

DOWNLOAD PDF GOLD AND WORKERS 1886-1924 (PEOPLES HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA, VOL 1)

Chapter 1 : A People's History of South Africa Vol. 1: Gold and Workers,

*Gold and Workers (People's History of South Africa) (Vol 1) [Callinicos Luli] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The rise of the gold mining industry changed the course of South African history.*

Public Domain Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa. Before the arrival of the Transvaal Boers, descendants of Dutch settlers, the area that is now Johannesburg was occupied by the Sotho-Tswana peoples. In early , gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand ridge. By , Johannesburg boasted a population of 3, as well as a hospital, stock exchange, and electric lighting. Three years later this number had ballooned to , Britain saw potential wealth in the area as well, and took control in after the Anglo-Boer War. In , white miners organized into the Transvaal Mine Workers Union, the first of several organizations intended to secure preferential treatment for its members over black labor. Along with discrimination in the workforce, native Africans were forced to contend with housing discrimination. In , partially in response to an outbreak of the plague, the municipal government destroyed both Chinese and native African areas of the inner city and relocated residents to Klipspruit outside the city. After the war, labor disputes, once again with racial overtones, began to erupt. The most serious of these was the Revolt on the Rand Rand Rebellion in , a general strike by 25, white miners that required military intervention, leaving dead. The Second World War continued development and increased both the demand for and the wages of black laborers. Twenty years later in the early s, Soweto, with over one million residents, was the largest racially segregated community in the world. In June of , a street procession of secondary school students who were protesting aspects of their curriculum was fired upon by the police in Soweto, killing two. The police response triggered a wave of boycotts and disturbances. Disturbances continued throughout the s and s. After his release from prison, Mandela spoke to a crowd in Johannesburg. Later that year, the ANC opened its headquarters in Johannesburg. The Elusive Metropolis Durham: Duke University Press,

Chapter 2 : Basotho - Wikipedia

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This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Background Crystalline silica and asbestos are common minerals that occur throughout South Africa, exposure to either causes respiratory disease. Most studies on silicosis in South Africa have been cross-sectional and long-term trends have not been reported. Although much research has been conducted on the health effects of silica dust and asbestos fibre in the gold-mining and asbestos-mining sectors, little is known about their health effects in other mining sectors. Objective The aims of this thesis were to describe silicosis trends in gold miners over three decades, and to explore the potential for diamond mine workers to develop asbestos-related diseases and platinum mine workers to develop silicosis. Methods Mine workers for the three sub-studies were identified from a mine worker autopsy database at the National Institute for Occupational Health. Cases of diamond and platinum mine workers with asbestos-related diseases and silicosis, respectively, were also identified. Conclusion The trends in silicosis in gold miners at autopsy clearly demonstrate the failure of the gold mines to adequately control dust and prevent occupational respiratory disease. The two case series of diamond and platinum mine workers contribute to the evidence for the risk of asbestos-related diseases in diamond mine workers and silicosis in platinum mine workers, respectively. Although the mining of these minerals generates wealth for the country, it also causes diseases in the mine workers who are exposed to harmful dust. Pulmonary silicosis, the disease most commonly caused by exposure to crystalline silica dust, was described in South African gold miners in the early s “ not many years after gold-mining commenced. Most studies since then have been cross-sectional, with only one large cohort study being conducted on white miners; long-term trends have not been reported. Currently, South Africa has one of the highest rates of silicosis in the world. Silica is a component of igneous rock that is found throughout South Africa. Another harmful mineral that occurs commonly in South Africa is asbestos. Although much research has been conducted on the health effects of silica dust and asbestos fibres in the major mining industries in which exposures to these minerals occur viz. Exposure to these two minerals was the focus of a recent PhD thesis, the themes of which are illustrated in Table 1 1 “ 4. The first theme addresses trends in silicosis in the South African gold-mining industry over a period of 33 years, and the second explores the potential for occupational respiratory disease in the under-researched platinum- and diamond-mining sectors. This paper is a synthesis of three publications that emanated from the thesis, and it highlights the major findings. Health care costs were externalised away from the mining companies as a direct result of oscillating migration; this resulted in epidemics of diseases such as silicosis, tuberculosis, and HIV. Increasing trends are due to the migrant labour system, poor dust control, an inadequate occupational exposure limit, and an ageing workforce with increasing durations of employment. The potential for respiratory disease in under-researched mining sectors Diamond mine workers are at risk of developing asbestos-related diseases due to the composition of the rock. Platinum mine workers are at risk of exposure to crystalline silica and developing silicosis. The PATHAUT database provides an opportunity for disease surveillance in miners of all commodities, including those in which risks of ill health are considered to be minimal. Open in a separate window The gold-mining sector Until the s, there were very few studies on the extent of silicosis in South African gold miners Table 2 5 “ The only long-term cohort study, conducted on white miners, provides a clear illustration of the progression of silicosis long after retirement. Not surprisingly, the prevalence of disease in black miners in earlier years 8 , when exposure to dust was for relatively short periods, was much lower than in white miners. By , many years after short-term contracts had been phased out, the proportion of black employed gold miners with silicosis was 14 times higher than that reported in 8 , Table 2 Studies of silicosis in South African gold miners, “ Authors.

