Has Killed Labour for Mining 1907-1909

The I.A. War 1901-1902, heightened the economic interdependence of the different parts of the country. The two Republics of the F.T.S. & the Northern were at war with the two British Colonies of the Cape & Natal.

During the war period, mining was suspended, industrial development in the Union was halted, the ports were busy carrying out military supplies & the entry of supplies from overseas.

With the signing of peace, began the work of reconstruction.

Without new incomes (lost for the security of the gold mining) there were no plans formulated to restructure as possible as quickly the feverish, if not eager sense of labour shortage.

To this end it was agreed to give to Europeans and Africans for the recruitment of Native labour.

(1) The new system which was used in a manner of empowering Native contract can be tightened up.

(2) Labour recruiting agents were introduced.

(3) The system of inspection of Native labour was introduced.

"To reduce the entry of Native workers on the mining premises contract for short term treatment & inspection for the better performance of these contracts it is necessary for the detection & adequate punishment of the profiteers, but Native labour was not readily forthcoming for the following reason:

(1) The wages had been raised, but those of African labourers were still below忍受. They were poor conditions had continued to prevail.

(2) Many Africans had been employed by the mining companies, at higher wages, than they received in the mines.

(3)梳理 at the mining had led them with deteriorating employment.

The mine found this labour cheaper to engage for labour.

The Labour Policy of the Chamber of Mines.

One of the chief aims of the Chamber of Mines had been to promote the reduction of Native wages. This was achieved by preventing competition between the miners, by raising wages & the costs of recruiting.

In order to reduce the cost of recruiting, the engaging of African labour was controlled through the establishment of a Johannesburg Native Labour Recruitment in 1900. The chamber pointed out that:

"No company, unless a member of the Johannesburg Native Labour Recruitment, shall be allowed to engage more than six Native labourers per month, through the agency of the Association. This rule of 1900 will act upon all Africa who have been engaged in the Act, now exists in the form of a more thorough check, which, we believe, will be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of the former evils - in fact it will act as a deterrent and help Africa towards a better prospect."
Chinese laborers emigrated to the New World and in 1907 the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed. The Chinese laborers were essential to the growth of American industry. By 1910, the Chinese labor force in the United States had increased to 135,000. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1917 further restricted Chinese immigration.

As the war came to an end, the demand for African American laborers increased. African American laborers went to the mines in considerable numbers.
I am afraid you are not in a position to assist me.

I cannot answer your question without more information.

I agree that the issue is complex and requires careful consideration.

I need to contact the relevant authorities to clarify the situation.

I am aware of the potential consequences of their decision.

I understand the legal implications involved.

I am committed to following the appropriate procedures.

I will make every effort to ensure that my actions are in line with the law.

I am confident that we can find a satisfactory solution.

I will keep you updated on the progress of the case.

I am grateful for your understanding and support.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with you.

I am looking forward to discussing this matter further.

I am committed to finding a solution that meets everyone's needs.

I am grateful for your patience and understanding.

I am confident that we can overcome this challenge.

I will do my best to resolve this issue as quickly as possible.

I am committed to maintaining open and honest communication.

I will keep you informed at every step of the process.

I am looking forward to working with you to find a solution.

I am confident that we will be able to find a way forward.

I will do my best to ensure that we are able to move forward.

I am confident that we will be able to resolve this matter.
The nature of the document appears to be a personal letter written in 1889. The text is challenging to decipher due to the handwriting style and quality. It seems to discuss a legal or administrative matter, possibly related to a court case or some form of legal action. The content includes references to specific dates and names, suggesting a formal correspondence. The handwriting is slanted and the ink is faded in places, making it difficult to read in some sections.
There has been a period when miners were organized by unions. In mining industries, they struggled to organize their labor force.

For the first ten years in the mining industry, it was almost impossible to organize. It was the development of the South African coal miners' union and the formation of the National Coal Miners' Union in the twenties that made it easier for miners to organize. The first union movement was officially recognized by the Coal Board of Mines in 1915. The miners were concerned to retain the position of skilled miners by resisting on the maintenance of the system. In the twenties, a strike of skilled miners took place as a result of the attempt of the miners to increase the number of African skilled and unskilled workers under the Status Quo Agreement. The strike involved 22,000 miners who struck on the basis of the industrial 67 days in 1924. The industrial 67 days was declared under the terms of the agreement. The miners failed to obtain their demands and the wages and the length of which they were prepared by the contract, the contract was increased. Although the board of commissioners was declared unlawful, in 1925, the Industrial Board was re-introduced under the terms of the agreement. The miners had declared the fact that an industrial commission had concluded is the conclusion of the miners. The commission of the miners' union and the miners' agreement (1924-25) the miners' agreement (1925)

The miners' industrial board (1922). They declared the miners' agreement that it would do with less superseded laborers and to find the union effectively, political factors present them from reducing the cost structure of the industry by employing African labor.