influence of tribal control and for other good reasons there has been before and since the Act, and will continue to be, a migration of Natives to farms and privately owned lands, and from such farms and privately owned lands there is no turning back to the location, the only haven of refuge being the towns and urban areas as will now be explained.

In order to attract labour and at the same time to comply with the provisions of the Act an employer of labour will permit a Native and his family to reside on his land and will usually allocate a few acres of the least arable portion of his holding for the Native to erect his huts and to cultivate and will in addition pay a wage which in some instances is as low as 7/6 per month, in exchange for which the Native usually contracts to render six months service in the year himself and in many cases the services of his family as well.

As has been already stated the services may be rendered anywhere and there are instances of large employers of labour purchasing more or less barren tracts of land which Natives are compelled, by the operation of the factors already mentioned, to occupy and to render their services many miles away from their kraals.

It is immaterial, however, whether the Native renders his services on land occupied by him or away from it. The consequences in most cases are the same. The land is not sufficiently productive for the needs of the Native, his wages are inadequate, his taxes are the same as other Natives living in the locations, and he is in course of time forced into poverty or theft, or he has some dispute with his employer and he is evicted. In both cases he has to look elsewhere for his needs. In the first case he will probably desert his employer and pursued by the knowledge of the pains and penalties of the Masters and Servants Act and of the punishment awaiting him for his theft, he will hide himself in one of the larger towns and live in one of the many hovels on the outskirts and form another of the large throng of detribalized Natives.
In the second case, the result will be the same though not for the same reasons. Having left the location, the Native has burnt his boats behind him and there is no return. Application to the Chief to return to the location is in turn passed by the Chief to the Indunas of the Chief, and then by them to the people themselves. Jealous of any further encroachment on their fast diminishing land the people unitedly resent any further parcelling out of the location land and save in the most exceptional circumstances there is no return for the wanderer from the location. He then too becomes detribalised and lives in a rented room with his family on the outskirts of the town, to the demoralization of himself and his family.

It will therefore be seen that the Native Land Act has been indirectly a potent factor towards the influx of Natives to the urban areas and to the creation of a large body of what are known as Detribalised Natives and with the advent of increasing attractions in the towns, such as housing schemes and other provisions for the welfare of the Natives, some corresponding corrective should be provided in the country to counteract the forces contributing to the overcrowding of the urban areas. No amount of legislation will achieve this result and it is submitted that the only solution to the present state of affairs is the modification of the unsatisfactory state of the law as it now is to enable the Native to own or at least hire land in certain demarcated areas where/is economically able to do so.

Under the existing conditions there is obviously no inducement for thrift to the Native as there is no outlet for him to acquire land except in the few scheduled areas in the Act, and in consequence his earnings are wasted in town, but with the facility to purchase or hire being restored in demarcated areas there must needs be a strong incentive to thrift engendered by the natural hunger of the Native to acquire land outside the boundaries of a town where he can be sure of some security of tenure and be free from the caprice of his employer. There
seems after all no logical reason why the Indian labourer, who is an alien in our midst, should be in any better position than his Native counterpart except of course if it be the settled policy of South Africa to segregate the Native completely, both socially, economically and geographically.
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS' UNION YASS NATAL

The Chairman,
And Members of the Native Economic
Wage Commission,
DURBAN, Natal.

Sirs,

We desire to submit a written statement before this Commission.

1. We are the only Union in Natal whose duties are to cater for the needs of the native workers. As a matter of fact we are a Trade Union, although owing to the fact that natives in Natal have no other Organisations, we are often called upon to attend to all kinds of questions that affect the natives in this Province. Our office is being used by natives as an information bureau and we have had to attend to native grievances of all descriptions.

2. We would also beg leave to put on record our deep regret because the Government had to banish our General Secretary Mr. A.W.G. Champion in September last year. In his absence, we feel that the interests of the natives in this Province will not be served properly. He has kept all the records for the last six years. When he left Durban, he had informed us that he expected to be given an opportunity to give evidence and then took some records with him.

3. We also put on record that in 1927 this Union made application for the Wage Board to investigate native conditions for all those who were employed as transport workers and general workers, employed by the Commercial houses including Toit labourers employed at the docks. Up to now the Wage Board did not inform us of the terms of their recommendations, except that they only informed us that their report had been submitted to the Minister of Labour in terms of the Wage Act.

4. In this we had put in a claim of £2.0.0. per month as a minimum wage for all single men. In considering the wage of the native there is always a puzzling obstacle that is the question of feeding the natives. Natives do not want to be fed by the employers. They would like to be paid in cash rather than be fed by employers, because the quality of the food and in many cases even the quantity is not satisfactory.

5. At the time when we gave evidence before the Wage Board, we handed in a statement which had been prepared by Dr. Park Ross, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health of the Union, resident in Durban. In working it out we come to the figure of £1.10.0. monthly. Any firm of the employers who want to feed their natives we submit that they should be made to comply with this statement from Dr. Park Ross. We further suggest that the Commission should kindly ask the Doctor to speak on these figures.

The Statement reads:

The Union of South Africa,
The Department of Public Health,
Anti-Scarlet Fever recommended for Native Labourers (Natal) (other than those employed on Mines)

Mealie-Meal:— 24 oz. daily of which 18 oz. is to be used as Porridge, balance Mahewu(approximately one gallon) and whole meal.

Flour:—/...
Flour: as required for Mahewu.

Beans or Peas: 3 oz. daily.

Peanuts: 2 oz. or ½ oz. Ration Oil daily.

Oranges: 1 daily or alternatively 1 pawpaw every second day.

Meat: Fresh 2lbs. weekly in one or two issues.

Vegetables: Fresh Potatoes, Marrow, Squash, Carrots, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Onions, as procurable. Half pound twice weekly.

Salt: Sufficient quantity.

6. We give this feed the figure of £1.10.0. - £1.10.0.

Clothing including yearly -
1 suit, 3 shirts, 3 collars, 4 vests,
4 pants, 4 pairs of socks, 1 pair boots,
1 hat, 4 handkerchiefs, 2 ties, 1 overcoat and 1 pair blankets. ...
...
£1. 4. 2.

Books and Newspapers ...
...
4. 0.

Medical attendance and Medicine ...
...
5. 0.

Smokes, Candles and Light ...
...
15. 0.

Transportation ...
...
£1. 0. 0.

Poll Tax, Dipping ...
...
5. 0.

Voluntary Church Fees or Sports Fees and Other Organisations ...
...
2. 6.

Sundries ...
...
12. 6.

£5.18. 2.

7. It will be noticed in this analysis that we have omitted rent. We have left out Kaffir Beer, Drinks and all other expenses which may be considered not essential. It may be suggested that raw natives do not use clothes as civilized natives. Our reply is that in examining the skins used by natives, we find that they are used in addition to clothes. Witnesses would be called for examination who would submit that their cost of skins is just as dear as the clothes used by civilized natives. We may also mention that witnesses were examined by the Wage Board on this point.

8. We believe the Commission is now satisfied that natives do not depend any more on crops raised by the women at home, as the result of their investigations of the country districts. This brings up the point that when the very young boy he has a family depending upon him because when he comes to work he has to support his aged father and mother. Natives have no pension and when old have to depend upon the wages of their sons.

9. Lobola forms another item for additional expenses. It may be suggested that girls help young men to bring cattle for lobola, but it must be borne in mind that it is possible that boys may outnumber girls in the kraals and in such instances the question of lobola being a help to the man becomes a burden.
10. It will be noticed also that School Fees have been left out, yet working natives have to support school children who attend schools at various costs.

11. We have not attempted to mention anything about the married man as we have left that to the minds of the Commissioners themselves. In this connection we may mention that owing to the inadequate wages paid to men, many women finding themselves starving with their families, have started to sell liquor in order to help their husbands’ income.

12. As we have followed the evidence which has been given by various European Witnesses, we find that a lot of evidence has been given about the health and behaviour of the natives both in the country and towns. It has been stated that natives suffer a great deal from infectious venereal diseases. We attribute all this to poverty. Young girls cannot resist the temptation of crossing the lines and co-habit with irresponsible whites and Indians because they want money from these people and it is where they get all these diseases which they have in turn given it to their male folks. We have been accused by certain witnesses of exploiting native grievances. We deny that. All that we do is to try and help our members in the best way we can.

13. We have been accused of using strong language when addressing our meetings. We also deny that. All that we have done is to reply to certain statements made by certain Europeans including members of the Government. In this connection we may mention that the banishment of Mr. A.W. G. Champion is responsible for hostile feelings. The more he is banished the more members of this Union will be smattering under bad feelings against the Government. Had it not been for the attitude of the Durban Mayor who intervened on behalf of Mr. Champion when he was being banished we have no doubt that our people would have hated every white man.

