfer vir die eerste keer in die geskiedenis van Johannesburg se brouery oorskry.

Die bruto inkomste van bierverkope gedurende die jongste boekjaar (1957/58) was £1.087.000.

Op 23/7/58 was die bruto invorderings by die „Central”-biersaal van 10.30 vm. tot 2.30 nm. (d.w.s. gedurende 4 ure van verkoop) £610.

Die volgende tabel van vergelykings is insiggewend:-

<u>Boekjaar.</u>	<u>Produksiesyfer.</u> (In Gellings.)
1942/43	958,835
1943/44	1,659,536
1944/45	2,171,197
1945/46	1,263,710
1946/47	2,058,895
1947/48	2,833,986
1948/49	3,177,412
1949/50	3,690,548
1950/51	4,117,229
1951/52	4,896,110

Boekjaar.

Produksiesyfer.

(In Gellings.)

1952/53	5,977,061
1953/54	6,862,027
1954/55	8,043,352
1955/56	8,840,426
1956/57	10,190,311
1957/58	10,087,000

Van bogenelde syfers kan o.a. afgelei word dat Johannesburg se bierdrinkende Naturellebevolking moontlik tien keer vermeerder het in die afgelope 15 jaar.

9. DIE OORSPRONK VAN DIE NAAM „MAI-MAI“. Jare gelede toe die „Salisbury and Jubilee“ myn nog produserend was, het genoemde myn sy kampong op 'n gedeelte van die terrein waar die Sentrale Biersaal tans staan, opgerig gehad. Die toentertydse kampongbestuurder was 'n man van Skotse afkoms en dit was glo sy gewoonte, elke slag as 'n klagte by hom ingedien is, of as hy op iets afgekom het wat na sy mening verkeerd is, om in Engels uit te roep „Ky! ky!“ Toe die myne se kampong later gesluit is, het 'n munisipale hostel in die plek daarvan verrys, maar na 'n tyd is die hostel gesloop en die inwoners na 'n nuwe hostel in die „Jeppe Dip“ verskuif. Hierdie nuwe hostel was toe die „New Mai-Mai“ genoem. Die bestaande Sentrale Biersaal is toe op die terrein van die gesloopte hostel opgerig en geopen en staan vandag nog aan baie mense bekend as die „Old Mai-Mai“.

DEEL II.

DIE OOSTELIKE NATURELLEDORP (LOKASIE).

(EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP.)

10. By hierdie Naturellewoonbuurt is daar geen biersaal nie, maar wel 'n bierdépôt en tuisverbruik word toegelaat tot op 4-gelling per familie op 'n permitstelsel aan huisbewoners.

DEEL III.

DIE SENTRALE BIERBROUERY EN BEWYER MOETFAABRIEK.

11. Die Sentrale Brouery is geleë net ten noorde van die Sentrale Biersaal op die terrein bekend as „Salisbury Claims“ tussen Salisbury- en Von Weillighstrate en die nywerheidsdeel. (Sien ligging op kaart aanhangsel „A“.) Hier word kafferbier gebrou vir die biersale en dépôts van die hele geproklameerde gebied van Johannesburg, insluitende die S/W Naturellegebiede.

12. Die Brouery word beheer deur 'n Blanke bestuurder met 'n personeel van:-

- 1 Hoofbrouer;
- 2 Assistent Brouers;
- 1 Aantekenaar; en
- 85 Naturelle.

Die bestuurder word bygestaan deur 'n Produksiestaf van:-

- 1 Produksieingenieur (Blank);
- 1 Tegnieke Assistent (");
- 1 Passer - Instandhouding (Blank);
- 1 Elektriese - Instandhouding (Blank);
- 3 Vragmotorbestuurders (Blank); en
- 10 Naturelle.

DEEL IV.

DIE SIENSWYSE, STANDPUNTE, VERTOË, AANBEVELINGS ENS. VAN BELANGHEBBEN- DE INSTANSIES NA AANLEIDING VAN VOOR- GESTELDE VERSKUIWING VAN VERKEERD GELKE BIERSALE IN DIE BLANKE DEEL VAN JOHANNESBURG.

13. Hierdie is een van die sake wat ek opgedra is om 'n spesiale aparte verslag, aanbevelings ens. oor uit te bring - sien para. 8(1) van my en mnr. Pieterse se gesamentlike Finale Verslag en ook die Assistent Sekretaris (Stadsgebiede) se endossement op afskrif van ons ampsbrief Nr. 51/313(9) aan die Hoofnaturelle-kommissaris (Johannesburg) op 27 Mei 1958.

14. Vir doeleindes van hierdie verslag word van die standpunt uitgegaan dat die Sentrale Bierbrouery en die Moutfabriek van die Munisipaliteit (para. 11 hierbo) nie ongunstig geleë is nie en dat hulle ligging dus nie 'n strydpunt of teen beleid is nie. (Die ligging van die beide word op kaart, aanhangsel "A" duidelik aangetoon).

15. Wat ligging betref is die Sentrale Bieraal ongetwyfeld die grootste doring in die vlees van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, die Verkeersafdeling van die Munisipaliteit en die Blanke bevolking van Johannesburg as 'n geheel. Die rede is duidelik as na die kaart - aanhangsel "A" - gekyk word waar gesien sal word dat hierdie groot trekpleister van Naturelle in getalle van tienduissende op 'n slag, geleë is op een van die stad se besige hoofweë na die suide, d.w.s. Von Weillighstraat wat net ten suide van die biersaal aansluit met Rosettenvilleweg (feitlik 'n reguit verlenging van Von Weillighstraat) en ook met die betreklik kort maar uiters besige Wenner-Jubileeweg, wat verkeer (weswaarts) verbind met Eloffstraat Uitbreiding (ook na die suide).

16. Wat sake nog vererger is die feit dat 'n paar honderd tree van die biersaal af - effens ten suidweste - is die groot terminus FARADAY spoorwegstasie vir Naturelle wat daagliks van die groot S/W Naturellegebiede af na die stad toe kom en saans weer terugkeer. (Die stasie word naastenby op die kaart - Aanhangsel "A" aangedui.) Tans klim daar daagliks by Faradaystasie die volgende getalle Naturelle (gemiddeld) op en af:-

- (i) Spitsperiode - oggend (+ 5 vm. tot 7.30 vm.) 14.000.....
- (ii) Spitsperiode - middag (+ 4.30 nm. tot 7 nm.) 15.000.....
- (iii) Ander tye van die dag 8.000.....

17. Die saak, d.w.s. voorgestelde verskuiwing van verkeerd geleë biersale in die blanke dele van Johannesburg, is toe aangepak deur:-

- (i) in die eerste plek die presiese ligging van elke biersaal op 'n kaart van Johannesburg uit te beeld; welke kaart dan ook aandui die algemene beplanning van Johannesburg d.w.s. die industriële-, myn-, besigheids- en woongebiede wat, in die algemeen, die stadsgebied van Johannesburg uitmaak;
- (ii) tweedens vas te stel watter probleme, indien enige, aan een of meer van bestaande biersale gekoppel of toegeskryf kan word; en
- (iii) in die derde plek die hele aangeleentheid eers met alle belanghebbende liggame of instansies te bespreek.

Dit is toe gedoen.

