

A3424 / B1.17. 2-4

NEWSPAPERS

Press Mining House Control

Jan 1902.

BRA HE 132.

5 Jan. 1902

SEvans. to Wernher Beit & Co

Pakenham had been on the header and resigned + following him 2 leading journalists O'Flaherty + Chamberlain.

Started a weekly newspaper.

Pakenham stated that H. Eckstein & Co had urged the board of the header to remove him from the editorial chair because of his opposition to Tramway Co. in which H. Eckstein & Co had an interest.

Nothing further from the truth. We avoid taking sides 'on purely municipal questions'.

Argus Printing & Publishing Co

formed in 1859. H&P. JHB

Cape Argus & Johannesburg Star. [Picture p 145].

MAWBY p. 356

The Leader was founded by

Wickstein's shortly before the war. About the end of the war, Wickstein's
sold the paper to the Case-Singer company, becoming shareholders in the
latter company (in which Rhodes had a substantial interest), "but not to
the extent that would give us any sort of control ...," according to Wickstein.

LEADER (TUL) CLOSES.

[SATG June 1915, p 5]

[Picton p 98 says it closed in 1914 in terms of a friendly understanding with the Round Daily Mail.]

Appeared 23 Sept. 1902 [S.A. News 26 Sept. 1902]

MAWBY p. 356

The ^{Kanawha} Mail was founded in September 1902 by H. Freeman Cohen, a man with numerous mining and speculative interests. (117) The paper had run into financial difficulties by 1904, however, and in 1905 it was acquired by Abe Bailey in a rescue operation, after certain men close to the P.R.C... had tried in vain to get control of it. (118) Bailey looked on it as a business venture in its own right, and seems to have been disappointed by its returns. As a result he very soon leased the paper to an independent syndicate which included Ward Jackson and of which he was not a member. (119)

MAWBY p. 357

The relations between the editors of the three main papers and the mining men interested in them suggest that the former had considerable editorial independence of the latter. Little is known about these relations in the case of the Mail and its three editors, Edgar Wallace, George Adamson and Ward Jackson. One known exchange late in 1906 is significant, however. Bailey thought Rockefeller's were trying to influence the editorial policy of the Mail by financial pressure on it. He was indignant at this, and was provoked into briefly stating his philosophy regarding the paper: "The R.D.M. [Mail] has been run on independent lines for the purpose of assisting the [Progressive] party," he declared. (120) He evidently did not intend amending that independence to satisfy any mining or other interest.

RAND DAILY MAIL.

appeared 22 Sept. 1902. — defunct Standard & Diggers News' Plant
Editor Edgar Wallace. Harry Freeman Cohen bought it [Picture p. 98]

recognises wage increases of Card SATU + negotiations with Emp^{ers}

only SATU. mens. need apply at R.D.M.

Wage advance [5-6 p per week. [SATJ Nov. 1902, p. 12]

1904: news editor Mr. W. Fraser Maughan. } SATJ Feb 1904, p. 6.
Editor in chief Mr. Geo. Adamson }

"THE STATE."

Much interest throughout South Africa has been centred in this new magazine, having for its object the furtherance of the Closer Union movement. It emanates from the office of the *Cape Times*, and in every respect, from a printer's point of view, it is a highly creditable production. The articles contained in the publication are not only instructive but very interestingly written, although it would be difficult, no doubt, to find everyone agreeing with the enunciations contained therein.

Writing to the *Sunday Times*, Johannesburg, on December 20, a correspondent signing himself "Compositor" says:—"Last night I received by the Cape mail a copy of *The State*—that much-boomed magazine subsidised by Mr. Abe Bailey, edited by Messrs. P. H. Kerr, Lionel Curtis, Howard Pim, and Patrick Duncan, and supervised by that dashing, daring, dauntless Dutchman, Mr. Malan, late of *Ons Land*. Let me confess right away that the magazine is a good one. It is what it claims to be: an organ of the Closer Union Societies. The articles are good, the pictures are exquisite, and the make-up is something beyond what even the most fastidious in this country could desire. If there is a big "but," it lies in the fact that *The State* is a triumphant enemy of the very cause it was established

to champion. In a word, it is paid for by Rand money, edited and compiled by Rand brains, and—printed in Capetown! If there is one argument which stands out against Closer Union in the abstract, it is the red flag of danger hoisted by the Trades Unions and endorsed by Mr. A. D. Wolmarans and many other "tillers of the soil" to the effect that if South Africa is amalgamated then arewell to every industry on the Rand, bar the actual work of getting the gold contents from their native ores! Printing, iron

binding, candle making, soap boiling, jam concocting, dynamite making, can all be done cheaper and just as well at the coast, where folk are poorer, and all primary cost is cheaper. If *The State* is an earnest of what is to be under Closer Union, then let us, in the name of all that is just, follow Mr. Wolmarans rather than General Botha.

Our Johannesburg correspondent writes:—

The State, a new periodical dealing with Closer Union politics, although promoted by Transvaal money and written in Johannesburg, is printed at Capetown, and a recent writer in the *Sunday Times* states that this fact alone is the strongest argument required to prove that unification spells ruin to the workers in the Transvaal. I endorse this opinion, and trust all workers will bear this in mind when the Government appeal to the country on the question of closer union. The Transvaal is not ready for unification or federation. Our industries—outside mining—are not sufficiently established to enter into open competition with the coastal colonies. I admit that the cost of administration is high, and that unification or federation would have a tendency to reduce this cost, but is not the price we are asked to pay for this reform a little too high for the benefits we are likely to receive? In my humble opinion, the better method by which the cost of administration should be reduced is by an increase of the productive population of the country, and, taking our own industry as an example, I feel positive that if the Transvaal Government adopted a policy of encouragement and protection of local industries, the productive population of the Transvaal would be almost doubled during the next three years. Of course, this would mean a largely increased workers' vote at election time, and, apparently, the Government and mining houses do not want to see this. They desire a reduction in taxation, and evidently mean the workers to pay the piper.

[ATJ JAN 1909, P 10]

NEWSPAPERS:

STRIKE HERALD. - *Callie, C.T. Herald. 1911.*

edited by Jack Glasson (W and W. p. 31.) *Capo Town painters' strike 1911. (killed
in 1st world war.)*

SUNDAY TIMES

announcement it going to start [SAT] Feb 1906 p.6]

appeared 4 Feb 1906 - [ibid March 1906 p.6]

R. D. read launched it, S.A.'s 1st Sunday Newspaper [Picton p.100]

Magazines
Newspapers - Didn't Interfere - hang. - only return on investment -
Review of literature
Contradict

hang, p. 181

Not for the last time, the allegedly magnate-dominated Press had failed to swing an election for the English-speaking interest. The Star, The Transvaal Leader and the Rand Daily Mail, the principal dailies, gave solid support to the Progressives. Much political capital was, and would be, made out of the fact that Barnato's and Eckstein's had interests in the Argus Group which owned The Star, and that Eckstein's had interests in The Leader through its shareholdings in The Cape Times. The Rand Daily Mail was founded in September 1902 by H. Freeman Cohen who had extensive mining interests. It ran into financial difficulties and was acquired by Abe Bailey in a rescue operation in 1905. He soon leased the paper to an independent syndicate of which he was not a member.

In fact, mining houses acquired interests in newspapers, but did not interfere in the running of them. The Boards, on which they were represented, chose editors with the greatest care, and thereafter gave them a free hand so long as their newspapers yielded a reasonable return on investment, and this approach is current today.

"Newspapers — Mining Interests & how they deal with them — Phillips. 1912.
G.H.A., W.L.F.
e.g. of Sunday Post.
(~~BR~~ Phillips letter book, ^{no 11.} L. Phillips to F.D.P. (Chaplin, 18 July 1912).

to Parl much weaker numerically than we ought to be, and on the other expect us to do the impossible thing under those conditions. If we were to have real fisticuffs with the Government in the House, we should be acclaimed by the extremists and damned by the more responsible thinking people, so that it seems we are always in a cleft stick.

I enclose copy of a letter that I have written to McLeod, which ought to make him feel ashamed of having written the article, and you will see in the letter that I have asked him to call on you. Of course I would not dream of keeping the Sunday Post going unless it is going to help us, and anyhow it must before long be made into a paying proposition, or I shall be sick of it. If McLeod does not come and see you I wish you would ask him to call. You might then say your reason for doing so was that I had written to you asking whether you had done anything in regard to an article, the effect of which, if anything, could only be very damaging to our party.