14. We ask this Commission to recommend the abolition of dipping of cattle, Dog Tax and of Pass Laws. We ask for amendment of the Conciliation Act of 1924 and have the definition of the "employer" to include pass-bearing natives. We ask for a similar amendment of the Compensation Act of 1914. We ask for the abolition of the Poll Tax falling which that natives who pay the tax should be given the vote. We ask that educated natives should be employed in the Courts to interpret for natives. Our reason for this is that natives speak more freely when the interpreter is a native than when he is a European. We ask that more facilities should be given to native traders in the native areas than to European and Indian traders.

15. In conclusion we regret that the Commission did not accept the request of a number of native chiefs who met in Durban in May last year. These chiefs asked to meet the members of this Commission as a body either in Pietermaritzburg or Durban, so that they may have a heart-to-heart discussion. We believe that many of the Commissioners understand that our natives have not yet dropped the idea of giving evidence before a Commission individually although they were giving evidence before a Court of Law. Whenever they are called upon to give evidence in that manner, they generally think that it was a question of a crime against the State they were dealing with. It was with reason that our native chiefs desired that they should meet the members of the Commission in Conference.

16. The system of meeting the Government Authorities in that manner by the Natal Chiefs was followed in Natal by the Chief Native Commissioner until recently. They used to meet him in a body and had their speakers selected before seeing him to address him. We believe that the refusal of the Commission to accept their request has created a certain amount of suspicion which will be very hard to remove in the minds of many chiefs and their people and may cause very unfortunate remarks/...
17. We respectfully beg to submit a copy of the resolution passed at that meeting and still hope that an opportunity will be given to them to discuss various matters raised in their resolutions.

(a) The Conference which was held in "urban on May the 31st was very fortunate to have nearly all the native chiefs from Mthavuna River to the end of Zululand. This Conference thank Mr. A.W.G. Champion for inviting native chiefs to give them an opportunity to meet and discuss for the purpose of arriving at one decision.

(b) The Chiefs resolve to thank the Union Government for appointing the Native Welfare and Economic Commission to inquire as to the economic life of the natives in rural and urban areas.

(c) They ask the Government that it should notify Mr. Champion as to when the Commission will sit either in Durban or Maritzburg, so that Mr. Champion should again convene a special conference of chiefs to meet the Commission as to the economic disabilities of their natives.

(d) That at that Special Conference special efforts should be made by the chiefs, who are absent, to be present personally.

(e) This Conference desires to express its loyalty and respect to the Union Government and thanks the Government for having raised no objections for chiefs to attend the Conference.

(f) The Chiefs present put on record their appreciation to those absent but who had to send in their indunas to represent them, as they were aware that they must have been kept back by special engagements, more so because this month natives are paying Poll Taxes.

(g) They, however, specially request that even those deliberately kept back should try to be present at the next conference to meet the Commission either in Maritzburg or Durban.

(h) It was unanimously resolved to pray the Government to consider favourably the repeal of the dipping regulations; Poll Tax; to employ native interpreters in Courts; repeal the laws which prevent natives to trade in the native areas; repeal the regulations restricting the drink in the Natives' kraals whether they are on the farms or the native locations; that the Government should assist natives to get free education; repeal laws for taxing dogs because dogs now do not destroy any game.

May we further beg leave to put on record the protest of this Union, expressly directed against the recent attitude taken up by the Police in Durban and elsewhere in Natal against the Bantu Community. This Union has for sometime observed with increasing frequency of (1) the mal-treatment of native, (2) examination of the charge at charge offices against that of a European (3) refusal of charge office constables to allow natives to give evidence as eye-witnesses to any incident a native may have been put under arrest for. (4) the refusal of charge office constables (white and black) to arrest a European for genuine and worth-attending to complaint lodged by a native, (5) the impudence of these officers in listening attentively to a native who is to render his statement against that of a European, and (6) (more shameful than all) the freely and frequent use of firearms against natives in Natal.

This Union is taking a serious view of these events.

These methods of procedure which throw us back hundreds of years to the time of barbarism will lead to the most serious consequences and cannot be tolerated in an age when the principles of...
of justice and humanity should rule all society. The Bantu Community are treated without mercy or sympathy even raided and pounced upon during the early hours of their sleep for mere collection of Poll Tax and demand for passes. On each occasion when these events are in operation by Police, our Native people never escape the torture of being assaulted. All these happenings and practices are enough to fill our people with indignation and despair.

On behalf of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union Yase Natal,

We are,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
EVIDENCE TO BE PUT BEFORE THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION:
BY MEMBER OF THE BANTU ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DDB.

Details under individual witnesses:

1. A.P. Sibankulu: (12, Madoline Bldgs., Smith St., Durban).

'Good feeling between Europeans and Natives':

a. Presence of ill-feeling, with causes; Natives awakening to voice their need.

b. Riot in Durban, and general restlessness—evidence of above contention.

c. Avenues for Natives bettering their standard of living, etc., being closed: i.e.,
   (1) Land Acts of 1913;
   (2) Native Administration Act, 1927; and Colour Bar.

d. Joint Council's advantages; and present limitations.

e. Restrictions of land-purchase by Natives from other persons than Natives (vide: c, (1) & (2) above, in relation to this).

f. Pass Laws: Direct legislation for Natives only.

2. Alfred A. Kusala: (69, Bulwer Road, Durban).

Influx into the town:


Native Domestic Servants:

Men to be replaced by women.

Openings for educated Natives:
Native Affairs Dept.; clerkships.
EVIDENCE TO BE PUT BEFORE THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION:
BY MEMBERS OF THE BANTU ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION: DUR.

Details under individual witnesses:

S. B. R. O. Thomas: (Organising Tutor, Workers' Educational Association, Durban).

a. Wages:
Wages in relation to 'economic rent' for houses in Municipal Native-housing scheme; that the present wage-standard for Natives is 'uneconomic'.

b. Natives in town: need for stabilisation, to replace tribal sanctions.
Possession, and responsibility; these in relation to above, as assisted by Municipally constructed Native village.
Amendment to 1913 Land Act; power to purchase land within village area.
Employment of women -Domestic service (Training: Employment Bureau).
Employment of children (usually domestic service); children under 16 to be prohibited from employment in urban areas (except those born in the towns). Consequent need for extended school facilities in the country (with compulsory and free education).

c. 'Good feeling between Europeans and Natives':
Growth of interest and tolerance among Europeans (e.g., Trade Unions); principal cause of opposition -difference in wage, with undercutting and lowering of 'standard of living'.

Should legislation be for the Native, or with him?

example: Proposed reinstating of Curfew regulations in Durban.

Effect of Curfew regulation: problem of Native adolescent; division among the Native people.

General: a. Use of terms, as 'Kaffir', 'Boy', 'Jim Fish' - indicative of a general denial of manhood to the Native.

EVIDENCE TO BE PUT BEFORE THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION: DURBAN, MARCH 21st-APRIL 2nd, 1931.

It is requested that evidence may be given by representatives nominated by the Bantu Adult Educational Association, Durban; under the following heads:-

1. Native Migration: causes of influx into town— including landless Natives in the urban area.

2. Openings for educated Natives: clerkships in the Native Affairs Dept.: Court Interpreters.

3. Employment of women and children in the towns.

4. Native housing, in relation to standard of wage.

5. Good feeling between Europeans and Natives:

Causes and hindrances, including local and Union legislation, the Native in industry, etc.

The representatives nominated are the following:-

Alfred A. Kumalo: 39, Bulwer Road, Durban.
A. Z. Nansiingi: 221, Grey Street, Durban.
A. P. Sitanda: 13, Madeline Ridge, Smith St., Durban.

B.U.O. Thomas; Organising Tutor, Workers’ Educational Association, P.O. Box 1587, Durban.

Phone: 4826.

(Signed): B.R.O. Thomas.

27.2.31.
That the wages of educated natives in Durban are inadequate for a reasonably satisfactory existence and that they must be supplemented by the work of the wife, by liquor brewing and selling, etc., and that natives cannot keep out of debt.

1. That the wages of unskilled natives in Durban living in the Compounds are not insufficient for the extra expenses of the single man when in regular employment, but are not sufficient for the support of a family, and that industries employing such labour get it much cheaper than would otherwise be the case because of the fact that the wives and families are provided for to a greater or lesser degree in the locations.

2. But that remittances to the families in the locations are considerable.

3. That casual labourers in Durban frequently do not earn sufficient by reason of intermittent employment to provide adequately even for the needs of a single man.

4. A certain number of natives who are in regular employment are paid at a lower wage rate and cannot provide adequately for their needs.

That long continued compound life for fully adult males is irritating and demoralising.

1. That native housing conditions in Durban are very unsatisfactory.

2. And that no improvement has been effected since the date of the Housing Report nor appears to be likely in the early future.

That all employers should be compelled to provide rations at least equivalent to the Government dietary scale.

That the discontinuance of exemption is inflicting serious disabilities on the natives.

That the refusal of the right of collective bargaining to natives is bound to diminish their bargaining power and keep down their wages and that as soon as possible the Industrial Conciliation Act should be made applicable to natives, and that societies representing native employees should be registered and their accounts properly audited.