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Chapter 3 : History of South Africa - Wikipedia

From the book: Gold and Workers - by Luli C.

Neoliberalism was never simply a market driven process but also a shaping of other social and economic relations, and institutions, especially the government. The state, private corporations, public discourses, and many aspects of everyday life were changed towards economic and international competitiveness. Aspects such as re distribution or social solidarity play a small role. As these societal changes have occurred, the administration and distribution of land have changed in South Africa. Land is increasingly becoming a valuable resource to be assessed for their value and incorporated into the capitalist accumulation process. As Mangaliso Sobukwe once put it, African people have been effectively robbed of their land. Land has always been very important in South African subsistence society for many reasons. To name a few, land provides crops for food, supports cattles and other animals, which were used for food, clothing and labour Callinocos, Land also provided materials for clay, bricks and thatch for building houses. Without access to land, people in South African subsistence society can hardly survive, except selling their labour to those who took their land. From the use of land, people were able to produce their basic needs Callinocos, Land is very important to the pursuit of development in South Africa. It does play a key role in addressing issues of unemployment, inequality and poverty APRM, It is the single most key factor in social, political, and economic empowerment. In rural areas, land is considered a major asset and input in the agrarian system, and one cannot start farming without land. Agriculture continues to be the main source of income for many people in the country. Land redistribution is a very important component of agrarian reform, as it involves the redistribution of wealth in rural areas. Above all, land has a central role to play in wealth and income redistribution in Africa as a whole APRM, Land and labour are not just connected, but also integrated elements of the livelihood activities and outcomes of both men and women. Beyond agriculture, land has a wide range of uses in the organisation of livelihoods and is also the basis of social and political power, and therefore at the heart of gender inequalities in the control of resources. Then, by the end of the last century, most of the land in South Africa had been taken over by white farmers, mining companies and apartheid government from black people Callinicos, After the discovery of diamonds and gold in the 19th century, indigenous farmers were forced off their land, and converted into cheap labourers. In addition, measures such as taxes, legislation and hostel migrant labour system were put in place to make sure that cheap labour is available Cairncross, The mining industry had brought a new mode of production in South Africa, industrial capitalism. The Act denied black people much of the land they owned before. The main aim of the Act was to guarantee that white farmers, especially in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, own as much land as possible as compared to Africans, and to protect them against the competition of successful African peasants. The Act denied South Africans an opportunity to be involved in cropping, tenant farming, and squatter farming in white South Africa. As a result, it was an impediment for economic independence of many Africans. Africans were regarded as servants under the Master and Servant Act Terrablanche, The discrimination and forcibly removal of blacks from their land was done through the law. Black South Africans were forcibly removed from their land by the Land Act which gave the apartheid government so much authority to do so. By denying African farmers much of their land, and ending share cropping and tenant farming on white-owned land, a crucial agricultural and entrepreneurial traditions and store of indigenous farming knowledge was seriously destroyed Terrablanche, If the African agricultural tradition had not been destroyed, but given more government support financially and technologically just like whites farmers during apartheid, South African agriculture and economic history could have been completely different today Terrablanche, Over 13 million poor black people remained overcrowded into the former homelands, where rights to own land were not clear. Poverty in those areas of blacks is very high, and the place is not developed Lahiff, On privately owned white farms, more and more workers and their dependents are experiencing tenure insecurity, and they live without decent basic facilities