I think you have a very good case for the platform without getting too much at daggers drawn with the Boers. You can point out a number of things that we prevented and also point to the improvements that we made in Bills that are very much needed by the country. You can face the charge that we do not oppose actively enough, by stating quite clearly that at least half the followers of the party would object to an extreme attitude of that kind. I have no doubt that McLeod would like to do the right thing, so that if you get in touch with him, you might ask him to come and see you from time to time. I do not think it would be good business for a paper like the Sunday Post to be too violently Unionist, because it might interfere with its circu-

lation. The thing is to go slowly and get itself established. Once it has a firm ~~xxxxxxx~~ position it can become a little bit warmer in tone, There is, of course, a vast difference between being violently partisan and going to the other extreme - being to all intents and purposes opposed to us. Anyhow, if McLeod thinks that by proceedings of this sort. he is going to show his independence, I can do nothing until I come back. but we shall soon alter matters then. I think, however, it is only stupidity and not meant in the wrong way, Before we go down next Session, we must try and organise something in the shape of better daily communication with the Press.

Control & Publicity

Newspapers 1902 - see ^{also} Pateman.

→ 1902.

going to start a weekly newspaper -
1st ed. appearing in a foreign

Helped by O'Flaherty & Chamberlain who were with him on the header & resigned
with him vs. attitude adopted by the Board of the header

It will compete with the Star

It will materially diminish the profits of the Argus Co.

Pateman stated that H. Eckstein & Co urged Board to remove him
from the editorial chair because of his opposition to the Tramway Co.
in which we were interested.

Nothing further from Truth

We avoid taking sides " on purely municipal questions."

Wanted.

(H.E. file 1312 S. Evans to W. Best & Co, 5 Jan. 1902)

Rand Daily Mail 1905

syndicate by Bailey real owner. pro Cape - anti Modus - Vivende July
[H.E. Evans letterbook, vol 134, S. Evans to H. Eckstein 17^{July} 1905]

Evening Chronicle - editor Tanton.

New - Sept. 1913.

F.D.P. Chaplin to JXH, 4 Sept. 1913.

always was a crank - circulation some 1000 per. day.

Its whole raison d'être is abuse of authority & capitalism. Nevertheless I am told on good authority that W. Imroth who is Jett's rep. here & who sits with us at the C.O.P. has given it v. appreciable financial support. For such people do we have to fight!

Publicity -- Press -- need for control of -- purchase Tot. heider. 1899.

Fraser & Green, p. 136 n. 15.

Labour & Phthisis - Federation 1913. - investigation - Publicity. Overseas 1913

Phthisis 1913 - + Adverse publicity to C. of Mines Overseas

State of affairs - re Phthisis called to hand by Fed:
investigation of Outbriars & Co - attract sympathy

[Chapter to g x 07 28 Aug. 1913. M C ~~199~~ (223)]

Newspapers: Star ; T.V. headw.

1906

L.V. Praagh

The Transvaal and its Mines 1906

P. 212

The oldest daily paper in Johannesburg is the *Star*, an afternoon journal published in three editions. It was started in 1880 by the late Mr. Thos. Sheffield, formerly of Grahamstown, Cape Colony. The *Star* has had an uninterrupted career of popularity and success. It is probably the most widely read of any Rand journal, and as an advertisement medium its connection is a large one. The editions vary in form from 12 to 24 pages. The first issue appears at 12.45 midday; the second, or "Reef" edition, at 3.30 p.m.; and the third and last edition is published at 4.45 p.m. The paper is owned by the *Argus* Company, the editorial offices of the journal being in the same building as the works, which are equipped with modern appliances and plant. A weekly edition is also printed. The political history of this daily paper is full of interest. A staunch upholder of British rights and traditions, it laboured manfully in the uitlander cause prior to hostilities, the editor

being a gentleman who had been on the staff of the *London Times*. It was widely believed that the policy embodied in the *Star's* leading articles was inspired by the late Mr. Rhodes and the lady then known as Miss Flora Shaw, special colonial correspondent to the *London Times*. This "fighting" editor, after his enforced departure from the Rand in 1899, held for some time an important position on the staff of the Military Governor of Johannesburg at the time of the British occupation, after which he resumed his editorial duties. The position was filled in 1905 by Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, who had for several years held the appointment of private secretary to Lord Milner in the Transvaal. The circulation of the *Star* is very extensive. A point of interest in its history was its suppression by the Government of the South African Republic for articles written at and in defiance of the administration. During the seven days the interdict lasted the journal was issued daily as usual

under the name of the *Comet*. The penalty was then withdrawn, and the paper resumed its normal course.

The *Transvaal Leader* succeeded the *Johannesburg Times* in 1898, under the management of Mr. C. F. King.

The policy of the defunct *Johannesburg Times* was that of South Africanism, as opposed to Krugerism; but the new journal, under its editor,

Mr. R. J. Pakeman—formerly a well-known journalistic personality in Barberton—pursued a policy of such slashing attack on and criticism of the Kruger administration, that it shortly became the most popular uitlander organ on the Rand. In the short period between its first appearance and the declaration of war, this journal worked up a tremendous amount of public excitement. Its premises were raided more than once by agents of the Boer police, and finally the editor was charged with high treason and placed under arrest. Being released on bail, he ill-advisedly estreated his bail and fled the country, with the connivance of the Government officials, who only desired his departure. With the conclusion of peace the *Leader* reappeared in Johannesburg, and the first issue on June 2nd, 1902, contained news of the signing of the Vereeniging contract, dealing with the terms of the Boer surrender. For a brief

period Mr. Pakeman resumed the editorship; but Lord Milner dealt far more ruthlessly than did even Mr. Kruger with the "Lighter Vein"

column, a feature of the journal that aimed at political satire, and that disappeared from its pages within a few days of the *Leader's* re-appearance. Mr. Dawson succeeded Mr. Pakeman as editor in 1903. The paper has become the property of the *Cape Times, Ltd.*, to whom the original owners disposed of it. It is produced in its own buildings, where the printing, lithographic, and other illustrative work is conducted. The weekly edition of the *Leader*, well illustrated, is a very popular publication. The policy of the *Leader* since the war is mainly that of the Government, Imperialistic and progressive. The paper enjoys a large circulation. Its short-

ing columns are of special interest and completeness. The tone of this journal is sober, and as sound in regard to social matters as it is staunch in those political. Its attitude, therefore, is in striking contrast to that adopted prior to the war.

L.V. PRAAGI

THE TRANSVAAL AND ITS MINES

pg 213

The *Transvaal Critic*, a weekly Johannesburg journal originally founded by Mr. Henry Iless, was for some years a thorn in the side of the officials of the South African Republic, whose lapses from dignity and public honour were unflinchingly searched out, faithfully recorded, and scathingly commented upon. On its re-appearance after the war it pursued the same policy of faithful dealing with the new administration, and, despite its failure to defend in one particular action for libel, has always received the support

of the public, who are perpetually in the expectation of some startling exposé. The tone of the *Critic* is caustic, its criticisms are most unsparing, and many public scandals both under the old and new régimes have been put under the searchlight by its agency, and remedied. Needless to remark, it is not what might truly be termed a popular organ in administrative circles, but the Transvaal public owes it a debt of gratitude for its courageous action in matters

of public importance. This paper is issued weekly, and follows the custom of the Capetown *Owl* of presenting with each issue a complimentary "cake" to the perpetrator of the most daring, absurd, or public-spirited action during the week before publication. It is controlled by a syndicate of Johannesburg business men, and has a large circulation.

Of new papers since the war, the *Rand Daily Mail* is one of the most successful Johannesburg journals. It

ferment in other parts of the world Mr. R. J. Pakeman became editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* in his place, having given up his appointment on the *Transvaal Leader*. His position was relinquished towards the close of 1902. Under Mr. Pakeman's control the paper greatly increased in popularity. The journal has continued to flourish and to attract a large class of readers. Its policy is a broad democracy with an Imperial bias, and its columns provide entertaining matter for every section of the community.

The *Sunday Times* (the first venture in the shape of a seventh-day paper in South Africa) first saw the light in February, 1906. It is a bright and interesting weekly, and contains matter for social, literary, and political entertainment, in addition to latest cable and telegraphic news. The *Times* is printed by the South African Mails, Ltd., for the *Sunday Times* Syndicate, Ltd., and published by the Central News Agency, Ltd., Johannesburg.

The *Rand Ratepayers' Review*, which died a natural death, and the *Transvaal Review*, which succeeded it, were pro-Boer and negrophile—an amazing combination.

The *Daily Express*, a new venture produced at the end of 1905, under the able editorship of Mr. R. J. Pakeman, pursued a policy directed against the mining magnates, particularly on the Chinese question. It had a short-lived existence, suspending with its 84th number, Mr. Pakeman died in July, 1906. Of ladies' papers, the *Rand* has produced one or two, neither of them very striking or very widely circulated. Finance is represented by the *South African Mines*, which is edited by Mr. Clem Webb, a well-known pre-war figure among the reformers. There is also the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, and one or two church and religious publications which appear monthly.