18. DIE KAART wat opgestel is, maak aanhangsel "A" tot hierdie verslag uit.

19. PROBLEME wissel tot 'n mate volgens die ligging van elke biersaal maar kan beknopt as volg saangevat word:-

- (a) Al vyf die biersale is streng gesproke in die blanke deel van Johannesburg geleë maar bloot net van 'n liggingsoogpunt skep hulle nie almal dieselfde probleme nie;
- (b) nie een van die vyf biersale is binne enige blanke woonbuurt geleë nie en almal, behalwe die "Westelike"-biersaal is in die gordel van myn- en nywerheidsontwikkeling geleë;
- (c) twee van die biersale, nl. "Sentraal" en "Wolhuter" grens aan belangrike hoofweë van die stad - Sentraal lê aan Von Weillighstraat na die suide en Wolhuter aan die straat wat met die Hoofrifweg na die ooste verbind;
- (d) die orige drie biersale grens tans nie reeds aan enige hoofweg of -roete nie maar is 'n afstand van 'n paar honderd tree daarvandaan. Die "Westelike" is sowat 250 tree van die hoofweg na die weste (Main Road) en soos van die kaart ("A") gesien sal word, is "Kuwe Mai-Mai" en "Denver" elk ook nie meer as sowat 200 tot 300 tree van redelike besige strate af nie - die "Kuwe Mai-Mai" is nie ver van Durbanstraat wat later met Wolhuterstraat - Hoofrifweg en ook Julesstraat ooswaarts verbind en "Denver" wat met Plantatiestraat by die Hoofrifweg aansluit;
- (e) dit is die groot samevloeiing van Naturelle wat gewoonlik net voor, of net na, die oopure (en tot 'n mate natuurlik ook gedurende die verkoopsure) op die sy-paadjies of strate naby, of in die omgewing van, die biersale plaasvind wat, van 'n verkeersoogpunt, een van die grootste probleme skep. In hierdie verband is die grootste klag in die eerste plek teen die Sentrale biersaal en dan ook, maar tot 'n mate

geringer mate, teen die Wolhuterbiersaal;

- (f) die toestroming van Naturelle van alle dele van die stad na en van Biersale na hulle woon- of slaapplekke in die stadsgebied as 'n geheel voor en na die drinktye;
- (g) die verkoopsture (d.w.s. oop-tye) wat van toepassing is en wat dit moontlik maak vir Naturelle om gedurende werksure, vrytyd vir skofwerkers, na-werksure, openbare vakansiedae en Sondag hier te kan koop en nuttig;
- (h) die geweldige tekort aan biersaal of -tuin geriewe in die Suidwestelike Naturellegebiede, die Oostelike Naturelledorp en Alexandra Naturelledorp;
- (i) Die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie se klag kan as volg opgesom word:-

- (i) Naturelle beskou die biersale in blanke gebiede en die onmiddellike omgewings daarvan, as hulle eiendom en dele waartoe hulle 'n soort „alleenreg" het;
- (ii) Naturelle drom saam in Blanke gebiede en moet tot 'n mate Blanke woongebiede deurskruis na en van biersale;
- (iii) groepe Naturelle wat veral van biersale af kom, molesteer blanke inwoners of kan dit doen veral op strate;
- (iv) oor naweke veral, ontaard biersale en hulle omgewings tot 'n mate feitlik in „Naturellokasies";
- (v) daar ontstaan toestande by sommige biersale wat nie aan normale sanitêre vereistes voldoen nie en dit besorg hoofbrekens - sommige Naturelle na hulle onder die invloed van drank is, ontlaas hulle in die publieke strate of elders in die openbaar;
- (vi) die biersale trek groot getalle Naturelle na die stadsgebied wat nie wettiglik daar hoef te wees nie;
- (vii) biersale is oop gedurende tye wanneer blanke kroeg gesluit is;
- (viii) baie onaangename insidente het al in die verlede plaasgevind by en in die omgewing van biersale;
- (ix) by sommige biersale word dit gevaarlik vir Blankes om op sekere tye te beweeg - daar is gevalle bekend waar blankes sonder enige rede molesteer of aangerand is, of hulle eiendom beskadig is;
- (x) toestande soos hierbo gemeld, vereis dat polisie amptenare voortdurend op diens moet

wees om sake by, of naby, biersale te moet in toom hou en by tye is dit nodig dat groot getalle polisie daar konsentreer moet word wat beteken dat polisie van ander dele van die stad onttrek moet word;

- (xi) dikwels word polisie- of regeringseiendom of personeel onnodig beskuldig wanneer as gevolg van onluste ens. by bestaande biersale opgetree moet word;
- (xii) bestaande biersale is 'n soort van trekpleister vir die Naturelle kriminele elemente;
- (xiii) Naturelle wat onder die invloed van alkohol verkeer gaan nie altyd na hulle wettige tuistes toe nie maar besluit dikwels om onwettig elders in die stadsgebied te oornag en dikwels pleeg hulle in so 'n toestand ook kriminele oortredings;
- (xiv) polisie mannekrag word verkwal op die hantering van Naturelle wat onder die invloed verkeer en op tye het dit al op onsmaaklike toestand afgestuur waar selfs lewens en eiendom in gevaar gestel is;
- (xv) daar is 213 persele in Johannesburg wat gelisensieer is om drank aan die publiek te verkoop met ~~bad~~teverkoopregte ("non-consumption privileges") vir die blanke in die stadsgebied van Johannesburg en slegs 7 biersale vir Naturelle, en dit wys op die aansienlike tekort aan sulke fasiliteite vir die Naturel - fasiliteite wat daar in die Naturellewoonbuurtes behoort te wees - aldus die mening van die S.A. Polisie;
- (j) daar sal altyd 'n redelike groot getal Naturelle wees wat wettiglik in die blanke dele van die stad gehuisves sal wees vir wie redelik gerieflike biersaal fasiliteite dalk op plekke anderhan in die Suidwestelike Naturellegebiede daargestel sal moet word;
- (k) die biersale trek weer op hulle beurt talle Naturelle smous en straatverkopers wat stelling op wyepadjies naby die biersaal ingange inneem en so tot die samedrommingsprobleem hydra. Teenoor hierdie probleem staan die Raad tans magteloos as gevolg van 'n Hooggeregshof beslissing (T.P.A.) in Lettie Molefe vs. Reg. - 'n saak waar Lettie aangekla is dat sy so 'n besigheid sonder lisensie op straat het. Die Regters het ~~die~~ beslis dat hierdie soort pondok-eethuisies nie 'n kafee of restaurant in die wettige en ware sin van die woord is nie en die skuldigbevinding van die laer hof ter syde gestel - nou voer hierdie straatverkopers weereens hoogty; [*Jan 1958(2) S.A.L.R - 702*]
- (l) die wetlike posisie i.v.m. die kombuis wat die Stadsraad aan Naturelle verhuur by die biersale sal moet in die reise gebring word - sien para. 4 item (h) hierbo.

20. SAMESPREKINGS is toe gereel en die eerste en voorlopige informele samesprekings het om 10 v.m. op 12 Augustus 1958 in die Raadsaal van die Nie-Blankesake Afdeling se hoofkantoor gebou te 30 Albertstraat, Johannesburg, - wat die Bestuurder goedgunstiglik tot my beskikking geplaas het - plaasgevind. Op my uitnodiging was daar teenwoordig:-

Mr. M. Smuts - Hoofnaturellekommissaris Witwatersrand
 Mr. T.D. Young - Nat. Kommissaris Johannesburg.
 Mre. P.A. Fraken en B. Steyn - Die Speciale Stadsgebiedekommissarisse van die Toesighoudende Komitee.
 Kol. J. Olivier - namens Adj. Kommissarisse van Polisie.
 Major W. Murray - Distrikskommandant, Polisie Sentraal,
 Mre. D. Blaine - namens Stadsklerk,
 Raadslid P. Lewis - Voorsitter van Nie-Blankesake-Raadslid Komitee
 Raadslid Eben Cuyler - Lid van N.B.S. Komitee.
 Mre. S. Botes en W. Wait - S.A. Spoorweë Vervoer Afdeling
 Mr. W. du Flessis en P. Hoogendyk - Afrikaansesakekamer,
 Mre. G. Barclay en J. Sharp en W. Campbell - ~~Part~~ Transvaal Chamber of Industries.
 Mre. M. Ruddock en J. Colinese - Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce,
 Mre. H. Heeman en I. Curtis - Instituut van Eiendomsagents
 Mr. W. Carr - Bestuurder van Nie-Blankesake,
 Mr. T. Koller - Adj. " " " "
 Mr. D. Hennehy - Senior Assistent Bestuurder Nie-Blankesake (Blanke gebied)
 Mr. T. Terreblanche - Brouery Bestuurder.

21. By geleentheid van bogenelde samespreking is die Departement se beleid en die doel van die ondersoek verduidelik en die aangeleentheid vir bespreking oopgestel. Voorlopige bespreking het tot 12.30 n.m. geduur en het hoofsaaklik om die biersaal kwessie gewaartel, maar soos verwag kan word, het daar behalwe van die polisie, geen konkrete voorstelle gekom nie want die here wat die ander instansies verteenwoordig het was natuurlik onvoorbereid. Die aanwesiges het toe versoek dat ons weer op 9 September 1958 bymekaar kom in die Groot Komiteekamer van die Stadshuis om 9 v.m. om almal 'n kans te gee om die kwessie van die biersale met hulle verskillende liggane te bespreek. Dit was so besluit.

