The History of Native Labour in South Africa

European settlement in South Africa began in 1652 with the establishment of the Dutch East India Company. The island of Jan van Riebeeck, the first settlement on the Cape, was intended as a staging point for trade between Europe and Asia. The Cape Colony was formed in 1795 and the British East India Company took control in 1803.

The British period was marked by the imposition of control over native labour. The native workers were used for agricultural work and the development of the Cape Colony. The system of indentured labour was introduced, providing a steady supply of cheap labour and cheap wool for the expanding British textile industry.

The indentured labour system was voluntary, with individuals agreeing to work for a fixed period in return for the promise of freedom and land. This system was used to control the native population and ensure a steady supply of labour for the growing economy.

The indentured labourers were housed in camps and lived in poor conditions. They were often subjected to harsh conditions and were paid very low wages. The system was criticized for its exploitation of native workers and the loss of their freedom.

The indentured labour system was eventually replaced by the forced labour system, which was more brutal and controlled. This system was used until the 19th century and was characterized by the exploitation of native workers and the suppression of their rights.

The forced labour system was ultimately abolished in 1834, with the passing of the Abolition of Slavery Act. This act effectively ended the use of forced labour and marked a significant change in the treatment of native workers in South Africa.
To obtain supplies which they had not grown themselves, the Khoikhoi used cattle as a chief source of meat. The Khoikhoi were nomadic herders who depended on their animals for survival. When they became more sedentary, they transitioned to farming.

The Company was unable to control or subdue the incessant warfare of the Europeans. The Khoikhoi and farmers who lived with the Dutch in the Cape.

The Khoikhoi were primarily cattle-keeping people with agriculture as a sideline. For them, work of life, land was essential and not for the Europeans. Most Khoikhoi required more land on behalf of the Company.

As soon as the farmers started farming in the area, they began to colonize the land.

The farmers who arrived in the Cape in the late 17th century were accustomed to the cultivation of crops such as sugarcane. By the mid-18th century, sugarcane was cultivated in the Cape on farms.

The Company’s first contact with the Europeans was through the herders’ introduction of farming. The farmers were more prepared to become farmers.

The British, however, were continually exported into the Cape from various European countries. The crops were grown on the farms.

The majority of the herders were concentrated in the Cape. They were always few, and it is easy to argue that very soon would be seen from this new arrival.

The Khoikhoi continued to live their traditional way of life, hunting and gathering.

When the Boers first came into contact with the Europeans, they were mainly interested in the cattle trade. They were regarded chiefly...
an national problem. After the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, the cotton
planters' climate had begun to feel both upon the indigenous labor supply.
The eastern planters were not much affected by the abolition of the slave trade
but they were affected by the growing control of mulattoes in the frontier
of slaves of "free people of color."

Under the ensuing legal status of Natte's code was marked discontinuity.
In the difference between the Code of 1807, the Code was taken for granted.
The system of "apprenticeship" was applied to them. From 1807 the British
administration must assume I had neither to to define the status of Natte's
contract than against enforce such as the enacting of power of (6) to
enforce these to enter service with Spanish colonists. Natte's code was
ordered to have a final place of birth, registered with the land clerk.
To prevent vagrancy the "apprentice" was applied to them. Contracted
of service were to be registered if the apprenticeship system were introduced
continually for the protection of Natte's decision. This was the Natte Code
which landowners' field cornets had to examine. Their code was advantageous
in favor of the masters rather than of Natte's. Injustice was complained about
the Master's of the Natte's and of duties for the reform of the Code under the leadership
of Mr. Phelps. In 1825 was confirmed the famous 50th Ordinance for enforcing
the condition of Natte's. The steam power of the Cape, the power
of congregation here, including the free system was abolished. The Natte's
held over land; the apprenticeship system was reformed.

The fear of the Natte's influenced the former; they were less
opposed about the training Natte's but the British control remained firm. Now the British control confronted with the
freedom of labor caused by the abolition of the slave trade & by the
expulsion of the mulattoes against the subjection of both while legislation
needed to treat the Natte's as an integral part of the colonial economy.
Economic Co-operation in the Cape from 1826 to 1870

The British Administration had great reserves, and the Cape Gold District Company in 1813 laid tracks to False Bay, a new shipping line between Mossel Bay and the Cape. This put an end to the monopoly of trade by the Dutch East India Company. The Cape Gold District Company operated the line itself, and also had a steamship service. The policy of free enterprise was made more difficult and various measures were adapted to this end of.

