

Newsletter

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Peter Clayworth

Mark Derby

David Grant

The highlight of 2006 occurred during the weekend of 4 and 5 November when our seminar "New Zealand and the Spanish Civil War" was held before a packed and very enthusiastic audience at Wellington's Turnbull House. Drawing together 15 speakers from Australia and all parts of New Zealand the seminar traversed all aspects of New Zealand's involvement in the Spanish Civil War-foreign policy, responses from the political parties, trade unions, the Catholic Church, a discussion of the literature-and a recording of the moti-

ations and experiences of the handful of New Zealand participants-the nurses, International Brigaders, and journalist Geoffrey Cox.

The weekend was not just about oral testimony and accompanying illustration. The preceding Friday was given over to a film exhibition — 'No Parsaran-New Zealand and the Spanish Civil War' during which four films and television documentaries—*A Question of Principle*, *Tom Spiller and the Spanish Civil War*, *The Spanish Holocaust* and *The Spanish Earth*—were shown followed by a fifth—*The Defence of*

Madrid—late on Saturday afternoon which in turn followed the re-launch of New Zealand journalist Geoffrey Cox's book of the same name—his dramatic eye-witness account of the defence of the city against overwhelming nationalist forces. Saturday night saw a packed Bar Bodega play host to a festival of Spanish music, drama and dance. At lunch-time on Sunday, seminar attendees participated in a wreath laying ceremony for the New Zealand victims of the Spanish Civil War. The guest speaker was Green Party MP Keith Locke.

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It is also pleasing to report that the seminar made a profit of \$930 with an income of \$9,860.00-made up of registrations (\$8,580) donations (\$270), postcard sales (\$340) and concert tickets, against expenses of \$8,929.90.

...The widely acclaimed success of the weekend-which had been in the planning for 14 months prior to the event-owed much to the hard-working sub-committee of Peter Clayworth, Donald Anderson, Alex Burton, (responsible for the smooth running of the film festival), David Grant, Michael O'Shaughnessy, Sue Shone, Margaret Ledgerton,

Diana Burns (primarily responsible for the concert) and in particular Mark Derby who led and coordinated its organization. Richard King, general editor at Canterbury University Press is very keen to publish an anthology of contributions on the seminar which Mark will edit. Work will begin on this in 2007. This will complete a triumvirate of such publications from this source following *The Big Blue* and *Revolution*.

The TUHP is grateful to have such a close relationship with a publisher with an enthusiasm for labour history. In 2004, the TUHP gave a substantial grant to CUP to

assist with the publication of Paul Corliss's comprehensive *Words at Work: An Annotated Bibliography of New Zealand Trade Union Literature*. I am pleased to report that publication of this book is imminent. (now available, Ed)

The Committee also acknowledges the support of Wendy Harrex of Otago University Press for her decision to republish *The Defence of Madrid*.

(Extracts from Chairperson David Grant's Report to the Annual General Meeting, December 2006).

Report on Labour History Conference

Three glorious summer days and the hospitality of the Auckland University of Technology provided an ideal environment for the first ever trans-Tasman Labour History Conference. Held at AUT from 30 January to 1 February, the conference was attended by historians from inside and outside the universities, postgraduate students and local labour movement activists. They listened to, and debated, over thirty stimulating papers by Australian and New Zealand speakers.

The conference opened with a Powhiri in which representatives of local Maori welcomed conference participants to the university marae. The following

morning the proceedings began with a stimulating paper by Ann Curthoys and John Docker who took the arguments in their recent book to examine whether Labour History is Fact or Fiction. The lively discussion that followed revealed a refreshing interest in the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides.

The conference organisers commissioned Australian and New Zealand historians to work on parallel papers which would result in joint papers on a variety of topics to be published in *Labour History* in 2008. This will follow the Australian-Canadian and Australian-British comparisons published in previous issues of *Labour History*.

Bradon Ellem examined four crucial periods in the history of Australian unions while I discussed turning points in New Zealand union history. A common theme was that, more than in other market economies, Australasian unions have been shaped by the state.

Ray Markey found much in common between the Australian and New Zealand Labo(u)r parties and asked whether they could be regarded as an antipodean phenomenon. Kerry Taylor considered whether the Communist Party of Australia had played the role of big brother to its fraternal party across the Tasman. Greg Patmore examined

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the development of Rochdale consumer co-operatives in Australia and New Zealand.

Michael Quinlan discussed the role of the state and the regulation of work in Australia while Gordon Anderson traced the equally significant role of the state in New Zealand industrial relations. Melanie Nolan presented her joint paper with Rae Frances and argued that New Zealand and Australia are a natural subject for a transnational study of gendered labour relations because of the similarity of their social institutions and political legislation. Erik Olssen gave a lively summary of recent research on class and labour in New Zealand.

Other papers offered a wide range of topics and approaches. Carina Hickey examined the colourful New Zealand Labour cabinet minister Bob Semple's complex relationship with his native country, Australia. Rory O'Malley discussed differences in trans-Tasman shearing culture and unionism. Sarah Gregson challenged the view that the labour movement was decisive in establishing the White Australia policy. Diana Covell compared organised efforts by groups of women in Wollongong, NSW and Hamilton, Ontario to get jobs in the steel industry.