That the position of the native adolescent servants in Durban gives to half-grown youths too great license and that some means should be devised of kindly supervision over the leisure time of these unfortunates.

That the arrangements for the payment of compensation for Industrial accidents to natives are unfair to the natives.

That unemployment among natives is considerable and that much suffering is experienced by natives coming from a distance and unable to pay their fare home.
K. The Joint Council wishes to draw attention to the effects of the Native Land Act of 1913 in causing the eviction of natives from the land and their consequent migration to towns.

L. That only the most meagre provision for old age pensions for natives is made, and that this operates very harshly in the case of detribalised natives who have become too old to work at their former employment.

M. That the Pass Laws operate very harshly on natives. The Durban Joint Council of Europeans and Natives associates itself with the Johannesburg proposals that the multiplicity of native passes should be replaced by a life-long identification certificate carrying with it the endorsement of tax payments.
These budgets contain (1) a statement of family circumstances and actual expenditure and (2) an estimate of what the family would require to spend in order to obtain what is regarded by its head as a reasonable standard of comfort.
### Kind of House
- Brick Cottage 2 rooms only

### District
- Durban

### Husband, Wife, 2 sons (16 & 14), 1 girl (8)

### Wages or Earnings
- Self (garage attendant) 4.10.
- Wife (laundry work) 1.10.

### Annually £7.2.

### Household Budget
(Records not kept so figures are approximate only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal, Kaifir corn, bread</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, fat, butter</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, fresh</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes and vegetables</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, rice, flour, tea</td>
<td>1.10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3.15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL - (monthly)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent including light</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, wood, matches</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1.8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure 1 &amp; 2 -- £61.16. -- annually.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. SUNDRIES - (annually)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing materials, shoes, soap, repairs</td>
<td>3.3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, crockery, etc.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church school, amusements</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15.2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therefore Annual Expenditure is:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, Rent, Light, Fuel</td>
<td>61.16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>15.2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll Tax</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>77.18.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum possible income is £72.00. and is actually less since laundry work is not regular. Probably this family is at least £10 in debt each year.

Sleeping accommodation - children sleep in kitchen which is also the living room, and parents in bedroom. They will shortly need separate sleeping accommodation for the little girl. When visitors are present the whole family sleeps in the kitchen.

The standard of living is not that of an urban native, food is different the home rough.

The wife takes £2 for clothing per year, the husband about £5, children about £2. Husband's clothing is bought second hand. Suits cost about £1 or £2 and will be worn for three years.

Shirts are sometimes made, sometimes bought at 4/11. Sometimes the wife receives second hand shirts, boots, and trousers from the "missus" for whom she works. For children material is bought new and made up. Also clothes are bought at jumble sale.

Furniture is bought second-hand.
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

**Kind of House** - Brick Cottage, 3 rooms at least. **District** - Durban.

**Wages or Earnings** - Self

| Annualy | £96. - - |

**Household Budget** -

1. **FOODSTUFFS**
   - Mealie Meal, Kafir corn, bread 7. 6.
   - Meat, fat, butter 1. - -
   - Milk 10. -
   - Potatoes 10. 9.
   - Sugar and other foods 2. 10. 6.
   **Total** 2. 18. 9.

2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL**
   - Rent 1. 10. -
   - Fuel, wood, matches 6. -
   **Total** 1. 18. -

3. **SUNDRIES**
   - Clothing 8. 10. 9.
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs 2. - -
   - Furniture, crockery, etc 18. - -
   - Medical 1. 10. -
   - Church, school, amusements 1. 5. -
   **Total** 31. 5. 9.

**Annual Estimate** -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food, rent, light, fuel</th>
<th>£6.16.9. per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundrys</td>
<td>£1. 8. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll Tax</td>
<td>1. - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£114. - - 9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This estimate is naturally not very accurate and would work out at a higher expenditure than the suggested income of £96.0.0. a year. Also £18 would not need to be spent on furniture each year. But the suggested increases in rent, food and furniture should show where the need is most acutely felt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of House</th>
<th>Brick cottage, 2 rooms only (with pantry &amp; bathroom) in location.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Durban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>6* (see notes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wages or Earnings</th>
<th>Self</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cook hotel and manages kitchen has a varied Durban &amp; Johannesburg experience behind him).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>£120.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household Budget**

1. **FOODSTUFFS** - (monthly)
   - Mealie meal, Kaifir corn, bread: 17s. 6d.
   - Meat, fat, butter: 1s. - 5d.
   - Milk: 7s. 6d.
   - Potatoes: 8s. -
   - Sugar and other foods: 1s. 15d. -
   - Total: £4. 8s. 5d.

2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL** - (monthly)
   - Rent: 1s. -
   - Fuel, wood, matches: 8s. 6d.
   - Total: £1. 8s. 6d.

3. **SUNDRIES**
   - Clothing: 23s. 19d. -
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs: 9s. -
   - Furniture, crockery, etc.: 5s. -
   - Church, school, amusements: 26s. 16d. -
   - Total: £3. 14s. -

**N.B.** Other vital expenses may be expected, e.g. transport.

**Annual Expenditure**
- Food, rent, light, fuel: £70. 3s. -
- at 5.15.11. p.m.
- Sundries: £68. 14s. -
- Total: £138. 17s. -

Nine people - two rooms, when whole family is at home. Eldest boy 21 at Fort Hare. Girl 19 at Amansimtoti. Boy of 17 and four smaller ones. Daughter's school fees are about £10.0.0. Eldest son has Fort Hare Bursary, but this does not cover full expenses, nor railway fare. (£4.10.0. expenses to Fort Hare).
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Kind of House - 4 roomed
Males 6
Females 3
Children 7

District - Durban (Location)
Wages or Earnings - Self (monthly) £ 16. - -

Household Budget -

1. FOODSTUFFS
   Mealie Meal, Kaftporn, bread 1.5. -
   Meat, fat, butter 1.8. -
   Milk 10. -
   Potatoes and vegetables 9.10. -
   Sugar, Rice, tea, flour 1.19. 4.
   £ 5.13. 2.

2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL -
   Rent 2.10. -
   Fuel, wood, matches 8. 6d.
   £ 2.18. 6.

3. SUNDRIES -
   Clothing 29.10. -
   Materials, shoes, soap, repairs 10. - -
   Furniture & crockery 25. - -
   Medical 1. - -
   Church, school, amusements 35. - -
   £ 100.10. -

N.B. Other vital expenses may be expected e.g. transport.

Estimated Annual Expenditure -
   Food, rent, light, fuel at £8.10.6. p.m. 102. 8. -
   Sundries 100.10. -
   Poll Tax 1. - -
   £ 205.18. -

One can observe here the need of more varied housing accommodation than the stereotyped 2 roomed house of the location. Here is a man of obviously some ability making great sacrifices for his children's education. But his family of 9 persons including a young man of 21, and a girl of 19, must all live in two rooms.
### Kind of House
- Durban Corporation Cottage
- Married Quarters.

### Wages or Earnings
- £6.5.0. payable monthly, Head teacher's allowance of £12 half-yearly.

### Monthly
- Self 10. 5. -

### Household Budget

1. **FOODSTUFFS** - (monthly)
   - Mealie meal, Kafir corn, bread 16. -
   - Meat, fat, butter 16. -
   - Milk, vegetables, rice, tea, coffee, flour 1.12. -
   - Total £ 2. 7. -

2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL** - (monthly)
   - Rent 1. -
   - Insurance, life insurance 5. -
   - Fuel, wood, matches 11. -
   - Total £ 1.16. -

3. **SUNDRIES** - (monthly)
   - Clothing 7. 6.
   - Books (instalments) 12. 6.
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs 10. -
   - Furniture, crockery, (monthly instal) 1. -
   - Medical 9. -
   - Church, school, amusements 2. 9.
   - Newspapers 5. -
   - Total £ 3. 2. 9.

### Monthly Summary
- Food, rent, light, fuel 4. 2. -
- Sundries 3. 2. 9.
- Total £ 7. 5. 9.
## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

**Kind of House** - Wood & Iron

**District** - Mayville.

- 2 rooms and kitchen.

**Husband** garage worker, wife and three children of school age.

### Wages or Earnings -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Self</th>
<th>4. - -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife (laundry)</td>
<td>1. - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5. - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annually £60.0.0.

### Household Budget -

1. **FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)**
   - Mealie meal, Kafir corn, bread: 3. 9.
   - Rent, fat, butter: 10. -
   - Milk (condensed): 2. -
   - Potatoes and vegetables: 3. 6.
   - Sugar, rice, tea, flour: 1. 10. 2.
   - **Total**: 2. 9. 6.

