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"Die Eendstert Euwel" and societal responses to white youth sub-cultural identities on the Witwatersrand, 1930-1964

Mooney, Katie

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Appendix I: Additional Tables

Table A: Percentage of Income Spent on Rent[1]

COUNTRY/CITY	PER CENT OF INCOME SPENT ON RENT
Denmark	16.2 per cent
Detroit	22.6 per cent
Germany	14.4 per cent
Manchester	14.3 per cent
Netherlands	13.7 per cent
Sweden	16.3 per cent
South Africa	25-30 per cent

Table B: Matriculation and School leaving Certificate Passes of White Children from 1920-1970[2]

Year	Matriculation	School leaving or Senior Certificate	Total	Per 1000 of the population
1920	1 191	114	1 305	0.87
1925	1 578	308	1 886	1.14
1930	2 208	1 099	3 307	1.84
1935	3 168	1 230	4 398	2.23
1940	3 867	2 233	6 100	2.28
1945	6 492	2 757	9 249	3.95
1950	6 129	3 501	9 630	3.69
1955	7 755	5 567	13 322	4.66

1 NASA, VWN, 246, SW46/23-SW46/32, BV79, UG No. 37-1932, p. 19.

2 E. Malherbe, *Education in South Africa*, (Cape Town, Juta, 1977), p. 722.

Year	Matriculation	School leaving or Senior Certificate	Total	Per 1000 of the population
1960	10 028	10 168	20 196	6.58
1965	12 647	16 928	29 575	8.68
1970	14 560	19 419	33 979	8.86

Table C: Provincial Education for whites, for 1946 and 1960[3]

	Cape	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State
Number of schools:				
1946	1 450	190	770	445
1960	1 150	232	871	312
Number of pupils				
1946	156 000	35 000	181 000	41 000
1960	199 000	67 000	316 000	63 000
Population				
1946	870 000	237 000	1 063 000	202 000
1960	1 003 000	340 000	1 470 000	280 000

3 A.L Behr and R.G. Macmillan, *Education in South Africa*, (Pretoria, J.L. van Schaik, Ltd, 1971), p. 37.

Table D: Enrolments in tertiary institutions[4]

Year	White			African			Total	
	Universities (excluding UNISA)	All universiti-es	per cent Population 18-21	Universi-ties (excluding UNISA)	All universiti-es	per cent Popul-ation 18-21	Enrol-ment	per cent Popul-ation 18-21
1930	7 118	7 118	5.1	-	-	-	7 118	1.0
1955	21 085	25 033	13.0	1 231	2 868	0.34	27 901	2.7
1958	25 993	32 137	15.0	1 935	3 819	0.43	35 956	3.3
1961	31 615	40 003	17.0	2 430	4 106	0.43	44 109	3.8
1964	36 287	48 177	18.6	3 354	6 003	0.55	54 180	4.0

Table E: the illicit liquor trade and drunkenness, 1929-1935[5]

Year	Liquor Trade	Drunkenness
1929	883	1 182
1930	1 182	5 633
1931		4 970
1932	970	
1933	698	4 840
1934	616	6 053
1935	558	6 110

4 Adapted from Table 3.V in Education and the South African Economy, p. 51.

5 Adapted from Official Year Book of the Union and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, 1929-1935.

Table F: Number of Convictions of White Youths, all crimes 1938-1955[6]

Year	Age Group 7-16		Age group 17-20	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1938	1 969	80	6 564	
1945	1 248	82	3 740	411
1949	1 439	87	6 043	424
1950	1 647	120	6 348	457
1951	1 830	134	6 631	552
1952	1 900	182	7 115	492
1953	1 968	174	7 711	583
1954	1 996	167	7 541	692
1955	2 308	195	7 835	514

6 NASA, SAP, 476, 2/9/50, vol. 1 and NASA VWN, 747, SW109, vol 3, *Jeugmisdaad en Losbandigheid.*

Table G: Total number of White Youths Convicted for serious crimes 1951-1955[7]

Year	Age Group 7-16		Age group 17-20	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	490	26	1 283	108
1952	628	32	1 332	110
1953	618	24	1 409	113
1954	565	21	1 407	143
1955	630	34	1 460	124

Table H: Chronology of the Emergence and Decline of the Ducktail Subculture and the Associated Moral Panic over 'ducktailism'