De Transvaaler, a weekly paper published at Fordsburg, Johannesburg, was started in 1903, the proprietary being Messrs. Hultzer & Das. The policy of this journal, which is extensively supported—mainly by Dutch subscribers—throughout the Transvaal and also in Rhodesia, British Bechuanaland, and Cape Colony, is on broad South African lines. The editor is Mr. Paul G. H. Das, and the editorial offices are in Fordsburg suburb. The journal is printed in the Dutch language.

Control of Press.

Marshall.

Staff - 1915

Newspapers Sunday Post 1912

financed by W. Phillips not yet viable
editor McLeod wrote damaging article draft to be
asked. shd. promote our interests

Ch Phillips Chardon to FDC - Mumford Chapter 18 July
1912 (HA, Phillips letterbook)

Control of Press — Mineowners —

Jeeves, Migratory laborers, p. 4.

Information on S.A. Diggers & New - Organ of S.A.R. Govt - info for Chamberlain. 1901

Chamberlain papers JC 13/1/1128 - 13 Dec. 1901. Memorandum 'Evidence respecting Capitalistic Appointments for the Reflectin' of Markham (MP for Mansfield)

late govt. pushed interests of labouring Capital - 'not crowned with success.'

Correct hang here too.

Rand Daily Mail - Syndicate - But Bailey real owner -

1905

BAA, HE 134. S. Evans to ^{L. Phillips} ~~F. B. ...~~. 10 July, 1905
pro Cape ∴ anti *modus vivendi*. Editor, Adams, V. upset.

Rand Daily Mail — attitude to bring inhabs. of Rand to approve —

Hulme's
~~H. Eckstein's conclusions~~

[Money penny resigned 3 Dec. 1902]

(S Evans to ~~H~~^F Eckstein, 8 June 1903, B.R.A, H.E, ¹³² ~~8 June~~)

Clearly our attitude now is to do everything possible to bring the inhabitants of the Rand to approve ~~Herron's~~ Eckstein's conclusions.
His Excellency's

You will see from a leading article in today's Daily Mail that that paper has, as Mr. Hanaw predicted, reversed camp around & is now favouring imputation of Asiatics

Control of Press -

Heavy advertising -

Gray, p. 463.

easy to follow the obsequious & state be independent among publications of the country.

Crown Hives singled out.

scurrilous

Evans

COM & 'Worker' — Sends Reports to Inspectors of Hives & prominent people —

1913.

Evans to JXH, 20 May 1913.

Sensitivity to Press eg Worker.

influenced by what papers writes.

(In other countries ~~not~~ notice will be taken of ~~such~~ scurrilous ~~appearances~~
in newspapers of the Worker type.

Inspectors — other pretexts — ^{admitted that} not what Worker has to say.

Daily Express - Pateman editor - Anti Mining House - July 1905.

BR.A, HE 154

→ SEvans to F. Eckstein 17 July 1905.

SEvans to Sir Julius Wernher. 11 Sept. 1905 Pateman dying.

* pro Boer pro Bond

anti - capitalist - anti mining capital.

Evans to F. Eckstein, 17 July 1905.

Write and Speak to Order or—Go.

As further illustrating the ruthless manner in which the mine-owners crush anyone who exhibits anything like independence, may be mentioned the fact that during the last few

months, in addition to Mr. Creswell, who was compelled to resign his position on the Village Main Reef Mine immediately after his exposure of the real inwardness of the pro-Chinese policy of the mine-owners as related above, not less than four Transvaal newspaper editors have also resigned their respective positions in consequence of their unwillingness to endorse the policy of their previous employers—the mine-owners—namely Messrs. J. R. Pakeman, Storey, and Monypenny, editors respectively of the *Transvaal Leader*, the *Rand Daily Mail*, and the *Star*, published at Johannesburg, and Mr. J. Scoble, editor of the *Pretoria Transvaal Advertiser*. A notable addition to the foregoing is Mr. Wybergh, late Commissioner of Mines in the Transvaal Administration, who resigned his office because, as he expressed it, the mine-owners were exercising far too great influence over the Government of the State.

Rose - Uncle Tom's Cabin (b) pp 12-13

Newspapers - Mine owners Domination of -

Resignations
Creswell, Wybergh
Monypenny, Pakeman
Storey.

Walker - Violent + Intemperate Newspaper - JXH. Pal

1913.

Hof A. Debates - 13 May 1913, col. 2377

Newspapers

Publicity - Importance of Newspapers - ^{not needlessly} & control by newspapers - Past & present - 1915

...There is, of course no disguising from ourselves the fact that we have handed over to Bailey our two organs for which it is quite true, we get something; still the position /i.e. control/-to that extent- has gone. /Transvaal leader absorbed by Bailey's Rand daily Mail and Sunday Post ceased publication, n.1. p.359/. Syfret, of course, will always consider which side his bread is buttered and as we are very much stronger than Bailey the chances are, under a little pressure, you could always get him to agree with you. but my impression is that he is pretty thick with Bailey and so, of it ever does come to arbitration as to policy, you will have to bear this in mind. The fact is that we have always treated our press interest much too lightly considering their importance not only from the financial but from the prestige standpoint.

... whole lot about who should represent them as press representative and who should be made a director. I am less anxious at the moment to get our full representation on the Cape Times Board than to get the actual majority of the shares because, once we are in that position, we should have less contention to overcome from Syfret than

or other interested parties than we have as long as they know that the actual majority is not in our hands. As you know, I do not wish to use any power needlessly, but only when a serious case arises...

(Fraser & Jeeves, p 284. Phillips to ^{R. to E.A. Walters} Schreacher, 11/4 June 1915)

NICKNAMES
(SILICOSIS)

Nicknames.

Phthisis & Terminology. — 'Rock-Drill Fever'

'Rock-

he now calls it Slicosis (Centwright (d), p.
174

I have no source other than
Centwright.

Phthisis — Terminology.

"gold dust complaint on the lungs", (Oliver, p. 1678)

Names - The 'White Death'

From 1911 in SA.

eg RDM, 5th May 1911 (East Road)

Worker's Responsibility.

White Death — Tol. header 11 Aug. 1940 — captions
for editorial

Native Regulations Act of 1911 - makes Provision for blacks suffering Phthisis
(S.A.M.R., 11 Nov. 1916, p. 331).

Names: Miners' Phthisis, 'Miners disease', 'miners' decline', 'fibroid phthisis'

Haldane Commission, p. 19.

NUMBERS
(DRILLS)

~~Phthuses Goat & Commissions~~

~~Charters of Mines & Commissions See under~~

~~Commissions~~

Other U/g men.

TG 2, 1908, p. 259. 'exhibit No 1' evidence S.J. Jennings.

Shovelling & tramming	6.34%	
Skip tenders & banksmen	3.35	Roughly 1/2
Timbering	5.04	
all other u/g.	9.94.	
	<hr/>	
	24.68	

Hammers developing & stoping	8.84	40	
Drills " " "	15.68	25	Roughly 1/2.
	<hr/>		
	24.52		