Lahiff, Communities and people that wanted to live in peace in their own land find their rights ignored and their livelihood and culture jeopardised. After , the ANC government wanted to redistribute land to previously disadvantaged people. This policy has been a shift towards a market-led approach Lahiff, The willing buyer, willing seller principle is a policy choice that fall squarely in the neoliberal system adopted by the ANC in Lahiff, Basically, it is a market-led land reform based on redistribution of land through willing seller-willing buyer transactions Centre for rural legal studies, Under the willing buyer, willing seller principle, South African government does not have the rights of first refusal, and beneficiaries have to compete for available land on the open market at market prices. The policy simply means that farmers are not required and forced to approach the government first to offer land for sale. However, the government has to find some money and go to the open market just like any other ordinary individual buyers and buy the land when it is available for sale APRM, Basically, in theory, the government has the authority and the resources to enter the land market on behalf of poor people, but it has chosen not to do so. The willing seller, willing buyer policy WSWB deliberately protects the interests of the existing landowners, as it does not force them to sell land against their will nor at the price with which they are fully satisfied Lahiff, There is no guarantee offered to would-be beneficiaries, who are dependent on government approval of their grant applications and willingness of landowners to transact with them. Landowners are at liberty to sell or not to sell their land property, to whom they will sell, and at what price Lahiff, If the landowners do not want to sell their land, there is nothing that can be done under the willing seller, willing buyer policy to change the situation. If landowners want to sell their land, but not to reform beneficiaries previously disadvantaged people ; they have got the rights to do so. Landowners are at liberty to choose the prices they feel satisfied, as they are free to choose their own buyers Lahiff, Basically, landowners are the determining factor when it comes to land redistribution programme, as they have so much power under the willing seller, willing buyer policy Lahiff, Under willing seller, willing buyer policy, the government has a minimal role to play, no matter what people without land express their land demands. Regardless of funding the land reform process, the government does not take responsibility for identifying land on behalf of the people without land, and it failed to negotiate the land with the landowners, but it gave landowners total freedom to enjoy their land rights Lahiff, Since ANC government took over in , it tried to transfer land through the willing buyer, willing seller policy, but they transfer of land has been very slow. So, what does this mean? Thus far, under SA constitution and the practice of successive government since then, the pattern of land ownership dating back to the s has essentially been preserved through to the present Cairncross, The ownership of land not only remained concentrated in the hands of handful of capitalists as in the past, but it has been transferred to foreign capital, either directly or through the liberalised stock exchange Cairncross, Those who have benefited from the willing buyer, willing seller policy are males, especially those with access to income, and those with demonstrable assets such as agricultural equipments, livestock and cash. Basically it has favoured better-resourced individuals Lahiff, Where agricultural land was distributed, there was no systematic support from government and existing commercial farms to land beneficiaries. Lack of access to land pushes both men and women to seek alternative livelihood that further undermine their position in the society. Large amount of African farmland are being allocated to investors on long-term leases, and at a rate not seen for decades. However, new mining investments are planned or underway in most part of South Africa. Some local communities have been forcefully dispossessed their own land and make way for mining. For example, major new platinum mines are being established in the northern regions of Limpopo province by mining houses including Anglo platinum. However, purchase of white-owned farms for the new mines is impeded by awaiting land restitution claims, many of the new mining developments are on communal land in the former Batustans of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda Hall, Those communities had no choice, but to be forced to open ways for new mining companies. In , seven villages were involved in noisy violent disagreements with police brought in by local councilors who had allegedly been paid by mining companies to facilitate their forced removals from their own land Hall, This means, sadly, the previously disadvantaged people will have to wait far too long for the realisation of their land rights, as their