2. **RENT, LIGHT & FUEL - (monthly)**
   - Rent: 1. 5. -
   - Light: 2. -
   - Fuel, wood, matches: 5. -
   - **Total**: 1. 13. -

3. **SUNDRIES - (yearly)**
   - Clothing: 12. 10. -
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs: 5. 7. 6.
   - Furniture, crockery, etc.: 4. 14. -
   - Church, school, amusements: 1. 16. 6.
   - **Total**: 24. 10. -

### Summary - Annually

- Food, rent, light, fuel monthly at £4.1.6.
  - 48. 18. -
- Sundries
  - 24. 10. -
- Poll Tax
  - 1. -

- **Total**: 74. 6. -
## Household Budget -

### 1. FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)
- Mealie meal, Kafrir corn, bread: £0.5.  
- Meat, fat, butter: £0.10.  
- Milk: £0.1.  
- Potatoes and vegetables: £0.6.  
- Sugar, rice, tea, coffee, flour: £1.10.  

**Total:** £3. 1. 6.

### 2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL - (monthly)
- Rent: £1.10.  
- Light: £0.7.  
- Fuel, wood, matches: £0.5.  

**Total:** £2. 2. 6.

### 3. SUNDRIES - (yearly)
- Clothing: £17.  
- Furniture, crockery, etc.: £7.  
- Medical: £2.  
- Church, school, amusements: £1.10.  

**Total:** £36.18.

### Summary -
- Food, rent, light, fuel monthly: £6.4.  
- Sundries: £36.18.  
- Poll Tax: £1.  

**Total:** £100. 6.

---

As the food expenditure seemed extremely low for five persons, further inquiries were made. For breakfast this family has porridge, without milk, the mother having tea with a little milk. At mid-day the husband spends 6d in town. (N.B. no provision is made for this in the budget), the wife usually gets a meal where she works, the children have bread and dripping. In the evening the family has beans, or samp or rice with meat on Sunday and about twice a week in addition. The food is obviously unsuitable for children. Husband must pay 3d transport each way or walk to his work.
**Kind of House** - Wood and Iron 2 rooms.

**District** - Clairwood.

Husband engineer's labourer semi-skilled, wife and three children (2 boys and 1 girl).

**Wages or earnings** -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Self</th>
<th>£6. 16. -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife (laundry)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annually £81.- -

**Household Budget** -

1. **FOODSTUFFS** - (monthly)
   - Mealie meal, kafir corn, bread
   - Meat, fat, butter
   - Milk, fresh
   - Potatoes and vegetables
   - Sugar, rice, flour, tea, coffee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie meal, kafir corn, bread</td>
<td>4. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, fat, butter</td>
<td>16. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, fresh</td>
<td>7. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes and vegetables</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, rice, flour, tea, coffee</td>
<td>1. 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL** - (monthly)
   - Rent
   - Light - paraffin or candles
   - Fuel, wood, matches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light - paraffin or candles</td>
<td>5. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, wood, matches</td>
<td>10. 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Total Monthly Cost** £16. 16. 2.

3. **SUNDRIES** - (yearly)
   - Clothing
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs
   - Furniture, crockery, etc.
   - Church, school, amusements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yearly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>19. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, crockery, etc.</td>
<td>8. 11. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, school, amusements</td>
<td>1. 16. 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Total Yearly Cost** £31. 10. 9.

**Summary** -

- Food, fuel, rent, light
  - Monthly at £4.15.6.
  - £57. 6. -
- Sundries
  - £31. 10. 9.
- Poll Tax
  - £1. -

**Total** £69. 10. 9.

**Note** - Clothing expenditure here seemed comparatively heavy and further inquiries were made. It was stated to be divided as follows - husband £6.0.0. wife £6.0.0. 2 children £5.10.0. each. Suits were sometimes bought ready-made and the wife's best dresses were made by a native dress-maker working at home.
### Household Budget

#### 1. FOODSTUFFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie meal, kaifir corn, bread</td>
<td>7. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, fat, butter</td>
<td>1. 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes and vegetables</td>
<td>8. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, rice, tea, flour</td>
<td>2. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 4. 5. -</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>2. 5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>3. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, wood, matches</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 2. 18. -</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. SUNDRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>25. 10. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, crockery, etc.</td>
<td>14. 10. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials, shoes, soap, repairs</td>
<td>6. 10. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>3. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, school, amusements</td>
<td>1. 18. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 53. 9. 6.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary - annually

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food, fuel, rent, light at £ 7.3.0. per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll, Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These budgets contain (1) a statement of family circumstances and actual expenditure and
(2) an estimate of what the family would require to spend in order to obtain what is regarded by its head as a reasonable standard of comfort.
Kind of House - Brick Cottage 2 rooms only.
Husband, Wife, 2 sons (16 & 14) 1 girl (8).

Wages or Earnings - Self (garage attendant) £ 4. 10.
Wife (laundry work) £ 1. 10.

District - Durban.

Annually £ 72.

Household Budget (Records not kept so figures are approximate only).

1. FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)
   Mealie Meal, Kaifir Corn, Bread 5.
   Meat, Fat, Butter 1.
   Milk, fresh 10.
   Potatoes and vegetables 10.
   Sugar, rice, flour, tea 1.

   £ 3. 16.

2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL - (monthly) Location cottage -
   Rent including light 1.
   Fuel, wood & matches 8.

   £ 1. 8.

Expenditure 1 & 2 -- £ 61.16. annually.

3. SUNDRIES - (annually)
   Clothing 7.
   Dressing materials, shoes, soap, repairs 3.
   Furniture, Crockery, etc. 4.
   Medical 19.
   Church, School, Amusements

   £15. 2.

Therefore Annual Expenditure is:

Food, Rent, Light, Fuel 61. 16.
Sundries 15. 2.
Poll-Tax 1.

£ 77. 18.

while the maximum possible income is £72.0.0, and is actually less
since laundry work is not regular. Probably this family is at
least £10 in debt each year.

Sleeping accommodation - children sleep in kitchen which is
also the living room, and parents in bedroom. They will shortly
need separate sleeping accommodation for the little girl. When
visitors are present the whole family sleeps in the kitchen.

Standard of living is not that of an urban native, food is
different from the home rough.

The wife takes about £2. for clothing per year, the husband
about £3, children about £2. Husband's clothing is bought second
hand. Suits cost about £1 or £2 and will be worn for three years.
Shirts are sometimes made, sometimes bought at 4/11. Sometimes the
wife receives second hand shorts, boots, and trousers from the "missus"
for whom she works. For children material is bought new and made
up. Also clothes are bought at jumble sales.

Furniture is bought second-hand.
Kind of House: Brick Cottage, 3 rooms at least.  
Wages or earnings: Self  
Annually: £96.0.0.  
District: Durban.

**Household Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. FOODSTUFFS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal, Kafir Corn, Bread</td>
<td>7s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, Fat, Butter</td>
<td>1s. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>10s. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>10s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar and other foods</td>
<td>2s. 10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 4. 18s. 9d.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>1s. 10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Wood, Matches</td>
<td>8s. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 1. 18s.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. SUNDRIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>8s. 10d. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials, Shoes, Soap, Repairs</td>
<td>2s. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, crockery, etc.</td>
<td>10s. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>1s. 10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, School, Amusements</td>
<td>1s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 31. 5s. 9d.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annual Estimate**

- Food, rent, light, fuel at £6.16.9. per month: 81s. 15d.
- Sundries: 31s. 5s. 9d.
- Poll Tax: 1s. -

**Total:** £114s. 6s. 9d.

This estimate is naturally not very accurate and would work out at a higher expenditure than the suggested income of £96.0.0. a year. Also £18 would not need to be spent on furniture each year. But the suggested increases in rent, food and furniture show where the need is most acutely felt.
### Kind of House
- Brick cottage, 2 rooms only (with pantry & bathroom) in location.

### Males
- 6 * (see notes)

### Females
- 3

### Wages or Earnings
- Self
(Cook - hotel and manages kitchen, has a varied Durban and Johannesburg experience behind him).

### Annuallly
- £120.

### Household Budget

#### 1. FOODSTUFFS
- Monthly:
  - Mealie Meal, Kafr Cor, Bread: £17.6.0.
  - Meat, Fat, Butter: £1.0.6.
  - Milk: £7.6.0.
  - Potatoes: £8.0.0.
  - Sugar and other foods: £1.15.0.

Total: £24.6.5.

#### 2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL
- Monthly:
  - Rent: £1.0.0.
  - Fuel, Wood, Matches: £8.6.0.

Total: £9.6.0.

#### 3. SUNDRIES
- Furniture, Crockery, etc.: £5.0.0.
- Church, School, Amusements: £25.15.0.

Total: £68.14.0.

N.B.: Other vital expenses may be expected, e.g., transport.

### Annual Expenditure
- Food, Rent, Light, Fuel at £5.16.11. p.m.:
  - £70.3.0.

- Sundries:
  - £68.14.0.

Total: £138.17.0.

Nine people - two rooms, when whole family is at home.

Eldest boy 21 at Fort Hare.

Girl 19 at Amansimoti.