Date	Event
1930	Mr H. E. Norman conducts an investigation into juvenile delinquency
1934	Official government commission of enquiry into legislation regarding youth and juvenile delinquency
1938	Pretoria Juvenile Affairs Board's conference on how youths manage their spare time and their employability
1944	Publication of the Commission to enquire into deviant children [De Vos commission]
1945	Appointment of a Committee to enquire into delinquency, crime and court

7 Serious crime included assault, theft and drunkenness among other things. NASA, SAP, 476, 2/9/50, vol. 1.

	proceedings
1946	Press reports of hooliganism in the Transvaal. Gangs armed with knuckle dusters
1947	Assaults on Africans increase by 13 per cent
1948	First mention of ducktail gangs in the press Banning of dangerous weapons such as flick-knives, metal rods and knuckle-dusters
1949	Hooligans terrorise dancers
1950	Reports on thieving by white tsotsis Commission of Enquiry into the press under J.W. van Zyl
1951	Countless reports of white youths assaulting Africans
1952	Warning to whites that assault ‘natives’
1953	Moral panic over ducktails and juvenile delinquency increases Films are blamed as a cause for delinquency
1954	Rand Daily Mail survey of youth crime Commission of Enquiry into Undesirable Publications White youth gangs are perceived as a grave threat to the city

1955	Police conference on youth crime
1956	Johannesburg conference on juvenile delinquency [in March] Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara's Inter-African Conference on the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders Police action against white delinquency and smashing of ducktail gangs
1957	Commission of Enquiry into Undesirable Publications More reports of assaults on members of the African community Senate adopts a resolution that white juvenile delinquency is a problem Regional survey of juvenile delinquency and ducktailism by the Department of Social Welfare Defence Act passed
1958	Formation of the IAJK Mixed concern over ducktailism
1959	Debates that the extent of youth crime has been inflated
1960	Critique of parenting and pressure on parents to discipline their children

	Commission of Enquiry into Women and Working Mothers Revision of the Children's Act SAP report that there is a decrease in ducktailism and youth crime
1961	The family is critiqued
1963	Reports that 'lost generation of ducktails' no longer exists
1964	NBESR's launches its publications in a journal

Table I: Control and Ownership of South African Papers

Date	Group	Directors/Trustees	Control/ Ownership	Newspapers
1931	Argus group	Directors were drawn from Central Mines and Rand Mines (also known as the Corner House Group) and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company	Argus Voting Trust	Owned 31 daily newspapers and 1 Sunday Controlled 3 dailies and 1 periodical *Pretoria News*
1955	South African Associated Newspapers	Seven board members. Ward-Jackson, Kingswell and Lindbergh Groups could appoint one director each. The Bailey Group could appoint three. The seventh appointed by the Bailey group BUT had to	Bailey Group Ward-Jackson, Kingswell and Lindbergh Groups	*Rand Daily Mail, Eastern Province Herald, Evening Post*

Date	Group	Directors/Trustees	Control/ Ownership	Newspapers
		have the support of the other groups.	In 1962 it became a public company and Bailey Group only owned 50% of the shares	2 English-language Sunday papers
1915	Nationale Pers Beperk	Santum-Sanlam Group Initially mostly Nationalist MPs and later a small number of party politicians (C.R. Swart in 1956 for example)	Santum/Sanlam Group Private shareholders	*Die Burger, Die Volksblad, Die Oosterlig and one Sunday paper Die Beeld*
1962 - 1931 -	Afrikaanse Pers Beperk It was an amalgamation of Afrikaanse Pers (1931) and Dagbreek en Sondagnuus (1947)	Founders Board of which General Hertzog and Senator Brebner were shareholders. They formed the Afrikaanse Persfonds in 1935	Dagbreek Pers trustees in 1962 included Verwoerd	Afternoon daily *Die Vaderland*, Sunday paper *Dagbreek en Sondagnuus*
1935	Voortrekkerspers Group	Voortrekkers Bpk and Cape Nationalists. Strijdom, Verwoerd and Vorster were chairs of the Board	Voortrekkers Bpk	*Die Transvaaler*
1901	Cape Times Ltd	Syfrets Trust Co. Ltd	Syfrets Trust Co. Ltd. Chair of Syfrets was usually chair of the cape Times	*Cape Times*
Mix	Independent Press		Natal Mercury (Robinson Family) & Natal Witness owned by single families Daily Dispatch charitable trust and employees of the company	*Natal Mercury, Natal Witness, Daily Dispatch*