22. By die samespreking van 9 September 1958 was al die instansies wat in para. 20 hierbo genoem word weereens verteenwoordig en bowendien was daar ook aanwesig:-

Mre. J. Myburg en A. Anderson - Steel and Engineering Federation of S.A. (Tvl. Division)
 Mr. Gert - Algemene Bestuurder van Vervoer, Johannesburg Munisipaliteit,
 Mr. S. Dorfman - Hoof van die Verkeersafdeling.

23. Spruitende uit die jongste samesprekings het die ondergemelde instansies se verteenwoordigers versoek dat die volgende as hulle liggane se oerwagmeninge en vertoë aan die Departement vir oeweging voorgelê word in verband met die biersale en aanverwante geriewe vir Johannesburg se stadsgebied:-

Die Afrikaanse Sakekamer;
The Transvaal Chamber of Industries;
The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce;
The Institute of Real Estate Agents;
The Steel and Engineering Federation of S.A. (Tvl. Division);

- (a) Dat hulle dit met die Departement die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en die Plaaslike Owerheid eens is dat alle biersale wat so geleë is dat die bywoning van groot getalle natuurlike n verkeer - en polisieprobleem binne die blankegebied van die stad skep of vir die blanke n oorlas, ongerief of gevaar inhou, gesluit en verskuif moet word; en dat hulle almal geredelik toegee dat die Sentrale Biersaal die eerste is waaraan spoedige aandag geskenk moet word;
- (b) Dat aangesien biersaal geriewe vir natuurlikewerknemers, veral in die nywerheidsdeel van die stad, nou oor n tydperk van byna n kwart-eeu n instelling geword het, bestaande geriewe nie afgeskaf of verminder behoort te word nie, maar ook moet geen verdere uitbreiding binne die stad se blanke deel toegelaat word nie, maar met inagneming van regstellings in die lig van (a) hierbo;
- (c) Dat hulle pleit vir die instandhouding van biersaal-geriewe - op plekke waar hulle nie die probleme gemeld in (a) hierbo skep nie - vir Natuurlikewerkers gedurende die middag etensure (wat ooreen sal stem met die etenspouses van die verskillende nywerhede en besighede) omdat sulke geriewe vir die duisende natuurlikewerknemers dan plekke - onder toesig en beheer - verskaf waar hulle hul middag etes kan nuttig en sodoende die natuurlike van die strate afhou en verhoed dat hulle in hul duisende op kafees ens. in die stad se besigheids dele toesak en rond en bont op sypaadjes koudrank en ander kos sit en eet en aldus n ander en miskien groter euwel en probleem veroorsaak, en ook natuurlik omdat n bak opregte kafferbier bepaalde voedingswaarde het. Voorts word beweer dat as die natuurlikewerker in Johannesburg gedurende die middaggetensuur van sy kafferbier ontroof word sal dit n nuwe en geweldige stoot gegee aan die onwettige drank- en konkoksiehandel wat tans reeds n enorme probleem is waarmee die polisie en plaaslike owerheid te kampe het;
- (d) Dat hulle, afgesien van die versoek dat kafferbier geriewe gedurende die middaggetens-ure van normale werksdae behoue bly, geen besondere voorkeur het, of vertoe rig, in verband met die verskaffing van kafferbier in die middag of aande na werks-ure of op Saterdag, Sondag of openbarevakansiedae sover dit die natuurlikewerkers aangaan wat nie wettiglik geoorloof en toegelaat is om in die blanke deel van die stad te woon nie, maar dat daar nietemin vir laasgenoemde kategorie natuurlike gerieflike fasiliteit moet bewaar bly - oor hierdie aspekte is genoemde liggame oop vir oortuiging en vir samewerking met die Departement,
- (e) Dat daar kragdadige stappe geneem word om te verseker dat daar voldoende gereiflike kafferbierfasiliteite vir die stedelike natuurlike daargestel word, nie net in die S/W Natuurlikegebiede nie maar ook in die "East Native Township" en te Alexandra Natuurlikegebied;

- (f) Dat daar in elk geval geen verandering van bestaande fasiliteite teweë gebring word alvorens daar nie ~~its~~ alternatiefs bewerkutellig is nie;
- (g) Dat die Departement toelaat dat voedsel, soos vleiskos, ook by biersaalgeriewe beskikbaar gestel word; en
- (h) Dat die Departement in gedagte hou hoe enige verandering in verband met toegewings ten opsigte van die verskaffing van ligte wyn en blankebier, en moontlik kafferbier in kartondose (as 'n buitegebruikvoorreg aan Naturelle), die hele kwessie mag affekteer.

24. DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE neem die standpunt in dat:-

- (a) Hulle wil glad nie hê dat die Natural van sy kafferbier ontroof moet word nie maar van primêre belang is dat hy dit gerieflik en volop moet kan kry waar hy met die verkryging nie van die blanke bevolking 'n gevaar, oorlas of ongerief skep nie;
- (b) Die Departement as 'n eerste prioriteit moet toesien dat genoegsame fasiliteite in al die goedgekeurde Bantoe woonbuurtes van die Stad daargestel word deur die plaaslike owerheid;
- (c) Daar eenvormigheid moet wees - met ander woorde as tuisbrou van bier byvoorbeeld in Meadowlands toegelaat word moet dit ook in al die ander woonbuurtes toegelaat word of vice versa;
- (d) As daar voldoende en bevredigende biersaalgeriewe in al die woonbuurtes is, die wat verkeerd geleë binne die blanke deel van die stad is, steedsmatig en geleidelik gesluit en mee weggedoen word, maar met inagneming van die behoefte van die duisende naturelle wat steeds wettiglik toegelaat sal word om in die blanke dele te woon en werk;
- (e) die Sentrale Biersaal so 'n groot probleem en ouwel is, dat as 'n eerste stap - en 'n saak van dringendheid - sy verskuiwing oorweeg word; en
- (f) daar besef moet word dat as die bierfasiliteite - veral wat betref die ure van verkoop - bly soos dit tans is dan is daar die gevaar dat Naturelle werknemers nie net hulle "honger" met 'n pint of twee bier sal kan bevredig nie maar dat hulle, soos tans die geval dikwels is, besope sal raak en baie sulke naturelle is dikwels mense aan wie die bestuur van swaar en ligte voertuie of die hantering van belangrike en duur masjienerie of toestelle toevertrou is, en in beskonkenheid hulle dan 'n uiters groot gevaar vir ander sekties van die stad se bevolking. (Dit is 'n eienswyse wat Mnr. Andersen van die Steel and Engineering Federation of S.A., ook beklemtoon het).

25. OM OP TE SOM. kan dit daarop neer dat die Departement versoek word om die volgende as 'n beginselsaak ten opsigte van Johannesburg te oorweeg en goed te keur:-

- (i) Dat Biersaalgeriewe (verkieslik met oetlokaal geriewe daarby) op goedgekeurde plekke in die algemene nywerheids- en myngordel van Johannesburg gedurende goedgekeurde oop ure (wat sal aanpas by die algemene middagetaens-ure van handel en nywerheid in die Stad) ten bate van Naturelle-werknemers wat hoofsaaklik bedags in diens van handel en nywerheid in Stad se blanke deel is, toegelaat word;
- (ii) Dat Gerieflike Biersaalgeriewe (met oetlokaal fasiliteite) daargestel word vir die Bantoe-bevolking wat wettiglik in die Stad se blanke dele mag woon sowel as werk (byvoorbeeld Huisbedienendes en gelisensieerde naturelle-werknemers ens.);
- (iii) Dat die Sentrale Biersaal die heel eerste is wat as 'n saak van noë prioriteit gesluit en na goedgekeurde alternatiewe plek/ke verskuif moet word:

26. Daar skyn nou eintlik volgens die getuienes net een van twee rigtings te wees waarin beweeg kan word:-

- (i) Die stelselmatige verskuiwing Streng ooreenkomstig beleid van alle verkeerd geleë biersale na goedgekeurde terreine in:-
 - (a) die S/W Naturellegebiede,
 - (b) die „Eastern Native Township” en
 - (c) die Alexandra Naturelledorpsgebied.