Miners' Perceptions of how Intellectual Capacity

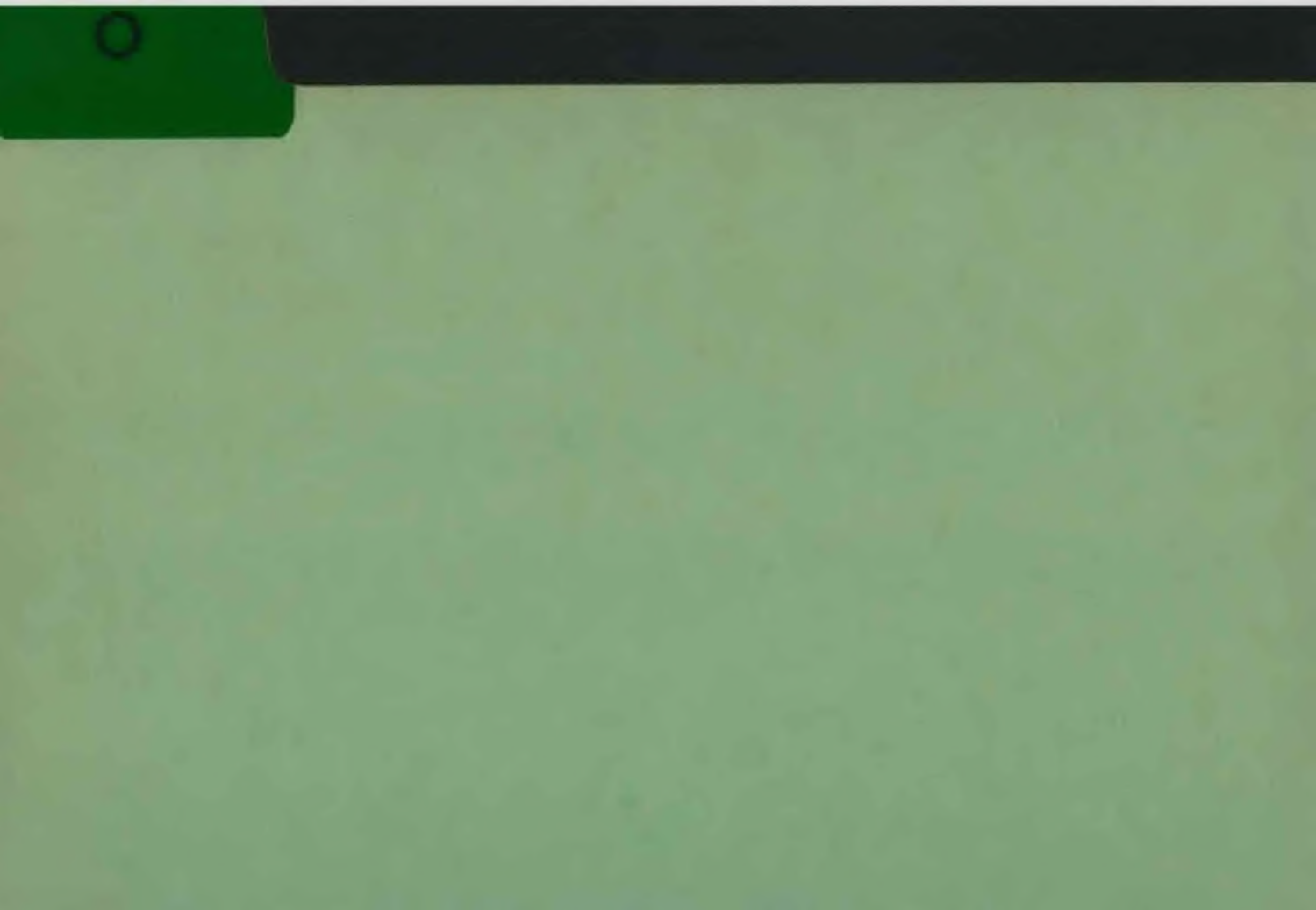
mbu. 1897

10 12 20-24

Miners	Propes	20-26 26
4 others		10
Operatives		10

NUMBERS
MINERS |
'EES

NUMBERS



P

PANAMA

3546

No wonder that the miners died like flies from pneumonia. Our natives were made of far better material than those who worked on the Panama Canal, for the former were probably as healthy and vigorous as any natives to be found anywhere. He was in hopes that the Government would take up the matter with some spirit, but instead of that he had a very discouraging reply from the Minister of Mines, who did not seem to grasp the importance of the question. The Minister stated that the Department would look into the matter. When

(110)

3547

he (Mr. Merriman) heard of a Department looking into anything, his spirits sank, because he knew that nothing would be done. We should try to obtain one of the most competent men that Col. Gorges could lend us.

House of Assembly
Panama
Nueva
of
Holt
Panama
16 June 1913
J.M.
3546-7 Mr Merriman
June 1913

3545

He was understood to say that as far as they could make out from the imperfect statistics the death-rate on the Rand was about 28 per thousand. The death rate at Panama was 28 per thousand

3546

The hon. member proceeded to refer to figures with regard to Panama, which were given by Mr. Evans. During the French occupation, when Panama became a byword in the world, the death-rate was 50 per thousand, while their death rate in certain classes and in certain years had been higher than that. The death rate of 50 per thousand was sufficient to make Panama a byword in the world. When the Americans took control in 1907 it was 29 per thousand, which was considered a shocking death rate. It was less than the rate on many of the mines at present. So far as the State was concerned, he would point out that we had more control over the mines on the Witwatersrand than the Americans had at Panama. A mining man who wrote to him the other day said that the mines were really over-regulated. Almost every week, he wrote, some fresh regulation came out and the managers were so hampered and pestered by these regulations that they could not follow them up. If they tackled this matter in the way the Americans had tackled Panama—with the same force, the same vigour, and in the same way—they would achieve the same results. The Americans had reduced the mortality from 28 per 1,000 to 6.93 per 1,000. In 1912 there were 12,500 Europeans employed in the canal zone, and their mortality from disease was only 4.6 per 1,000, while the mortality among the 4,500 women and children was only 3.85 per 1,000. If we could only get anywhere near these figures, what an achievement that would be.

House of Assembly

16 June

1913 J3545-b

Merriman

Panama - Pullen - M. 1000 - JXH - Part
June 1913

3544

✓ Sir L. PHILLIPS (Yeoville) said could not let the debate close without saying a word or two upon the subject. Personally, he welcomed all the measures adopted to reduce the death-rate on the mines. Both from a humanitarian and an economic point of view, he thought it was desirable that conditions should be improved. He was glad that the Government had decided to stop the recruiting of tropical natives. It was the general belief that the death-rate was being reduced, but it was still so high that they were not justified in the employment of such labour. They must recognise, however, that a good deal had been done, and a good deal was being done. They were at present awaiting the report of Sir Almroth Wright. In his (Sir L. Phillips') opinion, it was yet too early to make a final judgment upon the Act, which had really only been in operation for one year. As far as he knew, everything possible was being done to do away with dust. As a result of the methods now used, he had no doubt they would find considerable improvement; but it would take some time before the full effects of improvement were known. With regard to a statement made by the Minister of Native Affairs regarding the medical care of natives in compounds, most of these doctors were devoting their whole time to the work. This was one of the matters which he desired to pay attention to when he returned to the Rand. There was no ground, however, for saying that there was insufficient medical attention given to the natives in the compounds. The doctors employed by him devoted their whole time to their work. With regard to tuberculosis, it would, of course, be a good thing if they could prevent the natives expectorating, because a good deal of infection arose from that cause.

Continuing, he said he thought it would be a good thing if they could have a few experts who would continually look into these matters on the Rand. If they were going to have a Commission he hoped that the Minister would take care to pick out experts who were neither biased in favour of the mines or one particular theory or another—men who would look at the matter from the standpoint of being able to do the greatest amount of good. He drew attention to the case of the Panama Canal, where wonders had been accomplished.

A LABOUR MEMBER: State organization.

Sir L. PHILLIPS (continuing) said he did not think that mattered very much. Questions of sanitation and such like, could be as well tackled by private owners as by the State. In Panama one of the greatest scourges was the fly, and they were waging war against flies. It would, perhaps, do a lot of good if they got one of the Panama experts over here; he might

Panama — Phillips — Fly Elimination
House of Assembly
C1 3544 - 3545

16 June 1913

June 1913

3545

able to teach them something. Then they took great care that the food that came to Panama came from a clean centre. If they did such a thing on a wholesale scale on the Rand they would perhaps hear screams from hon. members on his left against injuriously affecting the interests of people who supplied the natives with food at eating houses. There were places, however, where there were far too many flies, and he thought a great deal might be accomplished by means of homely fly paper and screens. In conclusion, Sir Lionel gave the House the assurance that everyone on the Rand was as anxious as anyone in that House to see the health conditions on the mines improved, and said there was no reason why surprise visits could not be paid at the present time seeing that many of the mines were connected with each other.

Panama -

Am. Success - Paul

May 1913.

H. R. Debates, JXM. Col. 2379, 13 May 1913.

Don't let us give the thing up. Just
see the work done on the Panama Canal.
If.

The Americans had handled the Rand they would have had it cleansed somehow or other. The Americans made Panama as healthy as any place in the West Indies, and they did this through the efforts of a medical man who was given full power. When the American Government takes anything in hand, whether it is Cuba or Panama, it acts, and does not think whether this or that interest is going to be affected. We should attack the Rand in the same way, and surely the facts and figures, although we don't know all of them, are such that we should cleanse that place, and try to do what we can to make the thing right.

Sir T. W. SMARTT (Fort Beaufort) said everyone was sympathetic towards the proposal, for they all deplored that an industry on which the financial prosperity of the country largely rested should be associated with a heavy loss of life. The conditions to be dealt with were far more difficult than those which had to be coped with on the Panama Canal, for at the latter place the men worked on the surface, and it was found that yellow fever was due to mosquitoes, and all that had to be done was to destroy the breeding places of the mosquitoes.

House of Assembly

Panama & Mosquitoes

House Affs.

J 06.

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Reference:-

CO. 294/139

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550

TRANSVAAL
W. INDIES

DOMESTIC.

C. O.
15926

15926

REC'D
10 MAY 09

Office or Individual

Death rate among Natives on Rand mines
- adoption of measures taken in regard to
labourers on Panama Canal.

No of Commons

1909

11 May

Last Previous Paper

C 15350.

2013790.