Table J: Legislation: Political Censorship, 1950-1965

Date	Act	Stipulations with regard to the press
1917	The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act of 1917	Prohibited the publication of court proceedings in connection with indecent acts and from publishing the particulars concerning under aged persons. [8]
1914	Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1914	The second gave the governor-general the power to prohibit the publication, printing and distribution of matter that was 'aimed at causing enmity between the European populations of the Union on the one hand and another section of the population of the Union on the other hand.'[9]
1939	Public Order and Press Control Bill of 1939[10]	It provided for, protection against the abuses of the exercise of freedom of speech; for the preservation of public order; for the better control of the press and for the organisation of the journalistic profession; to amend the law of definition in certain respects; and to provide for other incidental matters.
1942	the War Measures Act (Act no 13 of 1940) and War measure No. 28 of 1942[11]	These were passed by the governor-general – Sir Patrick Duncan - and proclaimed that, under information issued to the public via the press would be controlled in the event of an enemy attack on the Union or South West Africa. This regulation allowed newspapers to, 'publish all official communiqués released and supplied to them by the Defence Department, either from Headquarters or Locally, and shall do so without addition to, alteration in, or omission of , ant part thereof, and without any headline other than: 'Enemy attack on (Name of Place) - Official statement.' Furthermore all publications had to be approved by the Censorship board. Failure to comply with these regulations would result in a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or twelve months' imprisonment or both.

8 NASA, LDB, 4465, U127/2, Objectionable Publications, Annexure B, p. 8-9.

9 NASA, 4465, U127/2, Objectionable Publications, Annexure B, p. 8-9.

10 NASA, JUS, 1238, 1/228/30, Public order and Press Control Bill (1939)

11 NASA, URU, 2021, Proclamation by Sir Patrick Duncan: War Measure No. 28 of 1942.

Date	Act	Stipulations with regard to the press
1950	Internal Security Act [Suppression of Communism Act Suppression of Communism Act (Act No 44) of 1950	Newspapers furthering the act of communism would be banned Anything said or written by a banned person may be printed. This empowered the governor-general to prohibit the printing, publication and distribution of particular publications.
1956	Riotous Assemblies Act	May not publish grievances of the African community or publicise meetings.
1962	Sabotage Act [also dealt with under the Official Secrets Act and the General Laws Amendment Act of 1962]	A newspaper report 'cannot be construed as incitement, instigation, or aid to endanger, among other things the maintenance of public order.[12]
	Terrorism Act	Letters to the editor, news stories written in a fashion to encourage incitement would result in detention and if found guilty would result in a minimum of five years prison and the maximum penalty of death.
1960	Unlawful Organizations Act	Newspapers were forbidden from publishing statements made by members of the banned ANC and PAC
	Official Secrets Act	No publication relating to munitions of war or reports of a military nature
1959 and 1965	Prisons Act	Publication of information (false) on the experiences of prisoners or ex-prisoners
1955	Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (no 56 of 1953)	Journalists had to reveal their sources of information. If they failed to do this then they could face up to one years imprisonment
1958	Post Office Act (no 44 of 1958)	The Bureau of State Security (BOSS) was allowed to intercept post, telegrams, telephone calls and news bulletins
1963	Publications and Entertainments Act (no 26 of 1963)	It became an offence to be in possession of any undesirable material
1964	Customs and Excise Act (no 91 of 1964)	Foreign publications that were classified by the Publications Control Board

12 *Ibid*., p. 115.

		(formed in 1963) could be banned

Table K: Moral Censorship [Provincial Legislation]

Date	Province	Act	Regulations
1892	Cape of Good Hope	Obscene Publications Act (No.31) of 1892	The stipulated that the distribution or sale of 'obscene publications' would result in a fine or imprisonment or both. Section 3, declared that suspected premises could be searched and indecent publications seized.
1902	Orange Free State	Section 6 (19) of the Police Offences Ordinance, 1902 (No 21 of 1902) and the Local Government Consolidation Ordinance (No.15) of 1935.	Same as above
1909	In the Transvaal, and the	the Criminal Law Amendment Act (No 38) of 1909	It declared that the writing, printing and circulation of any indecent book, paper and photograph would result in the imposition of a fine, or imprisonment or both.
1920	Transvaal	Public Entertainment's Ordinance (No.1) of 1920 determined undesirability.	It provided for the inspection of any film or picture prior to its exhibition in any place of amusement. In addition, the Minister had the power to prohibit the performance of any play or entertainment if it was contrary to good morals.