So 'n stap sal, na my mening en as gevolg van die feite wat die ondersoek openbaar het, vier uit die vyf biersale in die volgende orde van prioriteit raak:-

- (a) Sentrale Biersaal,
- (b) Wolhuter Biersaal,
- (c) Nuwe „Mai-Mai” Biersaal en
- (d) Westelike Biersaal.

Die Denver Biersaal is so geleë dat dit, net soos die hostel daar, inderwaarheid geen probleem skep nie.

- (ii) 'n Toegewing in die geval van Johannesburg, om te voldoen aan die versoek van georganiseerde Handel en Kywarheid en soos min of meer in para. 25(1) en (ii) hierbo opgesom.

So 'n stap is, indien dit in beginsel byval vind en goedgekeur word, prakties moontlik mits dit vir die Stadsraad moontlik is om een of meer van die drie stukke grond te bekom wat op kaart "A" binne sirkels aangetoon word as moontlike alternatiewe terreine en Nrs. 1, 2 en 3 gemerk is en daar dan ooreengekom word:-

- (a) om Sentraal -, Wolhuter- en Nuwe „Mai-Mai- biersale- in daardie volgoorde - te verskuif;
- (b) Dat die Biersaal by Westelike Naturelledorp saam met die verskuiwing van die swartkol sal verdwyn en daar nie 'n ander een in sy plek binne die blanke deel van die stad toegelaat sal word nie;
- (c) Dat die drie biersale op die drie nuwe terreine net van sê 12 uur middag tot 1.30 n.m. (of ander ure wat bepaal mag word) van Maandae tot Vrydae oop sal wees

(openbare vakansie dae wat op dië dae val uitgesluit) - hierdie, of enige ander bepaalde, nuwe oop-ure behoort dan ook sodra daar genoegsame biersaalfasiliteite in die natuurellewoonbuurtes daargestel is, dadelik in werking tree selfs al is die bestaande biersale nog nie verskuif nie;

- (d) Dat daar in, of by die oostelike Naturalledorp (Eastern Native Township Location) en te Alexandra gerieflike en genoegsame biersaal fasiliteite opgerig word wat saam met wat reeds te Denver bestaan dan eniddae (dit wil sê na normale werksure) Saterdag, Sondag en openbare vakansiedae sal kan voorsien in die behoeftes van dië natuurelle wat wettiglik in die stad se blanke deel mag woon sowel as werk. Vir dië natuurel wat in die S.W. Natuurelle gebiede woon en wat na werksure dan nie die gerief van die Sentraal-, Nuwe „Mai-Mai” - of Wolhuter biersale sal hê nie, en vir wie dit nie gerieflik of moontlik sal wees om na enige van die geriewe te Alexandra, Oostelike Naturalledorp of Denver na werksure te gaan nie, sal daar dan mettertyd genoegsame fasiliteite in die omgewing van sy tuiste in S.W. Natuurellegebiede te wees. Vir die natuurel wat in Alexandra of Oostelik Naturalledorp woon sal daar dan na ure ens. voldoende geriewe by hulle tuistes wees.
- (e) Dit onderneem word dat alle bestaande verkeerde geleë natuurelle eetgeriewe, insluitende die honderde sogenaamde „beweegbare stalletjies” op sypaadjies in verskillende dele van die stad, tot niet gemaak word of net toegelaat word by, of in die onmiddellike omgewing van, sulke bier- en eetlokale.

27. Van allerweë en alle oegmerke was geen beswaar teen die Denver - biersaal ingedien of gemaak nie.

28. Die feite en vertoeë (soos in breë trekke voorlopig hierbo gemeld) wat met die begeerde toegewing en plan vir Johannesburg gepaard gaan, word asseblief, as 'n interim stap vir oorweging en beslissing voorgelê alvorens daar verder met die saak aangegaan word.

(GET) F.C. GREYVINSTEN

STADSGEBIEDSKOMMISSARIS.

PRETORIA.

6 Oktober 1958.

FACTUAL REPORT AND CERTAIN STATISTICS ON BEERHALLS, THE
BREWING OF BEER FOR THE BANTU WITHIN THE EUROPEAN SEC-
TION OF THE PROCLAIMED AREA OF JOHANNESBURG AND RELEVANT
MATTERS.

PART I - BEERHALLS.

1. There are five (5) of these beerhalls, namely:

- (a) Central (also known as Jubilee);
- (b) The new "Mai-Mai";
- (c) Wolhuter;
- (d) Denver; and
- (e) Western (known as the "Western Beerhall").

The first three (i.e. (a), (b) and (c) above) are generally known as the "Central Town Beerhalls", and the rest as "Other Town Beerhalls". The so-called Central Town Beerhalls are believed to cause the greatest traffic problems.

2. CONTROL: All the beerhalls in the city are controlled by the City Council's Brewery Manager (Mr. L. Terreblanche) and the following staff are attached to each of the beerhalls:

- 1 European Caretaker,
- 1 Native sergeant (Non-European Affairs Department Police),
- 1 Native Corporal,
- 12 to 18 Native Constables.

3. FINANCE: The collection of all moneys from all the beerhalls are in the hands of the City Treasurer and members of his own staff are attached to each of the beerhalls - see details in the comparative table - item (b) of paragraph 4 below.

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

ITEMS	NAME OF BEERHALL				
	Central	New "Mai-Mai"	Wolhuter	Denver	Western
(a) <u>Locality</u> . N.B. The localities are clearly shown on the map - annexure "A" to this report.	Between Salisbury and Von Wielligh Sts. (south of Marshallstown)	Corner of Berea and Durban Sts. (City & Suburban - in grounds of Mai-Mai hostel and Bazaar.)	Wolhuter Street - facing Southern extremity of Hans St. (Wolhuter - adjoins Wolhuter hostel)	At southern end of Plan-tasie St., (off Main Reef Rd. (Denver) Near Denver Hostel)	West of Western Native Township in Dowling Ave. Ext.

Items.	Central	New "Mai-Mai"	Wolhuter	Denver	Western
(b) <u>Staff.</u>					
Administration.	(As set out in paragraph 2 above)				
Financial - <u>Treasury.</u>					
(Europeans)					
Caretakers	1	1	1	1	1
Cashiers	8	4	4	4	4
(N.B. In addition 3 European Relief Caretakers and 6 European Relief Cashiers have been allocated.)					
(c) <u>Hours of opening.</u>					
<u>Weekdays:</u>					
1st session	10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.
2nd session	4 - 6.30 p.m.	4 - 6.30 p.m.	4 - 6.30 p.m.	3 - 6.30 p.m.	3 - 6.30 p.m.
<u>Saturdays:</u>					
(one session only)	10.45 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Same as for Central in all cases.			
<u>Public Holidays</u>	(Same hours as on Saturdays in all cases.)				
<u>Sundays:</u>	(12 noon to 4 p.m. in all cases.)				
(d) <u>Attendance.</u> (Although beerhalls are intended for Natives only, Coloureds are not prohibited from entering. <u>Indians</u> are not allowed).					
Peak hours are from <u>12 noon</u> to <u>2 p.m.</u> and again from <u>5 p.m.</u> to <u>6 p.m.</u> on weekdays.					
(Daily average)					
<u>Weekdays :</u>					
1st session	15,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
2nd session	18,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	7,000
<u>Saturdays:</u>	30,000	18,000	15,000	13,000	13,000
<u>Sundays and Public Holidays:)</u>	20,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000
N.B. As most Natives are <u>paid on Fridays</u> they buy more beer on Fridays and the attendance is greater.					

