

2000 casualties - a history of the trade unions and the labour movement in the Union of South Africa

South African Trade Union Council - The Future of Union Organizing: Building for Tomorrow

Description: -

- Science/Mathematics

Fiction - General

Fiction

Literary

General & Literary Fiction

Childrens stories.

Fire departments -- Communication systems

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Labor unions -- Africa, South -- History2000 casualties - a history of

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Notes: Includes bibliography.

This edition was published in 1961

Walter and Weinbren, he was South Africa's most famous trade union leader¹⁰ and for Taiten he was the father of labour and socialist movements in the Transvaal¹¹. Bain was born in 1855 or 1856 in Dundee, Scotland. He was well-versed in the writings of William Morris and other British socialist thinkers and also a great admirer of Thomas Carlyle, the champion of the poor and the oppressed. At the beginning of the 1880s he was employed at the government printers in Edinburgh, where he came into contact with various leading socialists, such as Prince Kropotkin, the Russian anarchist leader.

Bain apparently emigrated to Cape Town in 1887 and played a leading role in the formation of the Cape Trades and Labour Council. In 1889 he moved to Johannesburg. As a disciple of the British socialist Robert Blatchford he promoted the sales of Blatchford's weekly, the *Clarion*, and also wrote articles for the paper. In addition, Bain distributed other British labour publications such as *Morrie England* on the Rand. By the middle of 1890 he started a labour weekly, the *Johannesburg Witness*. He exercised great influence on behalf of the workers with the Transvaal government and became a naturalised citizen of Kruger's republic. During the Anglo-Boer War he was an agent of the Republic's secret service under Gen. Smuts – the only post-war British-born labour leader to have fought on the side of the Boers.

Bain constantly strove towards fomenting revolution and was a leading figure in the strike committees of the 1913 and 1914 strikes. In 1919, under the leadership of Bain, a so-called Provisional Joint Board of Control, dubbed the "Johannesburg Soviet", usurped the powers of the city's municipal council for a few days.¹²

Branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (ASE), a British craft union, were organised between 1895 and 1897 in Cape Town, Durban, Kimberley and Johannesburg.¹³ According to Cope, the Johannesburg branch of the ASE was the pioneer trade union in the engineering industry on the Witwatersrand. Although initially the ASE's membership along the whole of the Rand was only a few hundred, the branch could draw on the large membership and funds of the mother organisation in Britain.¹⁴ Significantly, according to Taiten, the ASE was to provide most of the trade union parliamentary candidates for the general election of 1910.¹⁵

In 1905 Sir Andrew was appointed as the official South African organizer of the ASE. William Henry Andrews was born on 20 April 1870 in Suffolk. There he joined the ASE in 1890 and came to Johannesburg in 1900. Until 1900 he held various jobs on goldmines on the West Rand. Andrews was intimately involved in all the labour organisations in the Transvaal and prominently engaged in every political movement within the ranks of labour. Through organisational work in the trade union movement he became actively involved in many labour disputes throughout South Africa, including the major strikes of 1907, 1913, 1914 and 1922. Andrews became president of the Witwatersrand Trades and Labour

¹⁰ Walter & Weinbren, 2000 Casualties, p.286.
¹¹ Taiten, The Origins of the South African Labour Party, p.83.
¹² De Kock, *South African Magazine* (Witwatersrand, Rand) pp.40-41; Taiten, The Origins of the South African Labour Party, pp.10-85, 90-91; Walter & Weinbren, 2000 Casualties, pp.286-287.
¹³ Kopp, A Trade Union Autobiography, pp.20-21.
¹⁴ Cope, *Conscience* 88, pp.28-27.
¹⁵ Taiten, The Origins of the South African Labour Party, p.23.



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Tags: #2000 #Casualties. #A #History #of #the #Trade #Unions #and #the #Labour #Movement #in #the #Union #of #South #Africa #by #and #Ben #Weinbren #Ivan #L.

The rise or fall of trade unions in South Africa: The Marikana incident

The department is principally responsible for formulating general environmental policy and coordinating and monitoring the administration and application of this policy by the different national executive institutions. The Third Congress On 12 July 1989 Cosatu held its third congress at the Nasrec hall on the outskirts of Soweto. He was the coordinator of CleanStart between 2005 and 2007, and is the author of Power at Work: Rebuilding the Australian Union Movement Federation Press, 2005.

2000 Casualties. A History of the Trade Unions and the Labour Movement in the Union of South Africa by and Ben Weinbren Ivan L.

Moreover, there is no getting away from the fact that it is a major disadvantage for unions because it provides a disincentive for workers to join them. As shown in , it ranks among the top five utilities, measured on the basis either of capacity or of sales. But, after the Labour Court ruled in their favour, Ryanair appealed the judgement and the Supreme Court overturned it.

The Bottom Line

Nonetheless, indications are that considerable energy savings can be achieved, at low or negative cost, through the adoption of well-proven technologies and practices.

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How do we move beyond the legal and regulatory approach towards an effective partnership with industry? On average, however, unions still spend only 10% of their resources on organising, far less than the 30% Sweeney once called for or the 50% the SEIU spends. Under the 1996 Constitution, both legislative and administrative control over the environment is fragmented.

The Future of Union Organizing: Building for Tomorrow

It has been suggested that the legislative framework created by the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act has fragmented rather than consolidated administrative control over air quality.

Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)

Meantime, issues such as neutrality agreements with employers Crosby; Moody, both this volume and organising migrant workers Arqueros, Gonzalez-Perez et al.

Formats and Editions of 2000 casualties : a history of the trade unions and the labour movement in the Union of South Africa [vivchar.tom.ru]

The solution to South African water pollution problems is, therefore, not principally to be found in legislative changes, but rather in administrative changes aimed at alleviating the fragmented control over water resources and ensuring compliance with legislation. What is their significance in economic terms? A constitutional right to property may place considerable limits on environmental law.

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