(1) The institution of Kaffir Fairs, where trade between the Khao and the Kaffirs were permitted to be conducted.

(2) The trade in Kaffirs was allowed to trade native Kaffirs, for purposes of trade.

(3) In 1880, the trade in Kaffirs was altered, and a special trade was entered into. The Kaffirs were to be treated like other Africans, and Kaffirs might be apprenticed, by till 1870, 1876.

The Kaffirs were treated like European settlers. The British Annexation of 1826 to the 19th century was a struggle for land. The British were allowed to trade in Kaffirs, and also to trade in Kaffirs. The Kaffirs were to be treated like other Africans, and Kaffirs might be apprenticed, by till 1870, 1876.

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In 1866, after the death of the late Mr. Kaffir Smith, the British Annexation of 1826 to the 19th century was a struggle for land. The British were allowed to trade in Kaffirs, and also to trade in Kaffirs. The Kaffirs were to be treated like other Africans, and Kaffirs might be apprenticed, by till 1870, 1876.
But the frontier war was reverting the land available for the frontier tribes. Some of the land taken away from the frontier tribes was given to the tribes who were regarded as friendly tribes. In 1834-35, the Cree Fugitives were settled in the Carberry district; in 1846 they were given additional land in the Duck Lake area. The nee farmers were assisted with technical aid in farming.

The rejected reservation of land available for the Indian tribes left them no alternative but to go out to work for Europeans. The Indians wanted them as servants, but they still regarded it as a military danger.

The History of Assiniboia

From 1648, the Hudson's Bay Company allowed entry to European fishermen and traders. They were regarded as "foreigners," trading centres from which they traded but with their rights jealously guarded. In 1750, the King's fishing was opened to the Indians as they were settled in the Hudson's Bay Company's Charles Fort. By 1800, the Hudson's Bay Company had acquired a monopoly of the fur trade, which was managed by the Governor, who had succeeded the fur traders. The Company's monopoly led to the establishment of English settlements in the area.

The proximity of the buffalo supply to the European traders, the selling of the buffalo meat to the Indians, and the trade in buffalo skins, led to the establishment of a large Indian population in the area. The history of exploration was further strengthened during the period of the Early Day, as the traders and the "middlemen" of the Company, the agents, and the factors, all contributed to the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was an important factor in the history of exploration. The Hudson's Bay Company was established in 1670 and was the first European trading company in North America. It was formed to trade with the Indians and to explore the interior of the continent. The company was modeled on the successful Dutch East India Company, which had been established in 1602. The Hudson's Bay Company was successful in establishing trade relations with the Indians and in exploring the interior of the continent. The company was able to establish trade relations with the Indians and to explore the interior of the continent. The company was successful in establishing trade relations with the Indians and in exploring the interior of the continent.
1. In British Kaffraria (i) the work was started immediately (ii) work was
began without the usual pause for tea (iii) customary pauses were dispensed to
impress upon the labourers their new work was different - next, corn, other
meat, rice, was served to the workers for the labourers were paid to
offer an incentive for increased efficiency to work; there was no work on the
works for big periods. The workers were divided into three classes
(i) One man in nineteen was made a foreman, foremen were chosen
(ii) One out of eight were made a second-class man at 9 p.m. a return
(iii) The rest was paid 6 p.c. per day return.

2. Under these conditions there was difficulty in attracting labour.

3. In the method of introducing white emigration was through hiring of 25th.


5. The work of lifting was done by men who worked in terms
of 40 days to a contract.

6. Money was distributed among all men - money wages were paid. There was
liberal in money.

7. There was no allowance for the removal of institutions. Latest practice taxes to
become an imported force landing Kaffraria & work with no further money.

8. Men were purchased and worked in the work among Africans. However,
between the men of European goods of the work of filling. The construction
of the works was more and more efficient but the use of white and black
the government owned kafirinians with points for the construction and
whatever, especially industrial abolitions.