(e)/

Items.	Central	New "Mai-Mai"	Wolhuter	Denver	Western
(e) <u>Consumption.</u>					
Average - daily.	10,500	6,000	4,500	3,000	3,000
Average - Monthly.	300,000	180,000	140,000	100,000	100,000
(In gallons)					
(f) <u>Income.</u>					
Average monthly cash collections)	£30,000	£18,000	£13,000	£10,000	£10,000
(g) <u>Nearest Rail- way Station.</u>	Faraday (a few hundred yds. south ± ½ mile)	Jeppe ± ¼ mile	Jeppe ± ¼ mile	Tooronga ± ½ mile	Westburg ± 1 mile
(h) <u>Eating houses.</u>					
(Kitchens with dining tables)	10 kit- chens (2/- per day each)	13 kit- chens at £5 per month, 4 kitchens at £5.5.0. per month. (Actually serves the Bazaar).	2 kitchens (4/- per day each)	1 res- taurant (in hos- tel area adjoin- ing beer- hall) (£5 per month)	3 kitchens (2/- per day each)*
(Property of Council leased to Natives at certain tariffs which are given in brackets.)					
<p>N.B. At Central there is also an open counter where food from the kitchens is served to Natives in the beer-hall. Strictly speaking these business undertakings are not covered by Section 37 of Act 25/45 and are apparently contrary to the terms of Section 6 of that Act.</p> <p>* The Council has notified the tenants of kitchens at the Western Beerhall that their contracts will not be renewed and that the kitchens will be closed.</p>					
(i) <u>Nature of ground on which beer- hall is situated.</u>	± one mor- gen, but the ground has been undermined and only buildings not ex- ceeding two storeys in height are allowed.	Land for normal building purposes ± ½ morgen.	Land for normal building purposes ± ½ mile.	Land for normal building purposes.	Land for normal building purposes.

Items	Central	New "Mai-Mai"	Wolhuter	Denver	Western
(j) <u>Native hawkers.</u>	Native hawkers with carts and portable stalls occupy pavements in vicinity of beerhall and sell food such as offal, meat etc. to Natives who congregate there.	The same conditions exist to a certain extent here and at the other beer-halls.			
N.B. This type of hawker also sets up his "business" elsewhere in the European area of the City where large numbers of Natives congregate - near industries, large businesses, the Native Commissioner's Courts and offices etc. Apparently they are subject to no control or restrictions - in consequence of certain court decisions which were given against the Council when an effort was made to prosecute these hawkers, it is believed, (See para. 19(k) hereunder).					
(k) <u>Date of erection.</u>	1938	1940	1954	1940	1938
(l) <u>Municipal valuation</u> (Of buildings, land and equipment.)	± £30,000	± £16,500	± £23,000	± £25,000	± £16,500
(m) <u>Nearest Police Station.</u>	Marshall Square	Jeppe	Jeppe	Denver	Newlands

5. BUSINESS HOURS: Although beerhalls close at certain fixed times, it usually takes from 15 to 30 minutes to remove the large number of Natives who usually stay there till the very last moment, from the premises. Similarly, Natives sometimes congregate at the entrances a full 30 minutes or more before the beerhalls open.

6. KAFFIR BEER IS FOOD! Great stress is laid on this aspect and it is said that the urban Bantu (or a large percentage of the urban Bantu population) has come to regard his mug of beer during the lunch hour as his midday meal. They come to the beerhall and buy a certain amount of beer because they are "hungry" and, having had the beer, their hunger is "appeased".

7. WHICH NATIVES GO TO BEERHALLS. Mainly those who work in industries and businesses in the vicinity and in large blocks of flats in, or near the Central City Area. But a survey taken at random during business hours in beerhalls have shown that Natives come from near and far - some arrive in vehicles, (cars, lorries, delivery vans) etc. and stop for a beer.

The Denver Beerhall particularly is frequented by visitors during weekends, etc.

It can safely be stated and accepted that Natives from all walks of life patronise the beerhalls. Moreover, during weekends and on Public Holidays, Natives from other towns and cities come to enjoy Johannesburg's beer - it has been said that this beer is very popular among the Natives because it is brewed according to an old and successful recipe. It is a well-known fact that visitors come from centres such as Pretoria and towns on the East and West Rand. Unfortunately, however, it is impossible to determine what percentage these visitors constitute.

8. COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION TABLE. During the financial year 1942/43, the Municipality of Johannesburg brewed and sold a mere 958,835 gallons of kaffir beer. During the last financial year i.e. 1957/58, the production had increased to more than 10 times this figure, namely 10,087,000 gallons. It is to be expected that the production will gradually increase. During the month July 1958 kaffir beer sales exceeded the one million mark for the first time in the history of Johannesburg's brewery.

The gross income from beer sales during the last financial year (1957/58) was £1,087,000.

On 25.7.58 the gross takings at the Central Beerhall between the hours of 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. (i.e. for 4 business hours) was £610.

The following comparative figures are interesting:

<u>Financial year.</u>	<u>Production</u> (gallons)
1942/43	958,835
1943/44.	1,659,536
1944/45.	2,171,197
1945/46.	1,263,710
1946/47-	2,058,895
1947/48.	2,833,986
1948/49	3,177,412
1949/50	3,690,548
1950/51-	4,117,229
1951/52-	4,896,110
1952/53-	5,977,061
1953/54-	6,862,027
1954/55-	8,043,352
1955/56	8,840,426
1956/57	10,190,311
1957/58	10,087,000

From/

From the above figures it can be inferred, inter alia, that Johannesburg's beer-drinking Native population has probably increased ten-fold during the past 15 years.

9. ORIGIN OF THE NAME "MAI-MAI". Years ago, when the "Salisbury and Jubilee" mine was still productive, that mine had its compound on a portion of the present site of the Central Beerhall. The then Compound Manager, who was of Scottish descent, was in the habit of saying "My! My!" every time a complaint was brought to him or when he discovered something which he thought was wrong. When the mine compound was closed a new municipal hostel was erected on its site, but eventually this hostel was demolished and the residents moved to a new hostel in the Jeppe Dip. This new hostel was called the "New Mai-Mai". The present Central Beerhall was then erected on the site of the demolished hostel and is known to many people as the "Old Mai-Mai" even today.

PART II.

EASTERN NATIVE TOWNSHIP.

10. There is no beerhall in this Native residential township, but there is a beer depot and home consumption is allowed on the basis of 4 gallons per family, with a system of permits issued to householders.

PART III.

CENTRAL BREWERY AND DENVER MALT YARD.

11. The Central Brewery is situated directly north of the Central Beerhall, on the site known as "Salisbury Claims", between Salisbury and Von Wielligh Streets in the industrial section (see situation on map - annexure "A"). Kaffir beer is brewed here for sale at the beerhalls and depots throughout the proclaimed area of Johannesburg, including the South Western Native areas.

12. The brewery is run by a European Manager, with the following staff:

- 1 Chief Brewer,
- 2 Assistant Brewers,
- 1 Recorder, and
- 85 Natives.

The Manager is assisted by a production staff, consisting of:-

- 1 Production Engineer (European),
- 1 Technical Assistant (European),
- 1 Fitter - Maintenance (European),
- 1 Electrician - Maintenance (European),
- 3 Truck Drivers (European), and
- 10 Natives.

PART/

PART IV.

THE OPINIONS, VIEWS, REPRESENTATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC. OF INTERESTED BODIES AND PERSONS IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF INCORRECTLY SITED BEERHALLS IN THE EUROPEAN AREA OF JOHANNESBURG.

13. This is one of the matters on which I have been instructed to prepare a special separate report, recommendations, etc. - see para. 8(i) of the joint Final Report of Mr. Pieterse and myself, as well as the endorsement of the Assistant Secretary (Urban Areas) on the copy of our minute no. 51/313(G) to the Chief Native Commissioner (Johannesburg), dated 27th May, 1958.

14. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that the Municipality's Central Brewery and the Malt Yard (para. 11 above) are not unfavourably sited, and that their siting is therefore not debatable or contrary to policy. (The locality of both are clearly shown on the map, annexure "A").

15. In regard to locality the Central Beerhall is undoubtedly the greatest thorn in the flesh of the South African Police, the Municipality's Traffic Department and the European population of Johannesburg in general. The reason for this is quite clear if the map - annexure "A" - is studied. It will be seen that this place, where tens of thousands of Natives congregate at a time is situated on one of the city's busy highways to the south, i.e. Von Wielligh Street which links up with Rosettenville Rd. directly south of the beerhall (this is virtually a straight extension of Von Wielligh Street), as well as the fairly short but extremely busy Wemmer-Jubilee Rd. which carries traffic westward into Eloff St. Extension (also southward-bound traffic).