Sir Charles Dilke,—To ask the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether, in connection with the inquiry into the high death rate among South African Natives employed in the Rand mines, his attention has been called to the American statistics of labour employed on the Panama Canal in 1908; whether he is aware that the death rate among the labourers of the Canal Commission, reaching nearly 29 per 1,000 on a force of nearly 40,000 men in 1907, has been reduced to a death rate of 13 per 1,000 on a force of nearly 44,000 men in 1908; and whether he will recommend the adoption in the Rand mines of measures similar to those which have produced this reduction in Panama. [Thursday 13th May.]

In fact see 7. Howard ^{For oral reply.}

See 15458 W Indies

Partly

? Paps - Yes Sir - it appears that the remarkable reduction reported has been effected. [In comparing the figures however with the T.V. it should be borne in mind that a great part of the improvement effected has been in connexion with malaria, which accounts for a very small population & deaths in the T.V.] The T.V. Govt has recently been making enquiries into the rate of

? with Howard

6/2
recd 1/9/09
Report
C 15350
C 2401

1732-A. & E. W.-20962/27-25000-11-08.

Next subsequent Paper

24725

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Reference:-

CO. 294/139

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Mortality in various countries and
 as copy of the ^{Sanitation} report ^{of the International Council} to ~~be sent~~
 with ~~it~~ to be sent to the Gov

and send copy of 15458 to
 Gov. T.V. referring to 15790 without
 remark.

W.S.
 12/15

I am not quite sure
 whether it is with still
 making the point about malaria,
 rather greater mortality is from
 pneumonia apparently, which was
 reduced to less than 1/2. The deaths
 from pneumonia in the Canal
 appeared to be nearly a half of the
 whole number, and if diminished
 at the same rate the Canal
 deaths from pneumonia would have
 gone down from 2105 to 454.

W.S.
 12/15

Yes, & the Canal labourers
 work underground. Those
 in Panama on the surface
 It is I think it much
 easier to apply disinfecting
 & remedial measures above
 ground than below.

W.S. 12.5

Reference:-

CO. 294/139

99399.

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I am rather surprised that Sir C. Dilke, who has a logical mind, has put down this question. The two cases stand in no relation to each other, and it would be as reasonable to compare the death-rate in Poplar with that on the last Antarctic Expedition. I should advise Col. Seely to mention the two points of malarial, and underground working, and to explain what information is being sent. Everybody knows that the tropical-born colonists on the Rand get pneumonia because after working in heat and damp in the levels, they come up to a particularly cold and dusty atmosphere. Sometimes, too, there is dust in the workings.

C 13.V.09

Mr. Vernon

Draft letter to Sir C. Dilke (for my signature) embodying the substance of Lt. Crewe's minute.

J.S.

13.5.

Copy of Colonel Seely's letter attached.

12.V. 19/5

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14th May, 1909.

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My dear Dilke,

You mentioned to me that you had withdrawn the question which you put down with regard to the relative death rates on the Island of the Panama Canal, because of an alteration made in your wording by the Clerks at the Table, but I think you may like to see the answer which the Department had proposed to give. I therefore enclose a copy of it.

You will notice that we are sending the Isthmian Report to the Transvaal, and no doubt they will try to derive some help from it. The circumstances, however, are, of course, somewhat different in the two cases. The high death rate which used to exist in Panama was mainly due to malaria and other

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CO. 294/139

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tronical diseases which can be combated by comparatively
 simple sanitary measures. On the hand the great dif-⁵⁶²
 ficulty is the prevalence of pneumonia among the
 natives who work underground under hot and damp condi-
 tions, and then come up above ground into a particularly
 cold and dusty atmosphere. Still, I of course agree
 with you that we are bound to do anything we can,
 and that we may derive useful assistance from ex-
 perience elsewhere.

Yours very sincerely,

Evans knew all about Mortality when he went to Panama before Creswell asked
question in Parl.

(Evening Chronicle, 17 May 1913)

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health — Dealt with by Dept. of Interior.

PUBLICITY
SILICOSIS †
1910

MINERS' PHTHISIS.

WHO SHOULD PAY?

"PREVENTION RATHER THAN CURE."

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY

The inaugural meeting of the Union Club Debating Society—which has at last been formally constituted—was held last night in the commodious dining hall of the club. Mr. Tutton, who presided, explained that this move was the outcome of a meeting of the younger members held some three weeks since. They hoped, he added, to confine their eloquence to South African topics, and they might be able to improve the policy of whatever party was in power by reason of their neutral position. (Applause.)

The subject of last night's debate was the following motion by Mr. C. F. Stallard, M.P.C.:

"That the cost of insuring miners against phthisis should be borne by employers and employers only."

Anything which concerned the health of the miners, said Mr. Stallard, involved the prosperity of the industry, and indirectly the good of the whole community. Miners' phthisis was such a scourge that it demanded immediate treatment. It was admitted that the workman who met with an accident should be compensated by the employer, and the employer made his arrangements accordingly. There had been immense opposition to that principle when it was introduced, but the Workmen's Compensation Act had made them familiar with this drastic principle. The threats and warnings of the employers against the Workmen's Compensation Act were found to be evanescent and imaginary, and he put it to them that the threats and warnings of the men who were opposing compensation to the sufferers from miners' phthisis would be found equally evanescent and imaginary. (Applause.)

THE RESPONSIBLE CLASS

Their aim should be prevention rather than ~~compensation~~ prevention had failed. The fact was that the conditions underground should be vastly improved. They had two classes of persons to deal with—the employers and the employes. Outside these was the State, and the State had to look to these two classes in taking up the question of preventing miners' phthisis. With which class should the State deal in bringing about a system of prevention? Unquestionably with the employers, because it was in their power to bring about the necessary reforms. It should be made to the interest of the employers to prevent this disease, because they were the men with the control. They (the employers) had the power to prevent, and the obligation should be imposed on them because that was the very best way of securing the carrying out of the necessary preventative measures. The trade should bear the incidence of the disease entailed by that trade, and in spite of all preventative measures there would be some disease which should be compensated by the trade. The only way of securing fair conditions for the men was by making the employer responsible for those fair conditions, which included the security of health. It had been argued that if they made the employer liable for the whole of the compensation it would mean that the men must submit to medical examination. That was a difficulty they had to face; but how far would that tendency go? Did they suppose that if compensation were to be paid and a medical examination held, that a great number of miners would be thrown out of employment? The employers could not do it. It would mean that the mines could not go on. The great bulk of the miners must be retained, because good men could not be spared. Besides, as soon as a miner was found to have phthisis he could claim his compensation, and there might be a provision—similar to that under the British law—for spreading the compensation over the employes during a given period. Those who were at present suffering were, however, a special class, and to provide for this class he agreed that the State should make a special grant. This special claim would never occur again, because the whole of the responsibility for the future would be on the employers.

Coming to the case of the men who had symptoms of pulmonary disease, he argued that these men would not be dismissed wholesale on the mere suspicion that they had, or would have miners' phthisis. The time had come to deal with this question one way or the other. The amendment which was to be put forward to the effect that the burden should be borne by employers as well as employers would only increase the pertinence of the objections that had been raised to his proposal. It would then be to the interest of both the employers and the general body of the employes to exclude the man who showed symptoms of contracting the disease. Again, there was an argument that the State should participate in the taxation; he argued that it was utterly wrong for the outside community to be called upon to pay the debts of the wealthy mining industry. (Applause.)

1st Meeting of Debating Unions - Arguments as to who should pay for phthisis.
Round Daily Mail 18 Feb. 1911

Feb. 1911.

DR. AYMARD'S REPLY

Dr. Aymard said that he held no brief for the magnates or for the miners. He adopted an impartial attitude, and he had dealt out blame impartially at one time to the magnates, and at one time to the Government. The subject must be discussed in two parts. (1) The men now affected; and, (2) the men to be affected. He admitted that if the mining houses could agree to stamp out miners' phthisis they could do it, but they would never agree. They would agree on any subject that suited their own purposes; but not on this. The Government had offered £25,000 towards this great problem, but of what earthly use was that? As a doctor who had been down the mines a great deal, he gave it as his opinion that one-third of these miners were already affected by miners' phthisis. He asked whether the miners wanted compensation in a way which would stop them from working, but as he understood the miner he was a particularly independent individual who was always willing to "pay his whack." They must look the question in the face, because if the employers were saddled with the compensation they would make it their business to protect themselves. They would import indentured labour from the south of Europe, and these men would only be allowed to come for a few years, and they would be sent back before they got miners' phthisis. There were a great many more southern Europeans employed on the mines to-day than they had any idea of, and they were a curse to this country. They would live on £3 a month and send the rest of their wages home. Instead of £200,000 being circulated in the form of wages there would be £20,000 circulated. That would only improve the mining industry, but the people who would suffer were the Johannesburg people themselves. If the industry had to be saddled the industry would protect itself every time, and the town would be saddled with a lot of foreign miners. Providing every precaution was given, to the miners to stop the disease, and they did not use those precautions, why should they or the State provide for these men? They would be providing for men who would not protect themselves. Up to the present the precautions had not been provided, and it was clearly the duty of the State to compensate the men in the first class. But for the future the men must provide in proportion to their earnings. He deprecated the present system of benefit societies along the Reef because these societies were largely

run by little cliques and the sooner these cliques were done away with the better. These funds should be consolidated into one fund, and the men should be entitled to have any doctor they liked. He therefore submitted the following proposals: (1) That if compensation is to be made to those at present affected, that if the men wish it after knowing all that entails, then such must be adequate and by the State alone. (2) That in future the miners shall themselves provide for their compensation, whether the disease be produced by neglect or misfortune, by compulsory insurance. Should the mining houses see their way to contribute so much the better, but there was certainly no moral obligation on them to do so, and there would be no justice in compulsion. (Applause.)