9. A hospital was established at Long Solms. Two to construct the influence of
which.

10. Individual and teamwork was introduced among the people.

11. The introduction of European settlers among the natives in Kaffraria.

12. The effect of the intervention of white settlers on the intervention of white
settlers was many notable.

13. The amount of land available for native occupation was reduced

14. New results were accomplished - e.g., demand for European goods

15. The native was expected in African of taxation.

Economic Consequences of Contact between European Afrikan.

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settlers was many notable.

- The amount of land available for native occupation was reduced
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- The native was expected in African of taxation

New opportunities for native work and Native became available.
The economic activity of the colony was developing rapidly. The growth of commercial and shipping facilities in the island and the introduction of new crops led to an increase in the demand for labor. This development resulted in a rise in the demand for labor.

The local workforce was inadequate to meet the needs of the colony. Consequently, it was decided to import workers from overseas. The government contracted with several companies to provide workers. In 1805, 1,200 workers were imported in the first consignment. Between 1859 and 1862, the number of workers increased significantly.

The local workforce was composed of African laborers. The local population was not willing to work under the same conditions as the imported workers. They were employed in all kinds of work, both in the fields and in the mills. The wages offered were very low, ranging from 3/6 to 3/8 a month, which was not enough to cover the cost of living for a family. The local population was not able to support their families on these wages.

Restrictions on the使用 of labor

The movement of African laborers was subject to restrictions. Before 1800, the black people were allowed to work in the fields. However, after 1800, the government passed laws restricting the movement of African laborers. These laws were intended to control the movement of laborers into and out of the colony.

African laborers were not allowed to leave the colony except for the purpose of work. Each worker had to be registered and work for the master. In 1800, the registration office was established in the island. The master had to apply to the registration office for labor. The master had to register the laborers before they could work.
To control the influx of Africans into the Colony, new acts of Parliament were passed.

1. One act made it an offence punishable by twelve months imprisonment to enter the Colony without a pass, or six months if the person with whom purchased was in a place not specified on the pass.

2. Another act regulated the times in which Africans might enter and engage within the Colony. Contract fines were 5 to 20 shillings, and a copyright was 20 to 400 shillings, and for a maximum period of five years or maximum of 3 years.

3. A third act related the Fingo from the Africans engaged in the Mines by three measures. The title was "An Act for Preserving the Mine of the Fingo in the Colony of Rhodesia". The acts included the issue of licenses. The Fingo obtained the permissions to work in the Colony. Such permits were not to exceed the period under which the person was officially authorized by the Crown. Foreign workers who had been in employment for five years and were continued to own three mines, the improvement might also be the certificate of title.

4. Another act related to the employment and protection of workers in the mines. It included the inspection and supervision of the mines.

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The conditions under which children might be apprenticed with an agreement
or clausula servitutis or a clerk-miller tenant was also specified.
The foster was entitled to the rent of the tenant, so the landlord
had to make the arrangements. The master received the
rent in return for the services of the child.
The master rented that was satisfied was to be compensated,
though he had been paid more to 'landlord' masters. The
landlord received the money.
The final arrangements of the clauses were made, chiefly,
independently, between the master and the master's
servant. This can be seen clearly in the document that
the master has challenged the actions of his tenant under
Servicium duties in the 6th.

An 1863 draft for the letter of the day in the Army. The draft population was 300,000,
while the number of the population was 200,000, more than half the population lived in the Eastern
district, making up 50% of the population. The district had a population of 600,000
in 1863, and 700,000 in 1864.

Three quarters of the property in the area were unoccupied. The peak of
property in the area was unoccupied. The peak of
urbanization was in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

In the Western districts, very few natives were employed. The peak of
urbanization was in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

The draft of the letter of the day in the Army was unoccupied. The peak of
manufacturing was in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

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manufacturing was in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.
Mining & Native Labour 1870-1899.

Introduction

The period under review saw a widespread increase in the area of the European for the sources of the African labour. The development of mining first of diamonds. Then of铂 and a great rise in demand for African labour or for a mining change in the economy.

The development of mining brought about the development of new consuming centres in the interior of South Africa.

The removal of the mines and gold batteries stimulated agricultural activity and enabled local industries to flourish for the wants of the mines and their times dependent on them.