16. The position is aggravated by the fact that the large FARADAY railway terminus for Natives who travel daily from the vast South-Western Native areas to the City and back, is situated a few hundred yards south-west of this beerhall (the approximate situation of this station is shown on the map - annexure "A"). The average number of Natives who daily board and alight from the trains at Faraday station are:

(i) Peak period - morning (+ 5 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.)	14,000
(ii) Peak period - afternoon (+ 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.)	15,000
(iii) At other times during the day	8,000

17. This matter i.e. the proposed removal of incorrectly sited beerhalls in the European areas of Johannesburg was then attempted by:

- (i) Firstly, pinpointing the exact situation of each beerhall on a map of Johannesburg; this map also shows the general plan for Johannesburg, i.e. the industrial, mining, business, and residential areas which, in general, constitute the urban area of Johannesburg;
- (ii) Secondly, ascertaining which problems, if any, could be attributed or traced to one or more of the existing beerhalls;
- (iii) Thirdly, discussing the whole matter with interested bodies or persons before taking steps.

This has been done.

18. THE MAP which was drawn up is attached to this report as annexure "A".

19. PROBLEMS vary to some extent according to the situation of each beerhall, but can be briefly summarised as follows:

- (a) All five beerhalls are, strictly speaking, situated in the European part of Johannesburg but purely from a siting point of view they do not all cause the same problems;
- (b) Not one of these five beerhalls is situated within a European residential area and all of them, with the exception of the Western Native Beerhall, is situated in the belt of mining and industrial development;
- (c) Two of these beerhalls, namely the "Central" and "Wolhuter" are situated on important city highways - "Central" is in Von Wielligh Street which carries traffic southwards and "Wolhuter" is in the street which links up with the Main Reef Road to the east;
- (d) The other three beerhalls do not at present adjoin any main roads or routes but are situated a few hundred yards away from these. The "Western" is situated approximately 250 yards from the main road to the west (Main Road) and as shown on the map ("A") both the "New Mai-Mai" and "Denver" are not more than 200 to 300 yards away from fairly busy streets - the "New Mai-Mai" is situated not far from Durban Street which later links up with Wolhuter Street-Main Reef Road and also Jules Street to the east, while "Denver" is near the point where Plantatie Street joins the Main Reef Road;
- (e) One of the greatest problems from a traffic point of view, is caused by the large numbers of Natives who usually gather on the pavements or streets near or in the vicinity of the beerhalls just before or just after, and to a certain extent also during the hours of opening. In this regard it is the Central Beerhall which creates the greatest problem, and to a lesser extent the Wolhuter Beerhall;
- (f) The general movement of Natives from all parts of the city to the beerhalls and from the beerhalls to their homes or sleeping places in the urban area before and after drinking times;
- (g) The business hours (i.e. hours of opening) of these beerhalls which enables Natives to buy and drink beer during working hours, free hours for shift workers, after working hours and on public holidays and Sundays;
- (h) The acute shortage of beerhall and beer garden facilities in the South-Western Native areas, the Eastern Native Township and Alexandra Native Township;
- (i) The complaints of the South African Police can be summarised as follows:
 - (i) Natives regard the beerhalls in European areas and the immediate neighbourhood as their property where they have a

sort/

sort of monopoly;

- (ii) Crowds of Natives gather in European areas and to a certain extent must pass through European residential areas on their way to and from the beerhalls;
- (iii) Groups of Natives, especially these on their way from beerhalls, molest European residents, or may do it, especially on the streets;
- (iv) Over weekends particularly beerhalls and their immediate surroundings degenerate to such an extent that they are practically "Native locations";
- (v) At some beerhalls conditions are created which do not comply with normal sanitary requirements - some Natives, under the influence of liquor, relieve themselves in public streets or elsewhere in public;
- (vi) The beerhalls attract large numbers of Natives who have no legitimate reason to be there, to the city;
- (vii) Beerhalls are open at times when European bars are closed;
- (viii) In the past, many unpleasant incidents have taken place at and in the vicinity of beerhalls;
- (ix) It is dangerous at certain times for Europeans to move near some of the beerhalls - it has happened that Europeans have been molested or assaulted or their property damaged without any reason;
- (x) Conditions as described above require police to be on duty continually to keep order at or near the beerhalls and at times it is necessary for large numbers of police to be concentrated there. This means that police have to be withdrawn from other parts of the city;
- (xi) Often, ~~when action has to be taken as a result of riots etc.~~ at existing beerhalls, unnecessary damage or injury is caused to police or government property or staff.
- (xii) The existing beerhalls are a great attraction for criminal elements among the Natives;
- (xiii) Natives who are under the influence of liquor often do not return to their lawful homes but decide to stay the night elsewhere in the city unlawfully, and in that condition they often commit criminal offences;
- (xiv) Police manpower is wasted on the handling of Natives who are under the influence of liquor and at times it has given rise to unpleasant situations when even lives and property have been endangered;
- (xv) There are 213 premises in Johannesburg which are licensed to sell liquor to the European public with on-consumption privileges and only seven beerhalls for Natives. This proves

2 Wholesale
105 Retail Stores the/
97 Hotels
202 1
1

the serious shortage of such facilities for Natives - facilities which according to the South African Police should be provided in the Native residential areas.

- (j) There will always be a fairly large number of Natives who are lawfully housed in the European parts of the city and for whom reasonably convenient beerhall facilities might have to be provided in areas other than the South-Western Natives areas;
- (k) The beerhalls, in turn, attract numerous Native pedlars and hawkers who take up position on the pavements near the beerhall entrances and so add to the problem of congestion. In regard to this problem the Council's hands are tied as a result of a Supreme Court decision (T.P.D.) in Lettie Molefe vs. Regina. In this case Lettie was charged with conducting such business in the street without a licence. The Judges ruled that this type of eating shack is not a café or restaurant in the lawful and true sense of the word and set aside the Magistrates' Courts conviction. Now these street vendors are once again rampant (see 1958 (2) S.A.L.R. - 702);
- (l) The legal position in regard to the kitchens at the beerhalls which the Council leases to Natives will have to be clarified - see para. 4 item (h) above).

20. Discussions were then arranged, and the first and preliminary informal discussions took place at 10 a.m. on 12th August 1958 in the Board Room of the Non-European Affairs Department's Headquarters at 80, Albert Street, Johannesburg, which the Manager kindly placed at my disposal. The following persons attended at my invitation:

Mr. N. Smuts - Chief Native Commissioner, Witwatersrand.
Mr. T.D. Young - Native Commissioner, Johannesburg.
Messrs. P.A. Fraken and B. Steyn - Special Urban Areas
Commissioners of the Supervising Committee.
Col. J. Olivier - representing the Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Major W. Murray - District Commandant, Police, Central.
Mr. D. Blaine - representing the Town Clerk.
Clr. P. Lewis - Chairman, Non-European Affairs Committee.
Clr. Eben Cuyler - Member, Non-European Affairs Committee.
Messrs. S. Botes and W. Wait - S.A. Railways, Transport Department.
Messrs. W. du Plessis and P. Hoogendyk - Afrikaanse Sakekamer.
Messrs. G. Barclay, J. Sharp and W. Campbell-Pitt - Transvaal
Chamber of Industries.
Messrs. M. Ruddock and J. Colinese - Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.
Messrs. H. Heiman and I. Curtis - Institute of Real Estate Agents.
Mr. W. Carr - Manager, Non-European Affairs Department.
Mr. T. Koller - Deputy Manager, Non-European Affairs Department.
Mr. D. Hennessy - Senior Assistant Manager (Urban Areas), Non-
European Affairs Department.
Mr. T. Terreblanche - Brewery Manager.

21. At the abovementioned discussion the Department's policy and the purpose of this investigation were outlined and thereafter the matter was open for discussion. The preliminary discussion lasted till 12.30 p.m. and the main subject was the question of beerhalls, but as may have been expected no

definite/

definite suggestion, with the exception of those made by the Police, were put forward as the representatives of the other bodies were naturally not prepared. A request was made by those present for a further meeting to be held at 9.00 a.m. on 9th September 1958 in the Large Committee Room, City Hall, to enable everybody to discuss this matter with their respective organisations, and this was accordingly decided upon.

22. At the discussions on 9th September 1958 the bodies mentioned in paragraph 20 above were again represented and in addition the following representatives attended:

Messrs. J. Myburg and A. Andersen - Steel and Engineering
Federation of S.A. (Tvl. Division).
Mr. Gait - General Manager of Transport, Johannesburg Municipality.
Mr. S. Dorfman - Chief Traffic Officer.