Boy of 17 and four smaller ones. Daughter's school fees are about £10.0.0. Eldest son has Fort Hare nursery, but this does not cover full expenses, nor railway fare. (£4.10.0. expenses to Fort Hare).
Kind of House - 4 roomed
District - Durban (Location)
Males 6
Females 3
Children 7
Wages or Earnings - Self (monthly) £16. - -

Household Budget

1. FOODSTUFFS -
   Mealie Meal, Kaflir Corn, Bread
   Meat, Fat, Butter
   Milk
   Potatoes, and vegetables
   Sugar, Rice, Tea, Flour
   £ 5.12. 2.

2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL -
   Rent
   Fuel, Wood, Matches
   £ 2.18. 6.

3. SUNDRIES -
   Clothing
   Materials, Shoes, Soap, Repairs
   Furniture & crockery
   Medical
   Church, School, Amusements
   £ 100.10.

N.B. Other vital expenses may be expected e.g. transport.

Estimated Annual Expenditure -
Food, Rent, Light, Fuel
at £3.10.6. p.m.
Sundries
Poll Tax
£ 203.18.

One can observe here the need of more varied housing accommodation
than the stereotyped 2 roomed house of the location. Here is a
man of obviously some considerable ability making great sacrifices
for his children's education. But his family of 9 persons including
a young man of 21, and a girl of 19, must all live in two rooms.
**TEACHER**

**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE**

**Kind of House** - Durban Corporation Cottage  
*Married Quarters.*

**District** - Durban.

**Husband, Wife and 3 children.**

**Wages of Earnings** - £8.5.0, payable monthly, Head teacher's allowance of £12 half-yearly

**Monthly**

**Self**  
10. 6. -

**Household Budget**

1. **FOODSTUFFS** - (monthly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal, Karir Corn, Bread</td>
<td>£15.0. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, Fat, Butter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, vegetables, rice, tea, coffee, flour</td>
<td>£1.12. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 2. 7. -</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL** - (monthly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>1. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance, life insurance</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Wood, matches</td>
<td>11. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 1.16. -</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **SUNDRIES** - (monthly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books (installments)</td>
<td>12. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials, Shoes, soap, repairs</td>
<td>10. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, crockery, (monthly instal)</td>
<td>1. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, school, amusements</td>
<td>2. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 3. 2. 9.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food, Rent, Light, Fuel</td>
<td><strong>£ 4. 2. -</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td><strong>£ 3. 2. 9.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 7. 5. 9.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Kind of House
- Wood & Iron
- 2 rooms and kitchen.

## District
- Mayville.

Husband garage worker, wife and three children of school age.

### Wages or Earnings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Self</th>
<th>Wife (laundry)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£ 5.**

### Annualy
- £60.0.0.

### Household Budget

1. **FOODSTUFFS** (monthly)
   - Mealie Meal, Katir corn, bread: 3. 9.
   - Meat, Fat, Butter: 10. =
   - Milk (condensed): 2. =
   - Potatoes and vegetables: 3. 6.
   - Sugar, Rice, Tea, flour: 1. 10. 3.

   **£ 2. 9. 6.**

2. **RENT, LIGHT, FUEL** (monthly)
   - Rent: 1. 5. =
   - Light: 2. =
   - Fuel, wood, matches: 5. =

   **£ 1. 12.**

3. **SUNDRIES** (yearly)
   - Clothing: 12. 10. =
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs: 5. 7. 6.
   - Furniture, crockery, etc: 4. 14. =
   - Church, school, amusements: 1. 18. 6.

   **£ 24. 10.**

### Summary
- **Annually**
  - Food, Rent, Light, Fuel monthly at £41.6: 46. 18. =
  - Sundries: 24. 19. =
  - Poll Tax: 1. =

   **£ 74. 8.**
## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

**District: Mayville.**

### Household Budget

#### 1. FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)
- Maali Meal, Mafig Corn, Bread: £5.00
- Meat, Fat, Butter: £18.00
- Milk: £1.60
- Potatoes and vegetables: £6.60
- Sugar, rice, tea, coffee, flour: £1.10

**Total:** £3.1.6

#### 2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL, - (monthly)
- Rent: £1.10.
- Light: £7.6.
- Fuel, wood, matches: £5.

**Total:** £2.2.6

#### 3. SUNDRIES - (yearly)
- Clothing: £19.
- Materials, shoes, soap, repairs: £6.19.6
- Furniture, crockery, etc.: £7.
- Medical: £2.
- Church, school, amusements: £1.18.6

**Total:** £36.18.

**Summary**
- Sundryes: £36.18.
- Poll, Tax: £1.

**Total:** £100.6.

As the food expenditure seemed extremely low for five persons further inquiries were made. For breakfast this family has porridge, without milk, the mother having tea with a little milk. At mid-day the husband spends 6d in town (N.B. no provision is made for this in the budget), the wife usually gets a meal where she works, the children have bread and dripping. In the evening the family has beans, or samp or rice with meat on Sunday and about twice a week in addition. The food is obviously unsuitable for children. Husband must pay 3d transport each way or walk to his work.
URBAN NATIVE
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of House</th>
<th>Wood and Iron</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Clairwood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Husband engineer's labourer semi-skilled, wife and three children (2 boys and 1 girl).

Wages or earnings -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Self</th>
<th>5.10. =</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wife (laundry)</td>
<td>1. 6. =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£ 6.15. =</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anually £61. = -

Household Budget -

1. FOODSTUFFS - (monthly)
   - Mealie Meal, Kafir corn, bread 4. 6.
   - Meat, fat, butter 10. 6.
   - Milk, fresh 7. 6.
   - Potatoes and vegetables 6. -
   - Sugar, rice, flour, tea, coffee 1. 1. -
   - **£ 2.19. 6.**

2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL - (monthly)
   - Rent 1. -
   - Light - paraffin or candles 5. 6.
   - Fuel, wood, matches 10. 8.
   - **£ 1.16. 2.**

3. SUNDRIES - (yearly)
   - Clothing 19. 10. -
   - Materials, shoes, soap, repairs 4. 13. -
   - Furniture, crockery, etc. 5. 11. 3. -
   - Church, school, amusements 1. 16. 6. -
   - **£ 31.10. 9.**

Summary -

| Food, Fuel, Rent, Light | Monthly £4.15.6. | 57. 8. - |
|                        | Sundries | 31. 10. 9. - |
|                        | Poll Tax | 1. - - |
|                        |           | **£ 89.18. 9.** |

Note.

Clothing expenditure here seemed comparatively heavy and further inquiries were made. It was stated to be divided as follows - husband £6.0.0. wife £6.0.0. 2 children £3.10.0. each. Suits were sometimes bought ready-made and the wife's best dresses were made by a native dress-maker working at home.
### Household Budget

#### 1. FOODSTUFFS
- Mealie Meal, Kafir Corn, bread: £7.6.0.
- Meat, fat, butter: £1.1.9.
- Milk: £2.0.0.
- Potatoes and vegetables: £8.9.0.
- Sugar, rice, tea, flour: £2.5.0.

**Total for Foodstuffs:** £24.5.0.

#### 2. RENT, LIGHT, FUEL
- Rent: £2.5.0.
- Light: £8.0.0.
- Fuel, wood, matches: £5.0.0.

**Total for Rent, Light, Fuel:** £22.18.0.

#### 3. SUNDRIES
- Clothing: £25.10.6.
- Materials, shoes, soap, repairs: £8.10.0.
- Furniture, crockery, etc.: £14.10.0.
- Medical: £3.0.0.
- Church, school, amusements: £1.18.6.

**Total for Sundry Expenses:** £53.9.6.

**Summary -- annually**
- Food, Fuel, Rent, Light at £7.2.0. per month: £88.16.0.
- Sundrys: £55.9.6.
- Poll Tax: £1.0.0.

**Total Annual Expenditure:** £140.5.6.
DURBAN JOINT COUNCIL OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES
BUDGETS OF NATIVES PER MONTH

(Collected by an official of the Municipal Electricity Dept. March 1931).

No. 1 (RAW)  QINA MWELASE.  HELPMAKAAR.

Term of Service to date: -- 6 months.
Rate of Pay: -- £3.17.6. p.m. no food but quarters.

Cost of Personal feeding:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 1. 5. --

During the six months that he has been employed he was on one occasion, robbed of £7.0.0.
He has forwarded home a matter of £10.0.0.
States that some months his feeding costs him a little less, sometimes a little more.

---

No. 2 (RAW)  MUNITU NGUMI  FORT SHEEPSTONE

Term of Service: -- 4 months.
Rate of Pay: -- £3.12.6. p.m. no food but quarters.

Family consists of: -- Self, wife and four children.
(Eldest, about 14 years).

Cost of personal feeding:--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>6. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2.10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 2. 2.10.
Term of Service to date: 1 year and eight months.
Rate of Pay: £3.17.6. p.m. no food but quarters.
Family consists of: Self, 3 wives and 6 children (all fairly young).

Wife of deceased brother and 3 children.
Father and Mother (both very old).

Has two other brothers at work as well.

Cost of personal feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2.10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samp</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£2.8.10.