Mr. Mathews was the next speaker. He briefly reviewed the dangers and evils of the present system, and drew a parallel with the history of British manufacturing industries. At one time these industries had been run by child labour, and the argument had been hung at them that the abolition of child labour would mean the ruin of the industries. With regard to Dr. Aymard's argument that men from Southern Europe would be introduced on contract, he pointed out that it could be prevented by legislation. He argued that once they made mining healthy the best of Britain would come here to make their homes here. (Applause.) A good man was always worth his job—a question of compensation up against 200 per cent. would not hold water. (Laughter and applause.) A good miner could make up his compensation to the company in a year. He urged that the shame was on the public that they allowed the employers to leave the mines in the condition of death traps.

Mr. Loeby moved a further amendment that the compensation be paid equally by the employer, the employe and the State.

Mr. Hanan and Mr. Harris argued strongly that the responsibility lay with the State.

The further discussion of the question was adjourned until the next meeting of the Society, the date to be fixed by the committee.

9 Sept. 1911

Kotze - "Soon or later every worker upon these mines will contract miners' phthisis."
(Hercet 2 Dec. 1911, p. 1588, letter by J. L. Aymard.)
Kotze to mining engineers in gHB

C.M. & M. DINNER

JOHANNESBURG'S REPUTATION

'A UNIVERSITY OF CRIME'

REFERENCES TO THE PHTHISIS

BILL

SENATOR TUCKER

The Hon. Senator W. Kidger Tucker gave the toast of the Society. Those who had been associated with the Rand knew what they owed to the members of their Society. (Applause.) In fact all in South Africa owed a great debt of gratitude to the men of this Society. Those who knew the Rand in the early days knew that the first methods of extracting the gold would have excluded half the reef. It was the chemical man who had made the low-grade ores payable. It was to the use of brain power and the indefatigable efforts of their members that they owed the success of the Rand. He complimented the Society on its humanitarian work. They had, he said, paid great attention to the question of silicosis—a question which had been the subject of debate in another place. (Laughter.) Their Society had to be scientific; but the people in the other place could be as dogmatic as they pleased—they knew everything. It was a comfort to know that there were some people on the Rand trying to make life more enjoyable and bearable. The friends of the Rand outside of the Rand were very few indeed. The outsiders looked on the Rand as a place where illicit liquor abounded—where every place which was not a canteen or a gambling den was a brothel. That meant that men here were urgently in pursuit of wealth by means that were not creditable, and that men were becoming millionaires in ways not a credit. They were understood to be demoralizing the innocent youth from the native territories—trying to deprive him of his hard-earned wages in canteens or brothels. That was a picture of what the outsiders thought which was not overdrawn. It was a comfort to be able to come back to the Rand and reassure oneself that these pictures were not true, and to be sorry for the experience of those gentlemen who had visited the Rand, and, further, to hope that they, when they came again, would see that their impressions were of a better class. (Applause.) The question of

miners' phtisis had been discussed in another place—to who should be compensated and who should contribute. But he thought they would agree with the last stage which had been arrived at—that they should simply set aside a sum of money for compensating hard cases that might occur, and that they should take time to fairly consider the problems which were involved in that great question. It was a wise step. There was a great deal to be said for making provision for people who fell by the wayside in the pursuit of any particular industry; but it was useless for those outside the Rand to think that they could apply certain principles to the Rand, and that they need not apply further than the Rand. If miners' phtisis was an industrial disease peculiar to mining he would like to know why East Coast fever and scab were not industrial diseases incidental to cattle raising. Why should not the people concerned in those cases be taxed? It seemed as though there was a barbed wire fence round the Rand. (Laughter.) One wanted as far as possible to help the Government, and their C.M. and M. institution was an important factor from that point of view. As they had solved many problems in the past he hoped they would solve this also. Not coming to the economic aspect of the question he asked was it right that the industry should foot the whole bill. Was it not only right that the Government should do as it did in the case of East Coast fever and scab? (Applause.)

DR. MOIR

Dr. Moir responded to the toast. He thanked Senator Tucker for his kind words, and reminded the audience of his (the speaker's) lurid past. (Laughter.) He had been known as an enemy of the mining industry, but now he was wedged in between magnates. The main feature of these dinners was that the proved that science was not altogether inhuman. (Laughter.) They had not a suitably ordinary meeting which was really surprising seeing what they did admit. (Laughter.) Proceeding, he expressed the hope that the

(Rand Daily Mail, 1 May 1911)

? & cut in of Comp? - what is Occupational Disease? May 1911
why not East Coast Fever & Scab are in cattle farming

C.M. AND M. SOCIETY

DR. AYMARD ON MINE DUST

POLITICAL DELAYS

THE EFFECT OF MINE GASES

Dr. J. L. Aymard replied to the discussion upon his paper "The Mine Dust Problem" on Saturday evening at a large meeting of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society, held at the University College, Johannesburg, Dr. Moor presiding.

Among other things, Dr. Aymard pointed to the fact that there is no practical treatise upon ventilation of the Witwatersrand gold mines in existence. Proceeding, Dr. Aymard said: "Advanced medical work in this subject can only be undertaken by those who have access to a well equipped laboratory and who are specially licensed to experiment on animals, and until that work has been undertaken, I fear it would be only waste of time to try and elaborate the physical symptoms. Upon one point alone I would like to make a statement, because it is one which has got such an extensive hold, not only upon employes, but employers and even medical men. It is as to whether mine gases have any permanent effect upon a miner's health. I unhesitatingly state that in my opinion such gases have no permanent effect upon the miner whatever."

"My long connection with mines where no drills were used," he proceeded, "but where the hard dolomite involved the extensive use of explosives, leads me to the conclusion that no more healthy body of miners were to be found under those conditions. The anaemia which one so often sees on these fields was conspicuous by its absence. I therefore give my unqualified opinion that the gases produced by blasting are in no way permanently detrimental either directly or indirectly to the health of the miner. The argument that in combination with the dust permanent damage may ensue has no fact to support it. Mr. Hildick Smith has very kindly supplied me with several rats from the Ferreira Gold Mine. The really old lady whose skin I have here, and upon whose age I shall be glad if any member will enlighten me, shows little signs of an abnormal lung condition, nor have I found any among the others." (The speaker here produced a rat skin).

WHY TUBERCULOSIS?

"I have not referred to the Phthisis Bill, because it is of secondary consideration to the question of prevention, now that it has been postponed indefinitely. Miners' phthisis is a preventible disease, and bears no relation to any general insurance scheme, and I think it is a pity that Mr. Phillips does not drop the connection. General insurance can wait, but miners' phthisis cannot. Why tuberculosis is to be included in the Miners' Phthisis Bill I fail to see, as in my opinion the connection is only incidental and not in any way related by cause or effect. The question of contributions by the miner was justly ridiculed by the labour leaders, and it was absurd to hear members of Parliament discussing the questions of whether the miners would object to contributing a few shillings a month or so. What the miner wants is common-sense, straightforward dealing, and no political juggling from either party.

NO PERMANENT DAMAGE

"My long connection with mines where no drills were used, but where the hard dolomite involved the extensive use of explosives, leads me to the conclusion that no more healthy body of miners were to be found under these conditions. The anaemia which one so often sees on these fields was conspicuous by its absence. I therefore give my unqualified opinion that the gases produced by blasting are in no way permanently detrimental either directly or indirectly to the health of the miner. The argument that in combination with the dust permanent damage may ensue has no fact to support it. Mr. Hildick Smith has very kindly supplied me with several rats from the Ferreira Gold Mine. The really old lady whose skin I have here, and upon whose age I shall be glad if any member will enlighten me, shows little sign of an abnormal lung condition, nor have I found any in any of the others.

