

of those wars is the present distribution of land between the races, and that this, combined with the legal restriction on land purchase, constitutes a continuous and ever-increasing compulsion upon Natives to labour for the benefit of White employers.

INDIRECT COMPULSION BY INTERFERENCE WITH THE NATIVES OWNING OR SELLING CATTLE.

“As to cattle-owning,” the Labour Office Report states “there is a demand for restriction of the numbers held by individual Natives in South-West Africa, and the demand is supported by arguments tending to shew that such restriction would relieve the shortage in the labour market.”

This suggests that another kind of restriction in the Union is having a similar effect. Mr. Payn, Member for Tembuland, speaking in the House of Assembly on the 29th January “said that in the Transkei they had more than half the cattle of the Cape Province, yet in view of repressive legislation which had been introduced their cattle were valueless unless dead, when the hide could be sold. They had not had a case of East Coast fever for twelve years, and still they were not permitted to export. . . . If the Native was called upon to pay a heavy tax then he should be allowed to dispose of his products.”

INDIRECT COMPULSION BY TAXATION.

So impartial and influential a body as the Associated Chambers of Commerce last year passed the following resolution “(a) That the Native is sufficiently taxed through the Customs tariff ; (b) that the poll tax is out of proportion to the income tax levied on Europeans ; and (c) that the collection of the tax is expensive, irksome and unjust, causing inconvenience and annoyance to the Native who has paid the tax and to employers generally.”

As Mr. Mowbray of Kimberley remarked in moving the resolution : “There are Natives in some instances getting as low a wage as £12, £15 or £18 a year, and being