No. 4  (RAW)  FALA MVUNO

Term of Service to date: 2 years and 5 months.
Rate of Pay: £3.17.6. p.m. no food but quarters.
Family consists of: Self, one wife, and 2 children.

Elder brother (who cannot work) and his 2 wives and 4 children.

Cost of personal feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samp</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1.4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£1.10.10.

Usually remits about £2.0.0. home per month
No. 5 (RAW) MADUNJINI SUREGU

Term of Service to date: - 1 year, 6 months.
Rate of Pay: - £3.17.6. p.m. no food but quarters.
Family consists of: - Self, 1 wife and 1 child, also late brother’s 2 wives and one half-wit.

Cost of personal feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, Onions &amp; Rice</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£2. 6. -

Pays Hut Tax &c.
£1. 10. - p.a.

No. 6 (RAW) NGUDWA TSANGASE

Term of Service to date: -
Rate of Pay: - £3.17.6. p.m. no food but quarters.
Family consists of: - Self, 1 wife and 5 children, also father and one young man (dilly).

Cost of personal feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, Onions, Rice &amp; Tomatoes</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£2. 7. 2.

Some months sends home £2, others £3.
No. 7 (Christianised) NSONGHEWA KUMALO
(Mhogazi)
(Claire Estate)

Term of Service to date: - 16 years (continuous)
Rate of Pay: - £3.17.6 p.m. no food but quarters.
Family consists of: - Self, Wife and 1 child, also Father and Mother.

Cost of personal feeding: - Stays at his home on the Claire Estate.

Cost of feeding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>15. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>4. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>1. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, brewed at home p.m.</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, self in Town</td>
<td>16. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1. 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £2. 14. 3.

Rent: - To Indian Landlord p.a. £3. - -

Medicines: - paid out during February 19. -

Note: These natives, at least a fair number, make a certain amount in overtime.

No. 8 (Christianised) MAZANBANE MHOBEBE
(Mhogazi)
(Trans-Umgeni)
(Local)

Term of Service: - before the trams were electrified.
Rate of Pay: - £3.17.6 p.m. no food.
Family consists of: - Self, wife and 2 small boys.

Cost of Living:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal</td>
<td>1. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>15. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>4. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>4. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes 4/-; Tomatoes 2/-</td>
<td>6. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk 3/-; Bread 14/-; Salt 1/-</td>
<td>18. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dheil</td>
<td>4. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £4. 17. 6.

Rent, p.a.: £3. - -

Note: Cost of living fluctuates.
No. 2 (Christianised) TWAYISI MPMAMBU

OVERPORT
(Local)

Term of Service :- 25 years.
Rate of Pay :- £3.17.6.
Family consists of :- Self, Wife and 3 children (16, 13, 12).

Cost of Living :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>16. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealie Meal (very little as only the children eat it).</td>
<td>1. 2. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, approx.</td>
<td>10. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>6. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes 4/-; Tomatoes 2/-</td>
<td>6. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>5. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>8. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread (perhaps more)</td>
<td>15. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1. -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>6. 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 4. 15. 3.

Medicines :- Can only remember expending 7/-6 during the past 6 months.
GENERAL NOTES
ON THE
TWO COLLECTION OF BUDGETS

Neither probably are extremely accurate (transport e.g. is omitted from both sets and yet natives do spend money on railway travel and on suburban transport). But they do afford proof for the statements made.

In only one of Selby Ngcobo’s budgets (No. 3) is the expenditure recorded as less than the income, while in the second set whenever the native lives out of the compound with his family his expenditure is clearly far greater than his earnings. (See no. 7, 8, and 9).

Debt is said not to be incurred by borrowing, but by falling behind hand at shops. It would be interesting to learn from stores serving natives what amount of debt must be carried. It would be interesting too to find out what type of house is provided for £3 a year. Those inspected at £1, £1.10.0. a month were miserable enough. It is clear too that large remittances home can hardly be made by raw natives save through severe saving on food and amusements. The diet in No. 1 (mealie meal, sugar and meat only) cannot be physiologically correct. None of the second set of budgets make any provision for clothing, travelling, tobacco or amusements.
POINTS ON WHICH EVIDENCE IS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION BY THE JOINT COUNCIL OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES, AS ADOPTED BY THE JOINT COUNCIL MEETING ON MARCH 23, '31.

A. That the wages of educated natives in Durban are inadequate for a reasonably satisfactory existence and that they must be supplemented by the work of the wife, by liquor brewing and selling, etc., and that natives cannot keep out of debt.

B. 1. That the wages of unskilled natives in Durban living in the Compounds are not insufficient for the extra expenses of the single man when in regular employment, but are not sufficient for the support of a family, and that industries employing such labour getit much cheaper than would otherwise be the case because of the fact that the wives and families are provided for to a greater or lesser degree in the locations.
   2. But that remittances to the families in the locations are considerable.
   3. That casual labourers in Durban frequently do not earn sufficient by reason of intermittent employment to provide adequately even for the needs of a single man.
   4. A certain number of natives who are in regular employment are paid at a lower wage rate and cannot provide adequately for their needs.

C. That long continued compound life for fully adult males is irritating and demoralising.

D. 1. That native housing conditions in Durban are very unsatisfactory.
   2. And that no improvement has been effected since the date of the Housing Report nor appears to be likely in the early future.

E. That all employers should be compelled to provide rations at least equivalent to the Government dietary scale.

F. That the discontinuance of exemption is inflicting serious disabilities on the natives.

G. That the refusal of the right of collective bargaining to natives is bound to diminish their bargaining power and keep down their wages and that as soon as possible the Industrial Conciliation Act should be made applicable to natives, and that societies representing native employees should be registered and their accounts properly audited.

H. That the position of the native adolescent servants in Durban gives to half-grown youths too great license and that some means should be devised of kindly supervision over the leisure time of these unfrans.

I. That the arrangements for the payment of compensation for Industrial accidents to natives are unfair to the natives.

J. That unemployment among natives is considerable and that much suffering is experienced by natives coming from a distance and unable to pay fare home.
K. The Joint Council wishes to draw attention to the effects of the Native Land Act of 1913 in causing the eviction of natives from the land and their consequent migration to towns.

L. That only the most meagre provision for old age pensions for natives is made, and that this operates very harshly in the case of detribalised natives who have become too old to work at their former employment.

M. That the Pass Laws operate very harshly on natives. The Durban Joint Council of Europeans and Natives associates itself with the Johannesburg proposals that the multiplicity of native passes should be replaced by a life-long identification certificate carrying with it the endorsement of tax payments.
The Acti of the Catholic African Union (C.A.U.) in Durban.

The Durban Branch of the C.A.U. was founded at St. Paul's Native Mission, Greyville in October 1929, to co-ordinate the work of different organisations which had been in existence for some time previously.

These organisations which the Durban Branch embraces are the Welfare Association, the Catholic Thrift Club, the Greyville Savings Bank, the Teachers' Association and the Labour Bureau.

The Welfare Association encourages the principle of "love thy neighbour" in the broader sense. It is well known that natives are naturally loyal to their own kind, but strictly within family or tribal limits. The Welfare Association fosters a more generous and far-reaching spirit among the natives of all classes. Regular visits are paid to hospitals and patients in private residence and each member has to visit Addington Hospital twice a month.

The Catholic Thrift Club is an organisation whose objects are to encourage thrift and saving among the native people. It has about 60 members who are shareholders and at present runs a native tea room in Umgeni Rd. As this is a business concern which is fraught with considerable danger, seeing that it is run entirely by natives, it is a good school for training in self-reliance, prudence, and the shouldering of responsibility.

The Greyville Savings Bank is a natural offshoot of the Thrift Club. I hold myself responsible for the funds and organisation and each member is bound to deposit at least five shillings a month continuously for 12 months. A monthly subscription is paid to defray minor expenses and interest at five per cent is allowed on all accounts. The total amount of capital to date is about £350. Monthly lectures are delivered to the members on economy.

I may state that with the exception of receiving and banking the monies of the savings bank there is little need for me to take a hand in the workings of the C.A.U., except in an advisory capacity. The natives have been given a trust and are proving themselves splendidly worthy of it. The C.A.U. is also trying to create recreation facilities by supplying our natives with weekly bioscope shows and concerts. In conclusion I may state that the C.A.U. is doing good work.
REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC AFRIKANER UNION (C.A.U.) DURBAN BRANCH

TO THE NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

We the members of the Catholic African Union formed in October 1927, for the economic, social, intellectual, industrial, political and hygienic welfare of the Natives of South Africa, welcome this Commission, appointed by the Government to inquire into the economic and social conditions of the South African Natives, and we are deeply grateful to have this opportunity of expressing our views on the following subjects in connection with the general welfare of our People.

1 - NATIVE WORKERS IN TOWNS.

(A) WAGES.

Wages, as we are told are regulated by free consent, and therefore the employer when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part and seemingly is not called upon to do anything more. The only way, it is said in which injustice might occur would be if the master refused to pay the whole of the wages, or if the workmen should not complete the work undertaken; in such cases the Government should intervene to see that each obtains his due: but not under any other circumstances.