23. Arising from the latest discussions the representatives of the undermentioned bodies requested that the following should be submitted to the Department as their considered opinions and representations in regard to beerhalls and incidental facilities in the urban area of Johannesburg:

Die Afrikaanse Sakekamer;
The Transvaal Chamber of Industries;
The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce;
The Institute of Real Estate Agents;
The Steel and Engineering Federation of S.A. (Tvl. Division):

- (a) That they are in agreement with the Department, the South African Police and the Local Authority that all beerhalls which are so sited that the presence there of large numbers of Natives causes traffic and police problems within the European area of the City or constitutes a nuisance, inconvenience or danger to the European, should be closed and removed, and they all readily agree that the Central Beer Hall is the first one which should be dealt with urgently;
- (b) That, whereas beerhall facilities for Native employees, especially in the industrial section of the city has, over a period of a quarter of a century, become an institution, the existing facilities should not be abolished or curtailed, but, at the same time that no further extension of these facilities within the European parts of the city should be allowed, subject, however, to adjustments in the light of (a) above;
- (c) That they urge for the retention of beerhall facilities - at points where they would not cause the problems mentioned in (a) above - for Native workers during the lunch interval (which should coincide with the lunch breaks of the various industries and businesses) as such facilities for the thousands of Native employees would provide places where they could enjoy their midday meal under supervision and control. This would keep the Natives off the streets and prevent them from congregating in their thousands at cafés etc. in the business sections of the city or from lounging on pavements, drinking cooldrinks and eating, and thus causing another and perhaps greater evil. Moreover, a mug of genuine kaffir beer has definite nutritive value. It is

further/

further 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 constitutes an enormous problem for the police and other authorities concerned;

- (d) That, apart from the request that kaffir beer facilities should be retained during the lunch hour on normal working days they do not make any particular representations in regard to the provision of kaffir beer during the afternoons or evenings after working hours or on Saturdays or Sundays or Public Holidays to Native workers who are not permitted by law to live in the European areas of the City, but that convenient facilities should nevertheless be retained for Natives in the latter category. On these aspects the bodies mentioned are open to conviction and prepared to collaborate with the Department;
- (e) That definite steps should be taken to ensure that sufficient convenient facilities for the buying of kaffir beer are provided for the urban Native, not only in the South-Western Native areas but also in the Eastern Native Township and in Alexandra Native Township;
- (f) That in any event no change should be made in the existing facilities before an alternative has been provided;
- (g) That the Department should allow foodstuffs such as meat to be sold at the beerhalls; and
- (h) That the Department should bear in mind the effect which concessions in regard to the provision of light wines and European type beer as well as possibly the sale of kaffir beer in cartons (as off-sales privileges to Natives) may have on the whole question.

24. The views of the SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE are as follows:

- (a) 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.
- (b) The Department should, as first priority, ensure that sufficient facilities are provided by the local authority in all the approved Bantu residential areas in the city.
- (c) There must be uniformity, in other words if the home brewing of beer is allowed in, say Meadowlands, it should also be allowed in all the other residential areas and vice versa.
- (d) As soon as sufficient and satisfactory beerhall facilities exist in all Native residential areas, those which are incorrectly sited within the European areas of the city should be systematically and gradually closed and removed, with due regard, however, to the needs of the thousands of Natives who would still be lawfully permitted to live and work in the European area.

(e)/

- (e) Whereas the Central Beer Hall causes such a great problem and is such an evil, consideration should be given to its removal as the first step and as a matter of urgency. all 3
Scm.
- (f) It must be realised that, if beer facilities, especially as regards the hours of sale, remain as they are now, the danger exists that Native employees would not only satisfy their "hunger" with a pint or two of beer, but that, as often happens at present they may become intoxicated. Many of these Natives are entrusted with the driving of heavy and light vehicles or the handling of important and expensive machinery or equipment and, in an intoxicated condition, they would be a great danger to the other sections of the city's population (Mr. Andersen of the Steel and Engineering Federation of S.A. also stressed this point).

25. SUMMARY: The Department is being asked in effect, to consider and approve the following as a matter of principle in regard to Johannesburg:

- (i) That beerhall facilities (preferably in conjunction with eating house facilities) are allowed at approved points in the general industrial and mining section of Johannesburg with approved hours of opening (which would conform to the lunch breaks for commerce and industry in the City) in the interests of Natives who are employed in commerce and industry in the European section of the City during the day.
- (ii) That convenient beerhall facilities (together with eating house facilities) are provided for the Bantu population who may lawfully live as well as work in the city's European area (e.g. domestic servants, licensed Native employees etc.).
- (iii) That high priority be given to the closing and removal of the Central Beerhall to an approved alternative place or places.

26. According to the evidence only two courses appear to be open:

- (i) The systematic removal, strictly according to policy, of all incorrectly sited beerhalls to approved sites in:
- (a) The South Western Native Areas;
 - (b) The Eastern Native Township; and
 - (c) Alexandra Native Township.

Such a step would, in my opinion and in view of the facts revealed by the investigation, affect four of the five beerhalls in the following order:

- (a) The Central Beerhall;
- (b) The Wolhuter Beerhall;
- (c) The New "Mai-Mai" Beerhall;
- (d) The Western Beerhall.

The situation of the Denver Beerhall is such that, as in the case of ~~the~~ hostel there, it creates no real problem.

- (ii) A concession in the case of Johannesburg in compliance with the request of organised Commerce and Industry, more or less as

summarised/

summarised in para. 25(i) and (ii) above.

Such a step, if acceptable and approved in principle, would be practicable provided the City Council can acquire one or more of the 3 areas encircled on map "A" and numbered 1, 2 and 3, as possible alternative sites and it is then agreed:

- (a) To remove the Central, Wolhuter and New "Mai-Mai" Beerhalls in that order;
- (b) That the beerhall in the Western Native Township should disappear together with this black spot and that no other would be allowed in its stead within the European area of the City;
- (c) That the three beerhalls on these three sites shall be open only from, say 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. (or any other hours which may be decided upon) from Mondays to Fridays but excluding Public Holidays which fall on these days. These or any other specified new hours of opening should then become operative immediately after adequate beerhall facilities in the Native residential areas have been provided, even though the existing beerhalls may not yet have been resited;
- (d) That adequate convenient beerhall facilities be provided in or near the Eastern Native Township location and at Alexandra which, together with the existing facilities at Denver, would meet the needs of those Natives who may lawfully live as well as work in the City's European area in the afternoon (i.e. after normal working hours) and on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays. For those Natives who live in the South Western Native Areas and who would not be able to go to the Central, New "Mai-Mai" or Wolhuter Beerhalls after working hours and who would not find it possible or convenient to make use of the facilities at Alexandra, the Eastern Native Township or Denver after working hours adequate facilities in the vicinity of his home in the South Western Native areas will be available in due course. For the Native who lives in Alexandra or the Eastern Native Township there would then be adequate facilities near their homes after working hours etc.
- (e) That an undertaking be given that all existing incorrectly sited Native eating facilities, including the hundreds of so-called "portable stalls" on pavements in various parts of the City shall be eliminated or only be allowed at, or in the immediate vicinity of such beerhalls and eating houses.

27. No complaints whatsoever were received about the Denver Beerhall.

28. The facts and representations (as outlined above) which are coupled with the desired concession and plan for Johannesburg are submitted, by way of an interim step, for consideration and decision before further steps are taken.

(Sgd.) F.C. GREYVENSTEIN,
URBAN AREAS COMMISSIONER.

PRETORIA,

6th October, 1958.

ROUGH TRANSLATION FROM "DIE TRANSVALER," 18TH
NOVEMBER. 1958.

Mr. M.D.C. de Wet Nel, addressing the Transvaal Country Districts' Bottlestore-keepers' Association, at their annual conference in Pretoria, said that he had made a careful study of the supply of European liquor to Natives in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya. The supply of liquor and the system by which it could be done, is not as involved as is generally believed.

PRACTICAL APPROACH:

He said:-

"The supply of liquor to Natives must be approached practically. Too many laws and regulations often only cause difficulty because they could not always be applied practically.

A considerable proportion of the illegal liquor trade will disappear if the whole matter is only approached properly."

LIF/GK.

326 178 1168

SUPPLY LIQUOR TO ALL RACES, SAYS POLICE CHIEF

STAR

18/3/57

Restrictions ineffective and costly

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Monday.