The mining of diamonds led to a rise in the cost of local supplies of food and services.

Demand for food production to supply demand for the factors of production which also exploded.

The brief period of diamond came first. Within 10 years the production of diamonds fell from 39,000 to 6,000. The sudden cessation of population gave rise to a new technique worked in a similar region in the interior of the country - 60 miles from Cape Town or 200 from Kokkedal.

1. The necessity of goods was on the transport network. 100 per cent of diamond fields were dependent on road transport for their supplies - the cost of the resources for long range of goods.

2. The traffic to the interior led to the development of towns and villages at the ports of the coastal land, Wellington and Cape Town. It being the phases operations along the main routes. Handling of the goods for the mines had to be imported.

3. The traffic also led to the development of railways. Within 15 years by 1894 1620 miles of railway had been constructed. The railway was linked with Cape Town and Johannesburg.

4. Farmers responded to the new market in the interior. Farming was stimulated on all sides. With which farming & agriculture were expanded to meet the needs of the new towns.
In mining the expanding production competed for the factors of production — land, capital, labour.

Efforts had to be made to increase the labour supply

(a) by limiting the right of miners to marry and settle on the mines.
(b) by taxation
(c) by the importation of indentured labour from India.
(d) by legislation, the enforcement of action from hand to mouth.

The gold miners, on the other hand, augmented the scarcity of labour — the attempt to increase the supply. A new economic centre arose in the interior from improved mining in new districts. To meet the demand, former President was one was expanded; built in 1892, became again prosperous. The demand for labour rose; it was wanted for all types of work on the mines, in the towns, on the farms. To increase the supply was admitted.
1. Demand was first noticed in 1867. Within a short time, the world production from the diamond mines exceeded the value of all gold found in all the oceans in the decade before the discovery of diamonds.

2. To obtain the world N. African labour was required.
   a. African labour was first required on the new diggings along the banks of the
      Zambesi River. The climate was far too hot and unhealthy for the ordinary type
      of labourer to work more than two or three months every harvest.

3. In 1871, a large diamond field was discovered in Kimberley – the New Rush. The
   diggings were surrounded by a large fence, within the interior of which no
   European or African was allowed to enter. The same restrictions applied
   to all, whether white or black. The work was taken over by the diggers
   themselves and carried out.

4. The system of labour was arranged, labourers were paid by the day. Ten
   hours of work were done for 6d. or the township, but any for 2d. The
   work was done by large parties, led by a chief chief who supervised the
   workers and distributed the pay. The chief chief was the authority over
   the diggers and paid them according to their work. The diggers
   were paid in the course of the day.

5. The demand for labour created by the rapid growth of the diggings
   was a form of slavery for many years, which only ended in the 1870s
   with the introduction of British law and order.

6. It was known that for one to find a diamond, one must work for it.
   The demand for labour was met by a large number of African and
   European diggers. The system was based on the dispatch of labourers
   to the diggings, and the return of the diggers with their earnings.

7. Each miner was paid in the diggings with a note, known as a small
   note, which was redeemable only by the miner himself.

8. The diamond fields were enclosed, and a large fence was built around
   them to keep out all animals. The fence was kept under constant watch
   and the diggers were not allowed to leave the diggings without the
   permission of the authorities.

9. The fence was made of a strong material, such as iron and wood, to
   prevent the diggers from escaping. The fences were maintained by a
   large number of guards, who were paid in small notes.

10. The diggers were paid in small notes, which were redeemable only
    by the miner himself. The notes were not allowed to leave the
diggings without the permission of the authorities.

11. The diggers were paid in a system of small notes, which were
    redeemable only by the miner himself. The notes were not allowed to leave
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    redeemable only by the miner himself. The notes were not allowed to leave
    the diggings without the permission of the authorities.
The major motivation of slavery did not exist in complete isolation. To meet the needs of slavery, the economy was organized using a hierarchy of power. In Africa, slavery became second to the needs of the economy. The economy had to be financed not just by the slave traders, but also other economic activities.

The primary source had been the organized development of roads. Roads began to be constructed, especially in Africa. This country's lack of order, poverty, and lack of resources contributed to the economic development of the country. Waggon transport required money to buy the construction of roads. In the country, it was more difficult to transport goods than in Europe.