This mode of reasoning is to a fair-minded man by no means convincing, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of account altogether. To labour is to exert oneself for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purpose of life and chief of all for preservation, "in the sweat of Thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread." Hence a man's labour bears two notes or characters. First of all, it is personal, inasmuch as the exertion of individual strength belongs to the individual strength who puts it forth, employing such strength to procure that personal advantage on account of which it was bestowed. Secondly, man's labour is necessary; for without the result of labour a man cannot live and self-preservation is a law of nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now, were we to consider labour as far as it is personal merely, doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatsoever; for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition: the labour of the working is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of one and all and to be wanting therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required to live; and the poor can procure it in no other way than through work and wages.

Let it be taken for granted that workmen and employers should, as a rule make free agreements; nevertheless, there underlies a dictate of natural justice more imperious and apparent than any bargain between man and man, namely that remuneration ought to be sufficient to support a frugal and well-behaved workingman. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil the workman accept harder conditions because an employer will afford him no better, he is made the victim of force and injustice. This sound principle leads us to conclude that the employee whether single or married has a right to adequate wages for his own support and that of his family.

We beg to state that the tribalised and detribalised, educated and uneducated native employee is not receiving sufficient wages to enable him suitably to maintain himself, his wife and children. The majority of unskilled natives earn about £2 to £3 10s a month, and the wages of the educated natives range from £4 to £7 a month, of which they must pay rent, clothing.
food, and medicine etc. it is a well recognised fact, to-day that the most uncivilised among the Natives has acquired a taste for European luxuries, clothing, food etc. and they could not be expected to be satisfied unless they were paid some wages to enable them to make the necessary purchases. It is no wonder that many are living in a state of continuous debt, and are driven to illicit practices such as brewing or iisimiyane, to earn out their incomes. Many married native women living in urban and rural areas, who should stay home to look after their children and discharge their house duties, are compelled to go out to work several days during the week, owing to the low wages of their husbands; this cannot be beneficial to the family spirit and the bringing up of the children. (Evidence to be given).

There are also cases where employers do not pay their employees their wages, when these are due; some have to wait weeks and sometimes they lose their employment because they are claiming what is due to them.

In connection with wages we beg to suggest to the Commission that a wage board be appointed to inquire into this most important and vital question.

(B) LABOUR.

We understand that there is, in nowadays, a tendency of substituting white labour for native labour, for we know of some cases which have taken place in the Railway Department. If this is done on a large scale we are anxious to know what will become of the detribalised native who has no land, no home. We further add that the tribalised native will also be affected as he depends upon the earning he gets in towns for the support of his family. The Locations are overcrowded and the native does not possess sufficient arable land for a fair living.

Natives employed in tea-rooms, garages, hotels, dairies, bakeries complain that they have to work more than 8 hours per diem. It would be the employers' duty to give satisfaction to their employees on this point.

As regards labour, we respectfully ask that the Commission should suggest a practicable scheme for increasing the potential wealth of the Tribes. For any betterment of the economical position of the native in the reserves would check migration to the towns. Natives working on their lands and possessing farms should also be helped to get rid of the goods they produce.

Our union is endeavouring in that respect by forming Farmers' Associations and by creating facilities for the sale of native products.

2. POLL TAX

The Poll Tax and the manner it is collected in this town cause great unrest in the native mind. This tax imposes a heavy burden on the natives especially in consideration of the circumstances under which the natives are living to-day. They cannot pay this tax without serious inconveniences to themselves. We are aware that this tax is styled the "Native Development Tax," but the native does not have the full benefit of the tax as while only one-fifth goes to the native Development Fund, the rest goes into the general revenue.

We may also point out that we are not at present a great burden to the State, as although there are many natives who are indigent, we often share the upkeep of these with our Missionaries, and there is hardly a purely charitable institute for the Natives.

It must not be inferred that we are anxious that there should be an encouragement of this class, but the present economical position is leading to that and also to many vices that bring the many unfortunate amongst us before the strong hand of justice and this ends in jail.
As regards the manner this tax is collected, we suggest that the employment of more natives as clerks and interpreters in the Native Affairs Department would improve matters, as that Department is understaffed; paying of taxes and getting of passes cause much ill-feeling, and occasionally a great delay and waste of much valuable time of the natives who go there on these services. We also condemn the harsh and abrupt way the natives are stopped by the Police in the streets when inquiring about passes and tax. Some scheme should be suggested to find out whether a native has paid his tax, for the present system is causing great dissatisfaction.

3 - PASSES FOR NATIVES

We are aware of the fact that the native must carry some pass for his own identification; on no account do we share the opinion of those who believe in and preach the burning of passes. Our love for order and discipline upon which is based our Union teaches us to reject such a gospel which fosters rebellion against constituted authority. We firmly believe in using constitutional means in adjusting our grievances.

As regards passes we would strongly urge that they should be reduced to a minimum, and we are opposed to our women-folk being made to carry passes entitling them to stay in town. Should the Government, however, insist upon such passes we would request that quite a separate office from the men should be established, this office to be under one sympathetic European Lady with native assistants that are competent.

4 - NATIVE BEER

This is a most difficult problem and has caused considerable trouble amongst the native population of Durban. A number of natives are in favour of home-brewing, but under the present conditions in the urban areas, we as a Christian Organisation would condemn home-brewing. We would advocate that the Municipalities continue brewing beer, but the beer should be sold to duly licenced natives, or native companies, the Municipalities only dealing as wholesalers. We are not at all in favour of the beer-halls as they are established in this town. No well-behaved civilised native would like to patronise them, moreover there is no provision made for the women-folk.

As for isityimiyane we have no sympathy with the offenders and the penalty for this after due provisions have been made for the national beverage should be severe.

5 - NATIVE HOUSING.

With regard to this matter it is gratifying to note that there is no real native slum area in Durban as of the case with many towns. We wish to draw the attention of the Commission to the Peri-Durban. We strongly deplore the unhealthy and unnatural conditions under which thousands of natives are compelled to live in the districts of Sydenham, Mayville, etc.... owing to the insufficiency of sleeping accommodation within the borough. These poor natives with their families have to live in dirty and tumbled down buildings or in small corrugated iron huts, that Indian store keepers have erected near their premises. The rent of these small rooms (about 10 ft. X 10 ft.) where a whole family has to live, (which is the case very often) is exorbitant. We recommend that a rent board should be established to reduce exorbitant native rents.

We understand that the Durban Municipality is purchasing land for the erection of a native village for which there is a pressing need. We suggest that as far as possible native labour be used in putting up buildings and that the natives should be given an opportunity of buying the houses they occupy, on easy terms.
6 - HOSPITALS.

We beg to bring to the notice of this Commission the insufficient of accommodation for native patients in the government hospitals and the unsatisfactory conditions of the wards made of corrugated iron without ceiling or lining. We are also of opinion that the European nurses, although very devoted and self-sacrificing, having no knowledge of our language and customs are not adequately able to carry out their duties towards the patients. As regards the hospital fees, which are 5/- per day for adults and 2/6 for children under 12 years, we feel that in consideration of the low wages, it is a mere impossibility for the natives to meet these expenses.

We beg to put before the Commission the following suggestions:-

(a) The Government to train fully qualified Native Doctors, Native Nurses, certificated midwives and also Native health officials.

(b) To have a native medical service so that medical benefits and the prevention of disease may be brought to the notice of the people. Mortality to-day is high, and amongst adults is due to the lack of elementary medical and hygienic knowledge.

(c) To establish a centre where native students could get the full qualifications which are given to white students.

7 - NATIVE CURFEW.

This Union disapproves of the reintroduction of the native curfew as definitely foreshadowed by the municipal authorities. The report on "Native Crime on the Increase" recently published does not show in a convincing way that crimes committed are on the increase between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. We fear that the introduction of these regulations will have a lamentable effect on the native mind and will give to agitators the opportunity of bringing about hostile relations between the white and black races. We may also ask why the curfew law should be applied to the Natives exclusively?

8 - EDUCATION.

The native has a right to be educated. In common with the rest of mankind, the native possesses the characteristic of educability coupled with innate intelligence.

We note that even although there is fund for the development of the natives, native education is financially handicapped to-day. The poor missionaries who have taken so much upon their shoulders this burden of the State, have to face many difficulties. We regret to point out that the native people pay heavy heavily for the education of their children in school fees, books and other expenses. We ask that the advantages granted to white children should also be given to black children.

We find also that there is little or no scope for the educated native and this is most discouraging for the Bantu people. It seems very unjust to us, that education and civilization although excellent for the white man, are bad for the black man, as many white people speak and act, as if this were so.
we regret to point that to-day the native is often made to feel he is an outcast in his own country, at any rate in the country of his birth. Better manners on the part of the officials in offices, and on the part of the general European public when dealing with natives would tend largely to dissipate the prevailing inter-racial animosity.