property rights. However, small-scale farmers have been displaced, pastoralists have lost their grazing land, and rural people continue to lose access to crucial common property resources. The discourse about empty land in Africa is deeply and dangerously misleading. Future agriculture, Now, much attention has been given to foreign companies acquiring farmland. In other words, a range of actors have come forward, including multinational companies. Future agriculture, The institutionalisation of private land as alienable private property has substituted traditional communal ownership and land tenure system. The land ownership right by indigenous people is now claimed by superior powers from outside the country. Harris and Lauderdale, As a result, indigenous inhabitants of Africa, who were self-sufficient and culturally different, are in many instances forced to leave their productive land. Agricultural land and valuable natural resources are expropriated by and exploited for the benefits of the foreign countries, countries out of Africa. Harris and Lauderdale, South Africa is still regarded as one of the most unequal societies in the world in terms of land ownership that still largely fall along racial lines. Bauler and Taylor, As Bauler and Taylor If South African people are denied access to land or land ownership, as it was the case during apartheid period, then the state is destroying the very foundation of their existence and their economy which needs state assistance. Based on the above information, the struggle for land reform and transfer of land is long overdue. As Robert Sobukwe once put it, Indigenous people have lost control over their land. Then, there is a need for a policy that calls for equal distribution of land. There is a cry ringing throughout the African continent crying for their land. African Peer Review Mechanism country review report N0. Republic of South Africa. Bauler, G, and Taylor, S, D. State and society in transition. Centre for Rural Legal Studies briefing paper: Conflicts, Politics and Change. Future Agriculture's land grabbing in Africa and the new politics of food. South African journal of social and economic policy. Issue 40 fourth quarter Policy brief, debating land reform, natural resources and poverty.

Chapter 4 : South Africa: Overcoming Apartheid

The article reviews the book "A People's History of South Africa Vol. 1: Gold and Workers, ," by Luli Callinicos.

The VOC, one of the major European trading houses sailing the spice route to the East, had no intention of colonising the area, instead wanting only to establish a secure base camp where passing ships could shelter and be serviced, [16] and where hungry sailors could stock up on fresh supplies of meat, fruit, and vegetables. The Khoikhoi stopped trading with the Dutch [citation needed], The Cape and the VOC had to import Dutch farmers to establish farms to supply the passing ships as well as to supply the growing VOC settlement. The small initial group of free burghers, as these farmers were known, steadily increased in number and began to expand their farms further north and east into the territory of the Khoikhoi. The majority of burghers had Dutch ancestry and belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there were also some Germans. Van Riebeeck considered it impolitic to enslave the local Khoi and San aboriginals, so the VOC began to import large numbers of slaves, primarily from the Dutch colonies in Indonesia. The offspring from miscegenation between the Dutch settlers and the Khoi-San and Malay slaves became known officially as the Cape Coloureds and the Cape Malays, respectively. A significant number of the offspring from the white and slave unions were absorbed into the local proto-Afrikaans speaking white population. The racially mixed genealogical origins of many so-called "white" South Africans have been traced to interracial unions at the Cape between the European occupying population and imported Asian and African slaves, the indigenous Khoi and San, and their vari-hued offspring. The Patriot revolutionaries then proclaimed the Batavian Republic, which was closely allied to revolutionary France. In response, the stadtholder, who had taken up residence in England, issued the Kew Letters, ordering colonial governors to surrender to the British. The British then seized the Cape in to prevent it from falling into French hands. The Cape was relinquished back to the Dutch in The Cape Articles of Capitulation of allowed the colony to retain "all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto", [24] and this launched South Africa on a divergent course from the rest of the British Empire, allowing the continuance of Roman-Dutch law. British sovereignty of the area was recognised at the Congress of Vienna in, the Dutch accepting a payment of 6 million pounds for the colony. Much later, in the British authorities persuaded about 5, middle-class British immigrants most of them "in trade" to leave Great Britain. Many of the Settlers eventually settled in Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth. British policy with regard to South Africa would vacillate with successive governments, but the overarching imperative throughout the 19th century was to protect the strategic trade route to India while incurring as little expense as possible within the colony. This aim was complicated by border conflicts with the Boers, who soon developed a distaste for British authority. The four expeditions Gordon undertook between and are recorded in a series of several hundred drawings known collectively as the Gordon Atlas, as well as in his journals, which were only discovered in However, there was competition for land, and this tension led to skirmishes in the form of cattle raids from The Zulu people are part of the Nguni tribe and were originally a minor clan in what is today northern KwaZulu-Natal, founded ca. The s saw a time of immense upheaval relating to the military expansion of the Zulu Kingdom, which replaced the original African clan system with kingdoms. Sotho-speakers know this period as the difaqane "forced migration"; Zulu-speakers call it the mfecane "crushing". According to this theory, Portuguese slavers had been driven southwards because of increased naval activity during the Napoleonic wars; it was the rush of refugees away from the encroaching slavers that precipitated violent instability in the region. He then set out on a massive programme of expansion, killing or enslaving those who resisted in the territories he conquered. His impi warrior regiments were rigorously disciplined: It also accelerated the formation of several new nation-states, notably those of the Sotho present-day Lesotho and of the Swazi now Swaziland. In Shaka was killed by his half-brothers Dingaan and Umhlangana. The weaker and less-skilled Dingaan became king, relaxing military discipline while continuing the despotism. Dingaan also attempted to establish relations with the British traders on the Natal coast, but events had started