"The political position bears so strongly upon the question of prevention that with your permission I will refer to it more fully. It is indeed a hopeful sign that there is some indication of agreement between the two chief political parties, and I was greatly impressed by the much more sensible view of the situation adopted by the labour leaders. It would be quite easy to frame, even at the present moment, the most damning accusations against all parties concerned, but no good purpose would be served. Every one of us could have done better than we have, and we might have hastened matters to the logical conclusion. Great irritation has in the past been shown by all parties concerned when brought face to face with their individual shortcomings. I appeal to you, gentlemen, not to put off till to-morrow what you can do today, bearing ever in mind that the prevention of this scourge must begin immediately.

Aymard - lecture to C.M. & M. Soc. - Mines Gases - No! No! Syst. of Ventilation - Cough -
 Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1911.
 - Delays in prevention - dangerous cause X Rays.
 May 1911.

WHY WASTE TIME ?

" You ask me what is being done. Well, you are all aware of the Parliamentary proceedings which have taken place. If the result of such proceedings delay in any way the beginning of the enforcement of precautionary measures then the waste of time will have disastrous results. I can only hope that wise practical regulations are being framed which will in the immediate future be put into force. There appears to me to be a very unnecessary delay about to be, or being caused, by reference to further commissions for information. I do not like this further waste of time in the least; I say waste of time because I am convinced that it will be. Surely every mine on the Rand has, or should have, its own competent medical man, and surely every such medical officer is in complete touch with the men under him. These medical men are able to furnish the mining houses with all the particulars within a week, which Parliament asks a year for. Here is where the deplorable waste of time is asked for, and which only savours of a very ugly appearance of procrastination. There is only one test for a doubtful case of miner's phthisis, and that is the X ray.

" Prof. Wilkinson objects to private examination of the men, and with him I strongly agree; there is no single argument which can be brought forward of sufficient weight to support a private examination. The examinations should be straightforward and open to be of the least value.

" Again I very strongly condemn those who want to make a mystery as to the cause of the disease. A hundred further commissions or enquiries will only confirm the fact that 90 per cent. of phthisis is caused by the dust from the drill and the remaining ten from subsidiary causes, such as blasting and shovelling. This 90 per cent. can be stopped within one month from this date, if all are willing to cooperate and make a beginning. Effective proved means are now at hand and the cost is trivial."

Public opinion in England had been awakened to the importance of the matter. One English paper had remarked that the figures sounded incredible. The British public looked to the Union Government to see that this horror was removed, and that was the object of the motion. He hoped something might be done for the good of our suffering humanity, and if that were done, Parliament's five months' ~~labour~~ would not have been in vain. (Hear, hear.)

(CN)

Public Opinion - Br - Public here - JXH - Paul -
House of Assembly 16 June 1913 cl 3541 Merrimah

June 1913.

Public Opinion & Phthisis. - Phthisis will destroy Mines & ∴ Rand.

Evening Chronicle, 4 June 1913 'Notes'

linked to Eight Hour Day.

Costs to Mining houses of Phthisis Comp? 8 hr day more working costs - lives of mines shortened - close down. working costs.

The mining houses & the country have got to realize that they are not fighting Mr. Tom Matthews & his friends in this business. They are fighting an enemy that will, if not overcome, cut the life threads of the big mineral industries of this country with shears sharper than those of the Fates. We are all interested in the result. Phthisis must be destroyed or it will destroy the mines, and with them the Rand. — This whole 8-hr day comes in — put off for a year. + esp. with all accumulating facts ± phthisis -

Gout. Bacteriologists: (see General Box.)

Public Opinion in S.A - aroused by 1912 - terrible figures - March 1912:

(R.D.M, 12 March, 1912) 'Heather Mines.'

On Accidents and Miners' Phtthisis

To the Editor the "Evening Chronicle."

Sir,—Attention has been drawn to the increase in the number of accidents, which it is fairly safe to assume will take place should the proposal to grant blasting certificates to coloured persons become law. This I think touches upon the most vital aspect of this complex problem.

In the opinion of many experienced miners the present epidemic of accidents is due entirely to the employment of cheap, and only partially trained white men; what it would be with even cheaper and less intelligent coloured men is terrible to contemplate. Yet we see hundreds of old practical miners walking the streets, some owing to victimisation (Mr. Dawe's denial notwithstanding) others owing to their refusal to work at the present contract rates at which it is almost impossible to make day's pay, and others again owing to the substitution of cheap coloured labour. Surely the time has arrived for a thorough investigation into the causes of these accidents, something more searching than the ordinary Mines Department enquiry. The suggestion which has frequently been made by the T.M.A. that one or more practical miners should be permanently employed on each mine as inspectors, not to replace the present Government Inspectors, but as an adjunct, in order that the training laws shall be rigidly enforced should be adopted. In most civilized countries the preservation of human life is paramount to all other considerations; here, the reduction of working costs by 6d. or 1s. a ton is of more importance by far than human life.

Touching upon the question of miners' phtthisis, the idea has often occurred to me that were it possible to transplant the gold mines of the Witwatersrand into England, and the same appalling death rate continued, what an outcry there would be. The result would quickly be the total elimination of the disease, or the speedy closing down of the mines. It is absolutely useless asking the Government to take up this question in a sympathetic manner; their animus against the workers is so glaringly apparent. Neither can much be expected from Lord Gladstone. I do think, however, that this is a matter which, had the clergy of all denominations done their duty by denouncing from the pulpit the wholesale murders which are taking place, much more might have been done to alter the working conditions underground. The Home Government, too, are greatly to blame allowing this grave scandal to continue. They quickly interfered on behalf of the Indians in South America in connection with the Putumayo atrocities; with their own subjects they look calmly on, and do nothing. If the Union Government are really desirous of tackling this question in a thorough manner, I venture to make a suggestion for their consideration.

Let them appoint a Commission (still another) to be comprised of the most eminent mining engineers and medical men of England, the States and the Continent; these gentlemen to collaborate with the most prominent mining and medical men of these fields, and so that the work of the Commission may be effectual make the appointment of each member for one year. The cost of such a Commission and the expense which would be incurred by each mine in carrying out whatever installations may be necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission, could be met by the Government demanding that each Company add to their monthly working costs 3d. or 6d. per ton milled, until sufficient money has been accumulated to carry out the work to the satisfaction of the Mines Department, or better still, of independent engineers. The amount represented by the 3d. or 6d. per ton to be credited to an account "Phtthisis Prevention Fund," or any other name they may choose to call it by.

I feel sure that only by some such means as these can we hope to see the eradication of phtthisis in these mines "un fait accompli." One thing is quite certain: the mine owners will not go to the expense unless compelled.—I am, etc.

HUMANITARIAN.

The Evening Chronicle - 18 May 1914

No Real Public Enquiry - wd. be in Br. - Clergymen? How quiet? Gladstone? May 1914.

MINERS' PHTHISIS

"S.A. NEWS" AND QUESTION OF COMPENSATION

The Reuter—S.A. Press Agency

Capetown, Friday.

The "South African News" says the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the prevalence of miners' phtthisis among the workers on the gold fields of the Witwatersrand discloses a shocking state of affairs which a sense of common humanity demands should be put an end to at the earliest possible moment. It is a reproach to the country, and cannot be allowed to continue, that men should be called upon to sacrifice their health in the development of its richest industry without compensation for their loss in the form of some provision for their support when they are incapacitated by the disease of which their occupation makes them inevitable victims. As regards the question of compensation, the paper declares it should be "placed on the same terms as compensation for occupational diseases as in England and elsewhere, and that the full financial responsibility should be borne by the employers. We have advocated that view before, and we are fortified in it by the weighty findings of this Commission. It has always been contended in favour of making the employees contribute to any scheme of compensation that they are guilty of contributory negligence. With that argument, even admitting to a limited extent the correctness of the premises, we have never had any sympathy. To us it seems monstrously unfair to make the many pay in the form of a contribution for the sins of the few who may neglect to avail themselves of such precautions—the adequacy of which, by the way, is very questionable—as may be provided. We hold that the best and most effective way of securing the observance of precautionary regulations is to throw the entire responsibility for compensation on the employers, who will then, we may be sure, very quickly see that the preventive facilities provided are availed of and that they are fully adequate."

S.A. News —
Rand Daily Mail — 30 March 1912
Workers' Compensation Act —
M.P. Com'n 1912 —
Sheela's further 1912.

Adverse Publicity - M.P. - Outhwaite - Fedⁿ. O/s. News. Aug. 1913.

Chaplin to JXM 18 August 1913.

As regards the Federation's reply to the Chamber of Mines published in the "Worker" of the 21st August, this has not attracted very much attention here. What did attract attention was a statement which, it was announced, had been cabled to London by the Federation as to the state of affairs in connection with m.p. No doubt this was done at the instigation of Outhwaite and Co, who thought it would be the best way of attracting sympathy in London. In reply to this, a statement has been published in London, as also a statement in reply to some parts of the Government Mining Engineer's report.