The chief cause of irritation lay in the status of the native. A large body of native opinion is on the side of progress out of barbarism towards some kind of civilised order. This aspiration is thwarted to a large extent by legislation which deals chiefly with the unprogressive classes. The natives see themselves that they are prevented from acquiring any kind of freedom. Hence difficulties in acquiring freehold land, trading licences, suspicions as to the use made of money from native taxes, etc...

No sane native demands racial or social equality with the white man, but there should be free exchange of ideas and free mingling of ideas. No social mingling on a large scale can be of ultimate use to either community. Neither desire it.

The attitude of the native towards the white to-day is one of intense suspicion and distrust. Whereas in the past the white man was regarded as leader, he is now regarded as an enemy.

In order to foster a better feeling between the two races, we suggest that the Government before bringing about legislation, should study the dispositions and the rights of the native people. We recommend further that in making appointments the Government should see to it that officials coming in direct touch with the natives should be thoroughly conversant with their language and customs and should understand their psychology in order to deal with them in a sympathetic way.

Speaking in Durban we have pleasure in stating that the appointment of a native welfare officer has greatly contributed to a better understanding between natives and Europeans.

In conclusion, we as members of the Catholic African Union where we are taught respect and obedience to Authority, firmly believe that good-feeling and co-operation which are essential to the future well being of the country, will be brought about by the spirit of true mutual love founded on our Lord's Commandment; "Love thy neighbour as thyself," for as the apostle St. Paul describes it; "Charity is patient, is kind... seeketh her own.... suffereth all things... endureth all things."

We are deeply grateful to the Government for sending to us this Native Economic Commission. We appreciate the opportunity given to us to express our grievances respectfully and to formulate our suggestions in connection with the general welfare of the Bantu People.

We are, Honourable Gentlemen,
Chairman C.A.U.

C.A.U. Durban Branch 27th March, 1931 Secretary C.A.U.

C.A.U. HEAD OFFICE,
ST. PAUL'S, P.O. GREYVILLE.
STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF DURBAN DISTRICT.

General Particulars:

1. Situate: Eastern Natal
2. Area of District: 87 square miles
3. Population: European (1926), 70,415; Native (1921), 54,799; Other (1921), 56,800
4. Average Yearly Rainfall ranging from 40 inches to 50 inches.
5. Type of Veld
6. Principal Branches of Farming: Europeans - Sugar Cane, Fruit
7. Principal Branches of Farming: Non-Europeans
8. Taxable Income of Individuals: 1928-29, £25,248,296
9. Revenue Collected: 1928-29, £21,043,261
10. Number of Natives Registered under Native Taxation and Development Act: 1925 (1929), 640

TRANSFERS OF RURAL IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, 1928-29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Properties</th>
<th>Area (in sq. m)</th>
<th>Value (£106,296)</th>
<th>Percentage of Rural Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>2,914,48</td>
<td>1,056,296</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROPEANS.*

1. Number of Farms: 975
2. Total Area of Farms: 11,935 Morgan
3. Total Area under Cultivation (1926): 5,753 Morgan

Live Stock:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Principal Agricultural Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morgen Reaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>3,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barley (green)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barley (grain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oats (grain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaffir Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground Nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco (Turkish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco (Other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton (Raw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toff Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Cane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Camperdown and Pinetown.

x Agricultural Census 1928-29 unless otherwise stated.

Fruit/
Fruit Trees.
(1926) Number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum &amp; Prune</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>7,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>13,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naartjie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Fruit</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>19,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dried Fruit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums &amp; Prunes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisins - Loose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pastoral Products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon and Ham</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat and Tallow (1926)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter-fat Tallow (1926)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Sold</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohair</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottrich Feathers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides Sold (1926)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins Sold (1926)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of Farms According to Size and Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Farm</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 Morgen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-20 Morgen</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>1,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-100 Morgen</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-500 Morgen</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501-1000 Morgen</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>1,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-2000 Morgen</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-3000 Morgen</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001-5000 Morgen</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001-10,000 Morgen</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 and Over</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undivided Farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>11,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize Bales (200 lb.)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaffir Corn Bag (200 lb.)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides Sold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins Sold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Live Stock Losses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses and Mules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On European Occupied Farms.

In Locations, Reserves, etc.
TRIBAL SYSTEM

By: Sibusisiwe Makanya.

a. i. The community look upon the Chief as the centre of their lives.

ii. It develops co-operation.

iii. Suppresses individualism.

b. i. New ideas coming from people other than the Chiefs and headmen receive no recognition.

ii. The door to individual initiative is closed and thus progress is hampered.

iii. Tribal System does nothing to raise the position of women.

5. a. Yes.

b. i. Education

ii. Migration from rural areas to industrial centres.

iii. The Christian Church - Its emphasis on value and respect of personality.

c. i. The Tribal System should not be assisted when it stands on the way of progress.

ii. It should be led and encouraged to adjust itself to the life that is every day invading its structure.

iii. The fine things in the system should be retained.

6 a. i. Life in areas falling under the administration of the tribal Chiefs is in a state of stagnation. No wonder it is. What can those men who still think that the kingdom is to eat and drink and marry as many wives as they can possibly manage can, contribute to the welfare and progress of their communities.

ii. They oppose all programmes intended for the welfare of the community, their excuse being “Fi si bizeisabelu- ngu”. This kills aspirations and the tribe returns to the old routine, contented that after all the well-beaten track is the best way afterall.

b. Perhaps it would be an incentive if the Government would offer rewards or prizes to those Chiefs who show an interest expressing it in a tangible way, in education and in the welfare of their districts.

i. Districts having the greatest number of children in schools.

ii. Landscape improved by planting trees.

iii. Roads and cleaned paths.
iii. The stability of normal family life is considerably disturbed.

**MARRIAGE TIPS.**

With the new generation it leads to:

i. Strangled matrimonial relations

ii. Separation and eventually to Divorce.

**ON AGRICULTURE.**

i. The standard of agriculture cannot be raised by the wife single handed, as she must give a great deal of time to home duties.

ii. Development is retarded.
I. NATIVE POPULATION.

(1) **In Urban Native Location.**

No Location for Natives has been established within the area of the Durban municipality. The establishment of a Native Village on land recently acquired outside the present area is, however, contemplated.

(2) See reply above.

(3) **Native Population.**

The number of Natives employed in Durban and visitors thereto is reflected on pages 10 and 11 of Councillor Mr. John K. Murray's statement submitted to the Native Economic Commission during its sitting in Durban. The figures available for the year 1917, when the system of registration of Native "servants" Contracts was initiated show a Native population of 18733, whilst records for 1918 show a population of 27,394. It should be noted however that these figures refer to Natives actually registered for employment.

2. **IN URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE NATIVE LOCATIONS.**

(2) 120 semi-detached cottages, in groups of 12 each, have been provided for use of married Natives and are known as the "Married Natives' Quarters." The occupants of these comprise 120 adult males, 120 adult females and approximately 360 children, the sexes being about equally divided, or approximately 600 souls in all.

II. **NATIVES IN EMPLOY OF URBAN AUTHORITY.**

(3) The following wages are paid to Natives employed by the Native Administration Department only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of employment</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>33.10.0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Free quarters, uniform, no food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Indunas" 33 39 Free quarters and rations.
Mesengers, sweepers, and Bear servers 1.10. 4 do.
Labourers at Native Brewery 2.10.0 3.2.6 do, and under
Factors Act must have one day's rest
and Extra hands are therefore employed to
allow of this.

(i) Labourers at Native hostel
and under Factories Act must have one day's rest.
Extra hands are therefore employed to allow of this.

(ii) Native women hostel
and (iii) attendants
Free quarters, uniform and rations.

(iv) It is estimated that the provision of quarters, uniform
and rations is equal to £1. 5. 0 per month, while the
provision of quarters and food is equal to £1 per month.

III. NATIVE MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS.
SEE REPLY TO I (3) ABOVE.

IV. NATIVE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

5. (a) Yes, (b) Males, and (c) It has been customary to
employ male Natives in domestic service owing to the dis-
inclination of females to accept such service, or the
objection on the part of their parents or guardians to
their children leaving their kraals and migrating to towns
for the purpose of seeking and accepting service there.

6. (a) and (b) Yes, all plans for the erection of accom-
mmodation for Native servants require to conform to the town's
building by-laws as to air space and sanitary conveniences.

V. NATIVE VISITORS.

7. (a) and (b) Hostels or Reception Depots are provided
for both male and female visitors - in separate buildings.
(c) Yes, in a few isolated instances. (d), (e), (f)
and (g) No.

VI. OBSERVANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

8. (a) No Native Location has as yet been established,
(b) Yes, on the whole.

VII. INDIGENCY.

9. No, except in isolated cases.

VIII. EDUCATION.

10. (a) No Native Location, (b) School buildings have been
provided by the Durban Town Council for the use of
Native children at a cost of approximately £5,000, the
teaching and supervision being under the control of the