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to unfold that would see the demise of Zulu independence. Estimates for the death toll resulting from the Mfecane range from 1 million to 2 million. Boer Republics After , a number of Dutch -speaking inhabitants of the Cape Colony trekked inland, first in small groups. Eventually, in the s, large numbers of Boers migrated in what came to be known as the Great Trek. Religion was a very important aspect of the settlers culture and the bible and church services were in Dutch. Similarly, schools, justice and trade up to the arrival of the British, were all managed in the Dutch language. The language law caused friction, distrust and dissatisfaction. An account of the first trekboers Another reason for Dutch-speaking white farmers trekking away from the Cape was the abolition of slavery by the British government on Emancipation Day, 1 December The farmers complained they could not replace the labour of their slaves without losing an excessive amount of money. Owners who had purchased slaves on credit or put them up as surety against loans faced financial ruin. This is to be queried as the Boers were in favor of abolishment of slavery Bloemfontein and Sand River conventions , Art. This caused further dissatisfaction among the Dutch settlers. The settlers, incorrectly, believed that the Cape Colony administration had taken the money due to them as payment for freeing their slaves. Those settlers who were allocated money could only claim it in Britain in person or through an agent. The commission charged by agents was the same as the payment for one slave, thus those settlers only claiming for one slave would receive nothing. It was an independent and internationally recognised nation-state in southern Africa from to Independent sovereignty of the republic was formally recognised by Great Britain with the signing of the Sand River Convention on 17 January Britain, due to the military burden imposed on it by the Crimean War in Europe, then withdrew its troops from the territory in , when the territory along with other areas in the region was claimed by the Boers as an independent Boer republic, which they named the Orange Free State. In March , after land disputes, cattle rustling and a series of raids and counter-raids, the Orange Free State declared war on the Basotho kingdom, which it failed to defeat. A succession of wars were conducted between the Boers and the Basotho for the next 10 years. The colony, with an estimated population of less than , in [46] ceased to exist in , when it was absorbed into the Union of South Africa as the Orange Free State Province. Boer Voortrekkers in established the Republic of Natalia in the surrounding region, with its capital at Pietermaritzburg. The attack failed, with British forces then retreating back to Durban, which the Boers besieged. The reinforcements arrived in Durban 20 days later; the siege was broken and the Voortrekkers retreated. Many of the Natalia Boers who refused to acknowledge British rule trekked over the Drakensberg mountains to settle in the Orange Free State and Transvaal republics.

Chapter 5 : Land Defended: The Land Reform Policy in South Africa - SBF FrankTalk

Gold and Workers A People's History of South Africa Vol. 1 by Luli Callinicos. Johannesburg: Ravan Press, Drawings by Andy Mason, bibliography, index, references. pp. R

Chapter 6 : Occupational respiratory diseases in the South African mining industry

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Chapter 7 : Formats and Editions of Gold and workers [racedaydvl.com]

Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa. Before the arrival of the Transvaal Boers, descendants of Dutch settlers, the area that is now Johannesburg was occupied by the Sotho-Tswana peoples. In early , gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand ridge. By , Johannesburg boasted.

Chapter 8 : Luli Callinicos (Author of Oliver Tambo)

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Chapter 9 : Luli Callinicos Books - List of books by Luli Callinicos

People's history of South Africa, vol. 1: Other Titles: People's history of South Africa ; 1 Gold and workers - Responsibility: by Luli Callinicos: Reviews.