Evening Chronicle 20 May 1913 Editorial.

... Now there are no real reasons for this descent of the mining industry to a level where it is suspect of every decent-minded citizen. Its management is at fault. The destruction of life for example here cannot continue without very serious results following to the whole country. Both black and white labour forces are handled in a fashion which is reacting upon our finance, our prosperity, our society, and morals. One patent result is shown in the increasing hostility to the Rand and those who control it. It is well to say that the facilities do not exist. They do.



State, The gloom of the mines, anon

p 424

The headgear of the mine towers over the shaft, a landmark from afar; it consists of a tall tapering framework constructed with girders, and near the top are big pulleys to guide the steel ropes that haul the cages up and let them down. In the dim light of the early morning it was a grim-looking structure, and always suggested to my mind a huge gibbet. Men did not, it is true, hang in chains from it, but men, huddled together in a cage, hung suspended below ground at the end of two thousand feet of rope. When the cage takes its first plunge into the gloomy dank atmosphere of the shaft a glimmer of light lingers for a minute, so that the change is not too sudden. But soon this turns to a dense blackness, and as you plunge deeper and deeper the increased pressure from the compressed air at first makes your ears crack and sing in a very unpleasant manner; but after a time you become accustomed to it and can hear with comparative ease. I know of no more disagreeable sensation than when the hauling-engine on the surface stops and you hang suspended two thousand five hundred feet below. The give in the rope causes the cage to dance up and down as if you were held up

by a piece of stout elastic, and the motion seems to grip you with a sickening feeling at the pit of the stomach. It is then that you realise how much depends upon that rope, for below the dancing cage, in the black depths of the shaft, lies a sump^s filled with water drained from the workings of the mine. To be precipitated into that would be death; and such accidents are not unknown.

Mining (descriptive) 1906.

Robinson ⁱⁿ Deep-level Mine - ~~so~~ visitor.
(Browne p 95.)

" We descended the mine in cages which dropped straight down to the 1,800 ft. level without stopping. As the steel rope grew longer & longer the cage swayed up & down, and gave us something of the sensation of being on board ship ... continual swallowing ... extra air pressure. We were all provided with candles which the draught in many cases blew out.

bottom ... out of wet cage ... electrically - lighted chamber
drilling ...
diamond drills driven by electricity (p. 96)

Perhaps p. 64.

Nice Description of The Industrialisation of a Mine

Quotable Quote.

Cornubias 21 Feb. 1902. "Heavy Drinking in S.A."

"listen to the crash of 180 stamps! Think of a shaft 4,000 ft. deep! Behold the smoke stack for 20 solid miles of reef, like ~~smokes~~ chimneys placed in a row! Let's stop at the ~~mine~~ ^{Simon} Deep. The cage has just arrived at the surface with its heaving mass of black and white humanity, who, for the last eight hours, have been searching the bowels of the earth for gold."

Suggest this is used on p. 64

Quotable Quoted — dust & compressed air closed up passage
why he prefers contract ^{in lungs}?

ICMMS Oct 1905, p. 121 M. Coombe.

As a mine manager declared to his confidants:

* I hold no brief for the miner, but I must say he does his best under most trying circumstances. Talk about 'trouble', he has nothing but trouble. He knows his life must of necessity be short, and naturally he prefers to work contract, and put up something for those he leaves behind when the dust and the compressed air have closed up the last passage in his lungs.

Put this quotation on p. 196.

Quotable Quote. Mine Manager - looking for water device that
won't drown a man — 1905

J. G. H. M. S. - Oct 1905 p. 121, H. Coombe.
Used jet to try it

I came to the conclusion that I would as soon take my chances
with the dust as the water. I am trying still to get hold
of some device that will ensure the water getting into the hole
without drowning the man.

Being an old rock-drill miner. I may say as of the oldest in these
fields

(J of C. M. & M, 1902-1903, pp. 245-246.) Mr. T. W. Carter.

We used to hear a good deal of the happy lot of the rock-drill contractor, of the high wages he earned for a very little work. These high wages allured many into becoming rock-drill men. I, for one, thought there was a fortune in it, and learned how to run machines. All that I can say is that I devoutly hope an unkind Providence will never decree that I must make my living as a rock-

drill runner. There are many more comfortable ways of getting through the world, and the high wages are small compensation if a man is finished up in seven years or so.

Q.Q. Miners not ignorant - Stupid - This is nonsense - a Mine Manager 1905

JCMMS Oct 1905, p. 121 H. Coombe.

I have heard it said that men are prejudiced; that they are ignorant and do not know. This is nonsense. One mine is as heavily handled as another [ie dynamite] It is a strange thing that all the miners as a property should be prejudiced. All workers are not ignorant, and probably know more of their calling than outside men... These men are not fools - they know.

Description — Suicide - Developing.

TG 2 1908.

p. 324

Australia.

SS. Crowle.

993097. Does he work under healthier conditions? - Yes he keeps his health, but you cannot keep your health here if you are developing. If you are stopping and have got a well ventilated shaft, you can manage all right, but I have ^{been} generally developing here, and I do not think that I will do any more developing. It is suicide without a doubt to be developing in those mines."

-199

Quotable Quote.

Science Developing.

Crowle - 1907.

TG: 2 1908, p. 324, q. 3,096, ev. S.S. Crowle.

Risk Wages.

1907.

Fatalism: No interest: Men simply do not get old
miners

1402

Milner's commission, p. 108, evidence, Thomas McIsaac. *mining.*

873. Was there no particular interest taken in the matter, ~~or was~~
there so much sickness amongst the miners as to cause any special interest
to be taken?—I have never seen any special interest taken in the matter.
It was recognised that the work of a miner was unhealthy, and I never
saw any steps taken to make it more healthy.

884. Dr. Hawarden: In the mines of British Columbia, did you ~~say~~
that the miners suffering from this disease were principally old men?—No,
as a rule old men do not suffer. They do not get very old.

direction
Judgement of holes & amount of explosives - skulls - 1907

TG 2, 1908, p. 187, q. 1790, ev. ~~A~~ G. E. Webber.

Oversen

1907.

Short step to make a good man into a machine man.

TG 2, 1908, p. 974, q. 14,1473 w. J. Dawes.

it was only a short step to the good combination that is miner
and machine man.

Skills required in Mining - Shape & Nature of Slopes - Spauld 1907 5/4.

GHEAR ... 30 June, 1907, p. 12.

let the slopes get out of shape
allowing hanging & footwalls to be blasted & broken into
by ill directed holes, weakened them - ~~more~~ liable to accidents through falling
ground.
only attained this experience.

Skills Required.

Knowing where to place holes to suit formation of rock.

(Tauscott, p. 156)

Native labour - Essential - 2nd to payable nature of ore
Quotable Quote.

1895

'For, after all is said, the manual labour needed for extraction of the ore is an essential only second to its payable value'

SAMJ 19 Sept. 1895, p. 976, leading article
'Native labour'

I haven't used this.

Boom — Result of Cyanide — Confidence 1891

J. McArthur Society of S. A. Dec. 1908, pp. 205-206. McArthur article - Discussion - J. McArthur

By 1891 the African Gold Recovery Syndicate, into whose hands the control of the MacArthur-Forrest patents have passed, had made some profit from the treatment of 10,000 tons of Robinson tailings and had arranged for the treatment of a similar parcel of tailings at Fever-Creek. As profits had actually been made,

leaders of the industry were convinced that the process was good and, as the process was at the booming stage. I again visited the Rand in 1891. Everything was changed, every house was occupied, every store was filled, every merchant was busy, there was a distinct feeling of confidence in the future, fresh enterprises had been taken up and were being initiated every day and the Rand industry, as it stands now, was clearly overshadowed. Of course, wise men were at it again, and each wisecracker took credit to himself, saying he knew from the very beginning that there was something in that MacArthur-Forrest patent, and each one took credit for the encouragement that he had given to the inventor, and told all and sundry that but for him the process would have been given up in despair.

By the introduction of cyanide the gold industry everywhere, but particularly on the Rand, became really an industry—which science, combined with good business management, has changed from a mining speculation into a safe investment.

I couldn't find a
name for this. Quabok, 2,
inserted in p. 41, covers
similar ground more
effectively

Miner's commission, p. 108, evidence, Thomas McIsaac. miner.

873. Was there no particular interest taken in the matter, or was there so much sickness amongst the miners as to cause any special interest to be taken?—I have never seen any special interest taken in the matter. It was recognised that the work of a miner was unhealthy, and I never saw any steps taken to make it more healthy.

884. Dr. Hawarden: In the mines of British Columbia, did you say that the miners suffering from this disease were principally old men?—No, as a rule old men do not suffer. They do not get very old.

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