Date	Province	Act	Regulations
1898	Natal	Section 9 of Act No 22 of 1898 In addition, Ordinance 14 of 1916; Ordinance 19 of 1924[13] and Ordinance 19 of 1942 imposed further restrictions.[14]	Regulations against undesirable publications were extended to include undesirable behaviour. As set out in, any person who lewdly uses indecent language or gestures towards or in the presence or hearing of any woman, or who lewdly gives or sends any indecent letter or other writing or drawing or the like to any woman, and any person who writes or draws, or in any other way exhibits an indecent or lewd writing or the like so as to be likely to give offence to women, shall be guilty of the crime of indecency, and upon conviction in the Court of a Magistrate shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one year.[15]
1926	Cape	Section 3 of the Public	Prohibited the exhibition of any poster, picture or advertisement which was

13 These empowered council and local authorities to prohibit offensive publications.
14 Ordinance 19 required that public entertainment theatres and halls be licensed under conditions prescribed by the local authorities. Hepple, *Censorship*, p. 22.
15 NASA, LDB, Objectionable Publications, annexure B, p. 3. In 1904 this regulation was amended and declared that failure to comply with section 9 would result in imprisonment coupled with a whipping of not more that 25 lashes.

Date	Province	Act	Regulations
		Entertainment's (Censorship) Ordinance (No.9) of 1926	'indecent, or calculated to excite racial prejudices or [is] subversive of good morals.'[16] This Act gave additional powers to the Administrator to prohibit the performance of any play or other form of entertainment which "offends religious convictions or brings any section of the public into ridicule and contempt, or is contrary to good morals or public policy'.[17]
1951	Cape	Section 241 of the Municipal Ordinance (No.19) of 1951[18]	empowered a town council to prohibit, the exhibition in any place to which the public has access, or exposure to public view, of any advertisement, placard, poster, engraving, picture, drawing, print or photograph of an indecent, obscene, repulsive, revolting or objectionable character, or of a nature calculated to produce a pernicious or injurious effect on the public or any particular class of persons.[19]

16 A picture in this case excludes a cinematograph film see NASA, LDB, 4465, U127/2, Annexure B, p. 1.

17 A. Hepple *Censorship and Press Control in South Africa*, (Johannesburg, published by the author, 1960) Hepple, p. 21.

18 The same regulations were applied to the rural areas through Section 25 of the Divisional Councils Ordinance, 1952 (No.15 of 1952). In Natal, these regulations were implemented according to the Local Government Ordinance (No 21) of 1942. In the Orange Free State, through Ordinance 6 of 1948, municipal councils had the power to control and regulate public entertainment. A. Hepple, *Censorship*, p. 73.

19 NASA, LDB, 4465, U127/2, Commission of Enquiry in Regard to Objectionable Publications, annexure b, pp. 1-2.

Table L: Undesirable Publications, 1935-1954

Date	Published works	Undesirable
1935-1938	77	1 (1.3%)
1939-1942	234	1 (0.4%)
1943-1946	392	4 (1.4%)
1947-1950	499	19 (3.8%)
1951-1954	510	40 (7.8%)

Table M: Total Circulation Figures according to Language of Publication[20]

	Afrikaans	English
Johannesburg Dailies	89 000	284 000
Johannesburg Weeklies	124 000	551 000
Durban Dailies	Nil	122 000
Durban Weeklies	Nil	108 000
Cape Town Dailies	43 000	161 000
Cape Town Weeklies	60 000	238 000
Port Elizabeth Dailies	9 000	47 000
Port Elizabeth Weeklies	Nil	43 000

20 Taken from Hepple, *Censorship*, p. 73.

	Afrikaans	English
Bloemfontein Dailies	27 000	10 000
Kimberley Dailies	Nil	6 000
Pretoria Dailies	Nil	18 000
East London Dailies	Nil	20 000
Pietermartizburg Dailies	Nil	12 000

Table N: Readership according to population – expressed as a percentage of the total adult population, 1962[21]

Province	**Cape**	**Natal**	**OFS**	**Transvaal**	**Total**
Racial Group					
White	74.6	81.1	68.8	74.3	74.8
Coloured	27.8	61.7	-	42.0	29.6
African	7.6	4.6	4.8	8.1	7.0
Indian	-	54.6	-	-	55.7

[21] E. Potter, *The Press as Opposition: The Political Role of South African Newspapers*, (London, Chatto & Windus, 1975) p. 82.