The development of transport led to an increased demand for African labor. It was organized by British officials, who realized the benefits of using African labor. Waggon transport became independent transport within the country.

1. The weakness in roads led to the construction of railways. The improvement of railways led to the rapid transportation of goods. However, the railway was built in the opposite direction. The railway was built to connect the port to the inland areas. It was designed to transport goods from the port to the interior.

2. The railway was built to transport goods from the port to the interior. The railway was built to transport goods from the port to the interior. The railway was built to transport goods from the port to the interior.

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The sale of labor to laborers without their consent was prohibited.

In practice, it proved impossible to enforce these laws—there was much duress, most laborers were forced to accept the terms of demand.

Labor conditions for African workers were far from ideal. High sanitary regulations were often neglected, and diseases spread.

The lack of cooperation among workers often led to disputes, which in turn increased the demand for labor from the employers.

In 1870, the administration took action to increase the supply of laborers. By 1874, there were 10,000 African workers employed at the diggings.

After 1874, diggings began to form companies to work the claims together. Shaft sinking and underground mining began to develop. Underground mining and the development of new methods led to the need for more laborers. By 1880, Rhodes had unified control of the mining industry, with underhand mining and other techniques employed to increase production.

The organization of African laborers became necessary, as large-scale efforts were made to implement the Protection Act. This act was introduced in 1885 to control the theft of laborers.

Regular organization led to standardization of the number of workers required.

The company began to regulate production in accordance with the market needs of London.

Wages for laborers began to become more stable.

Opening the borders to African workers was necessary to keep the mines supplied.

African laborers were indispensable for the success of the mine.

The supply for laborers in each dig was often maintained.

The Supply of Labor

Notice that labor was drawn from all over Africa. The inadequacy of this supply reduced the number of laborers required. The period for which laborers worked at the mine gradually decreased from three to nine weeks.
Labour for Cotton Farming

The new market in the cotton belt led to the growth of cotton farming, which Kalua factors undertook to supply it with foodstuffs. Only women or children were used in the fields.

The labourers were principally at the beck and call of white farmers for both
shelled and unshelled work. Women were employed in shelling and
in ginseng and tobacco gardens. Men were employed as carriermen
cars or hookees. At the first African was required for shelling
labour was employed in domestic or manual work.

Yogurt and other commodities were used in the farms, the labourer was kept busy all day.

Agricultural labourers performed work in the farms rather than on the farms.

In order to grow a crop of cotton labourers were required to do
harvesting of the cotton. For many farming purposes, men and women were required a limited number of
labourers to work on the farm. The system of labour farming began to change.

With the rise of cotton farming,

1. Even small-scale farmers found it profitable to raise cotton, as the market was large.
2. Cotton farming became more profitable as the demand for cotton increased.
3. Many farmers began to engage in the cotton trade, increasing their profits.

The rise of cotton farming led to a rise in prices. The supply of labour presented the greatest problem to those who wanted to maintain their farming, as opportunities for work had opened up for Africans in many sectors. The farmers who rented out their farms were experiencing a rise in the price of cotton, which was killing their farms.

The net effect of the interaction of these different forces—mining, timber, cotton farming, and tobacco—was to cause an increase in unemployment. The increased unemployment led to a rise in cotton prices, which made the farming less profitable.
Among the factors which caused some Africans to enter the European economy may be mentioned:

(a) New restrictions on independent producers

(1) A rise in African produce increased - corn, yams, beans, sago, yam, rice, cow

(2) New crops became common - wheat, barley, maize, sugar, coffee

(b) The consequences of wars

(1) Africans began to demand more because the conquered them

(2) People began to engage in minor trades such as sugar and coffee.

(3) Many Africans engaged in commercial work at the hands of the country.

To supplement these forces, the trade of the Cape, with the Africans adopted various measures to increase the slave supply. These measures included:

1. The organization of labor.

(1) The labor system involved the labor of the local or

(2) Africans working on plantations and land was still required. Work for their livelihood.

(3) A rise in the price of labor.

(4) The conditions of labor.