RESTRICTIONS ON LIQUOR were a luxury which the country no longer could afford, the Commissioner of Police, Maj.-Gen. C. I. Rademeyer, said today. General Rademeyer, who made it clear that he was expressing his personal view, said he was a protagonist of the unrestricted supply of liquor to all persons, irrespective of race or colour.

He said that among the more than 20,000 Natives in the Transvaal who were permitted to buy from bottle stores, abuse of liquor and drunkenness were not the problem they were among Natives who were forbidden to obtain liquor.

About 343,000 cases flowing directly from restrictions on the supply of liquor were heard by the courts every year. Of these at least 260,000 concerned Natives, 55,000 Coloured people, 15,000 Europeans and 3,000 Asiatics.

By far the most of these, therefore, involved Natives—the people who were prohibited from obtaining liquor—and the people who were charged represented only about a tenth of the total number of offenders.

All the restrictions appeared to be ineffective.

At the same time they were costing the taxpayers millions of pounds — vast numbers of police, vehicles, magistrates, prosecutors, jails and prison officials were needed to deal with the offenders.

"I call this a luxury restriction on a luxury article," he said.

CLD. CHIEF. SAY: 326 178.4 (68)

"Let Natives Buy Liquor to End Illicit Trade"

R.D.M. 14/3/57
SOME D.R.C. PREDIKANTS AT ASSEMBLY AGREE WITH HIM

"R.D.M." STAFF REPORTER

THE only way to stop the vast illicit liquor trafficking that takes place in South Africa would be to allow non-Europeans to buy liquor for their own consumption — without the present legal restrictions.

That was the personal opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. van den Berg, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Transvaal division, which he gave last night to the general assembly of the Hervormde Kerk van Afrika, which is in session in Pretoria.

The present South African liquor laws, in prohibiting the supply of liquor to the non-European community, only

Union. The laws have failed entirely to stop, or curb, the vast illicit trafficking that takes place, Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Berg told the assembly.

He emphasised that the views he was expressing reflected his own personal opinion and not the official opinion of the South African Police. Nevertheless, the opinions were backed by more than 30 years' experience in the police force, during which time he had largely to do with the liquor problem in South Africa in all its aspects.

Lieutenant-Colonel Van Den Berg continued: "The question that we should now pose ourselves is: 'Has the country benefited by the liquor restrictions on the non-European community?' To this the answer was definitely 'no'."

The Record

From 1946 to 1954 the incidence of crime in the Union had increased from 1,204,656 offences to 1,568,922.

In comparison with this the offences under the Liquor Act had increased from 253,140 to 343,869. Over the same period, the number of Natives concerned in these offences increased from 187,505 to 260,765.

Liquor offences constituted one-fifth of the ration of all crimes, and the non-European community were responsible for almost half of these.

During the years 1950 to 1954 almost half of the total number of persons prosecuted for drunkenness were Natives.

"Got the Taste"

Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Berg said that South Africa simply had to face the fact that the non-European had acquired a taste for the European types of alcoholic drinks.

By no amount of legislation or restrictions, could it ever be hoped to stop, or to curb, this successfully.

Despite restrictions, a vast number of Natives were distilling their own alcohol for consumption, or for illicit trade, by methods ranging from the possession of liquor, or for selling it illicitly, gave no reflection of the true situation that exists since it could be safely assumed that only one-tenth of the culprits were brought to book.

In the United States prohibition had only led to far greater evils and the country had to repeal it. "In South Africa to-day we are experiencing the same evil that had become the scourge of America during its 'boot-legging' era."

The necessity that the police had to prosecute Natives and Coloureds under the Liquor Laws only served to make these people regard the police as their natural enemies. Furthermore, it only incited them to "reach out for the forbidden fruit."

Lifting the ban would very likely bring about a much more rational approach to the consumption of alcohol by the non-European.

During 1955 no fewer than 126 European detectives, 224 Native policemen and 67 police vehicles were used to curb illicit liquor traffic and crimes concerned with the Liquor Act. Besides these men who were used exclusively for these duties, every policeman found that liquor offences were part of his daily routine.

A Luxury

Liquor offences consumed almost £3,000,000 of the £13,000,000 that it cost the taxpayer to keep the police force going. The Liquor Act was a luxury that the country could not afford.

Continued on Page 9

(Continued from

Page 1) R.D.M. 14/3/57

"LET NATIVES BUY LIQUOR"

The majority of those who spoke on Colonel Van den Berg's proposal that non-Europeans should be allowed access to liquor without any restrictions, were in favour of the proposal.

The Rev. J. J. Prinsloo, of Brakpan, said that the Europeans of South Africa had been protecting the non-Europeans in this respect for many years, only to their own detriment.

Greater Evil

Prohibiting the non-Europeans from partaking in liquor only led to the greater evil of black marketing, in which mostly Europeans were involved.

It was his belief that if the non-Europeans were allowed alcohol without restriction there might be a measure of excessive drinking in the beginning, but this would soon subside to a more or less normal level as the novelty wore off.

In Mocambique and in other African territories Natives had free access to alcohol, if they could afford to buy it. This has not led to any abuse or to excessive drunkenness.

Old Custom

Mr. D. G. Pistorius of Brits, said that in the days of the old South African Republic Natives were allowed to buy as much alcohol as the law allowed and they could afford.

There was no undue incidence of drunkenness or alcoholism among the Natives of those days.

Dr. P. W. Venter, of Klerksdorp, said that he did not believe that the Government would easily be persuaded to amend the Liquor Act.

He advised that the Government be requested to appoint a commission of inquiry to review the whole matter of making alcohol accessible to non-Europeans and to formulate proposals.

Extend Permits

Other proposals were that the Government be requested to extend the present permit system to include non-Europeans of a certain standing and integrity.

The general assembly decided to refer the question to a special committee with the instruction that it should formulate a basis for a proposal which could be put to the Government.

When questioned on these points, Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Berg pointed out that various territories in Africa, including Mocambique and Northern Rhodesia, already allowed the free sale of liquor to non-Europeans. Southern Rhodesia was also reviewing its liquor laws.

Unless the Union did something about the matter, it would find itself isolated with regard to its handling of this problem.

EXTRACT FROM

THE

S. TAR

DATED

14

3

57

"Liquor for Natives" plea by C.I.D. chief

From Our Correspondent

PRETORIA, Thursday. — A strong plea that non-Europeans should receive the right to buy liquor, that the entire population should be taught temperance and that there should be heavy penalties for drunkenness, was made last night by Lt.-Col. R. J. van den Bergh, Transvaal Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer when he addressed the general assembly of the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk in Africa last night.

Speaking in his private capacity, Colonel Van den Bergh said that present legislation on liquor created infringements of the law. Statistics proved the complete failure of efforts by Europeans to keep liquor from non-Europeans.

Since 1950 one out of every five contraventions of the law was a contravention of the liquor law.

But what was most important was that prosecutions for drunkenness amounted to less than a third of all contraventions of the liquor law.

Natives had acquired a taste for European liquor and all efforts designed to keep it from them had failed dismally. To Europeans the prohibition afforded opportunities for illicit liquor dealings.

An evil which stemmed from the restrictions was the brewing of harmful liquor like skoklaan and barberton.

A LUXURY

"I maintain that the present liquor act is a luxury which we cannot afford any longer," he said.

The liquor trade was a closed trade which was in the hands of a few privileged persons.

Colonel Van den Bergh asked why a person should be prepared to pay £45,000 for a liquor licence and refuse to pay £1,000 for a solid general dealer's licence.

The time had arrived when this aspect of the liquor trade should be investigated, he said.

He welcomed the work of the Government commission in that regard.

Calling for temperance and the granting of the right to sell European liquor to Natives, Colonel Van den Bergh said that thousands of people would be kept out of court while the policemen at present exclusively serving on liquor staffs, would be more profitably employed safeguarding life and property.

16/57

(84)

EXTRACT FROM THE STAR.....

DATED

.....24.....2.....26.....

Favours liquor sales to Coloureds

From Our Correspondent

ROODEPOORT, Friday. — The Roodepoort-Maraisburg Town Council last night accepted a recommendation by the Non-European Affairs Committee that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, be told that the council favours the controlled sale of malted liquor and light wines in Coloured townships.

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