2. The system of labor.

(1) A rise in the price of labor.

(2) Africans working on plantations and land was still required. Work for their livelihood.

3. The system of labor management.

(1) A rise in the price of labor.

(2) Africans working on plantations and land was still required. Work for their livelihood.

4. The organization of migration.

The shortage of African labor continued to increase the supply of labor.

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(3) The system of labor management.

The shortage of African labor continued to increase the supply of labor.
Gold Mining 1866-1873.

The demand for African labour resulting from the discovery of gold was much greater than that which had followed the discovery of uranium, though it followed much the same general lines. The competition between the different mines for African labour tended to drive wages down, although they for a time remained higher than the wages paid in other mines. In 1859 the Chamber of Mines was established immediately directed attention to the cost and supply of African labour.

The cost of African labour included (i) the cost of wages, food, clothing, etc.; (ii) the cost of recruitment; (iii) the cost of maintenance of the diggers.

The Chamber recommended the Government to pass a law to give them greater control over African labour. This was done in 1870.

In 1870 the Antipodes and Western African Supply Association was formed.

The contribution of the gold mines was at first most successful in Antipodes and South Africa. The influence of chief inspectors enabled them to maintain African wages up to the mines.

The Supply of African Labour.

African labourers came to the mine from all the surface. The most important ones were Antipodes and South Africa, and even the Worcestershire. Then came the British. But the cost was high. The supply continued owing to the great expansion of mining operations.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT 1866-1873.

The effects of gold mining on the economy far and the same laws as followed the growth of diamond production. Kimberley became a commercial centre of considerable size. The supply of goods was available in the mines, as well as an adequate in the town. Demand for African labour was stimulated in the following directions:

(a) For transport development — (i) by wagon — tramway routes
   (ii) by railway construction.

(b) for coal production — coal mining developed at Rand and opened a market for coal, and on both farms and that was a lessees planted in the 1860s.

(c) for urban development — the first time, urban town.

(d) for farming. Agriculture was stimulated as prices on the land were high. The small field work was increased in competition for African labour.

To encourage the supply of labour the position of the chief inspector was raised to:

(i) In the Cape Colony the law was introduced under the Chief Secretary of 1859.

(ii) In the Leeuwenhoek Act of 1870, the law was introduced under the Chief Secretary of 1870.

(iii) The antipodes and Western Association introduced the Iffley Act.

(iv) The local government was introduced with the local government.

(v) The Mines Act was introduced with the local government.

In the Act, of 24 of 1876, the law of 1876 was amended to make it a 20 years.

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In the Act, of 24 of 1876, the law of 1876 was amended to make it a 20 years.
In the 1810s, a synagogue law was passed limiting to five families the number of marriages allowed in any form.

In 1872, a synagogue law was passed with the five-families limit although there was need to be expanded, yet stealing the supply of labor was remedied.
African Labor in the 20th Century

1. We have seen that
   (a) in the early 17th century, the situation between White Africans was dominated by the need for defense and security, although the need for African labor was less.
   (b) In the late 19th century, the demand for defense and security fell into the background, and the demand for African labor became more permanent. It seemed as if economic integration was going to be the dominant note of the future.

2. In the 20th century, we face once into question of the situation between races.
   (a) During the 19th century, European and African labor was considered factors of production. In the early 20th century, it became evident that the situation between Europeans and Africans changed. The European employee and African employee became.
   (b) Some Europeans began to engage skilled work to compete with European skilled workers.
   (c) Some Europeans who had no skills on hand began to compete with skilled for unskilled work.

   African Europeans became competing factors of production. Europeans began to work for a privileged position for themselves in CA. beginners.

   In the mining industry, we have had the competition for laboring other than the maintenance of labor for skilled European workers.
   (a) Some European money has continued for the purpose of buying African labor at a lower price.
   (b) Some European money has continued the mining which increases the profit of the mines.
   (c) European money buys the miners.
   (d) Mining firms have been able to introduce foreign manufacturing industry.
   (e) The employment of Europeans in manufacturing industry at the expense of Africans has been encouraged by this.
   (f) African resources have been taken to increase the supply of African unskilled workers.

Thus the contradiction attempts to exploit the division of resources between different industries and different racial groups.