Mark Derby discussed the influence of radical and socialist literature, particularly that published by the Chicago-based Charles H Kerr and Co., on militants in early twentieth century New Zealand. Lisa Sacksen

traced the splintering of the Communist Party of New Zealand from 1960 to 1980 as it switched allegiances from the Soviet Union to China to Albania. Nicholas Dyrenfurth used the 1886 Melbourne Wharf Labourers' strike to show the shift in the language of Australian labour from benign 'employers' to villainous 'capitalists'. David Baker argued that the local relationships between union officials and police were significant in limiting violence on the picket lines in the 1992 APPM dispute at Burnie, Tasmania and in the 1999 waterfront dispute at Lyttelton in New Zealand's South Island.

Several papers presented an explicitly transnational analysis. James Bennett reflected on the challenges he faced in researching his 2004 book *'Rats and Revolutionaries': The Labour Movement in Australia and New Zealand 1890-1940*. Shelley Harford showed how the transnational ties between the Australian and New Zealand peak union organisations led to support for local and regional unionism in the Pacific. Heather Goodall highlighted the little known role of Indian seamen in the Australian strike against Dutch shipping in the late 1940s and questioned the internationalism of Australian unionists.

The highlight of the conference for me was the keynote address on the second day on 'Trade Unionism and the Struggle for Democracy in Tonga' by Fotu Fisi'iahi, a senior public servant and a leader of the Ton-

gan Public Service Association and the political reform movement. His low-key, humorous presentation belied the seriousness of his subject. Fotu's analysis of the public servants' peaceful strike in August/September 2005 – which led to wage increases of 60 to 8 per cent – was a primer in union organising. While acknowledging the support of New Zealand and Australian unions, he showed that the Tongan unionists' success owed a lot to their ability to win support from all sections of society. Fotu concluded on a sombre note. The torching and looting of Nuku'alofa's central business district in November 2006 resulted in over 1,000 arrests and a crackdown against the pro-democracy movement.

One of the main themes that emerged from the conference presentations was that the similarities between the histories, traditions and institutions of the Australian and New Zealand labour movements are stronger than the differences. The first Federal Australian Labor Prime Minister, John Christian Watson, spent his early years in New Zealand where he learnt his craft as a typesetter. New Zealand's first Labour Prime Minister, Michael Joseph Savage, was a miner from Benalla, Victoria. Both countries have the unique heritage of the male wage earner welfare state, founded on industrial conciliation and arbitration, labourism and the marginalisation of women and indigenous people.

Given the common experi-

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ences of the two labour movements, it is a pity that it has taken until 2007 for a conference dedicated to trans-Tasman labour history. However this conference was a good start in greater collaboration between Australian and New Zealand labour historians. The organising committee, convened by Professor Ray Markey, is to be congratulated for its initiative and its hard work in ensuring a very successful conference.

Peter Franks



Stalwarts struggle with the flag — 5 November 2006

Tom Walsh

North Shore historian, journalist and organizer of scab unions

Early days.

Michael Thomas Walsh was born 7 April 1887 to Matthew and Ellen, and his birth registered in Auckland. He was baptized in 1887 at St Benedict's Catholic Church, which at the time included the North Shore in its Parish. A brother, James, was similarly baptized in 1889. His father was organizing the laying of tram rails for the Devonport to Cheltenham route in 1886, and likely the family remained in the area to 1889 before moving to the Wai-kato.

Winning a Junior National Scholarship, Thomas Walsh attended Auckland Grammar School from 1901 to 1904. In 1901 he was in the Special Form and graduated 13th in the class.

In 1903 he came top in Science in the Lower 6th Form and won second prize in Mathematics and Science. In that year he also won a Senior District Scholarship. In 1904 he continued to study English, French, Mathematics and Science in the Upper 6th Form. He attended law studies at the University of Auckland in 1905, but apparently failed Latin and didn't continue his studies. Instead he worked with his father in his flaxmill. Later he said he gave up university studies to allow his younger brothers to afford schooling, but flax dust affected his health and he moved briefly to Sydney. He then worked on the Grafton Bridge site.

Working career.

He married Mildred Alice

Haire in 1913, started a small printery, and in late 1915 he registered under the National Registration Act for service in World War One as a journalist. As he was married, and with one child, he received a B reserve status. He worked on the "Devonport Gazette" and then edited the 8 page daily "Whakatane Press" for around three years. The family returned to Auckland and he worked as editor of the "North Shore Gazette". The first issue was 3 November 1921 and the company was wound up in July 1931, but Walsh kept it going after that. He also worked for the "Sun" newspaper in the late 1920's. The family lived at 11 Queens Parade in 1924 and in 1928 they were living at 159 Vic-

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Draft TUHP Annual Accounts

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
For the Year Ended 31 March 2007				
	2007	2007	2006	2006
INCOME				
Subscriptions(1)	\$ 870.00		\$ 2,170.00	
Donations(2)	\$ 1,455.00		\$ 960.32	
Royalties(3)	\$ 1,028.46		\$ 1,936.12	
Spanish Civil War Seminar Registrations(4)	\$ 8,580.00		\$ -	
Spanish Civil War Seminar sundry income(4)	\$ 340.00		\$ -	
GST refund (net)	\$ 61.27		\$ -	
TOTAL INCOME		\$ 12,334.73		\$ 5,066.44
EXPENDITURE				
Spanish Civil War Seminar Expenses(4)	\$ 7,989.90		\$ -	
1913 book subsidy	\$ -		\$ 5,625.00	
1913 Book project payments	\$ -		\$ 286.50	
Grant	\$ -		\$ 1,125.00	
New sletter/printing	\$ 807.76		\$ 616.51	
Postages & stationery	\$ 382.79		\$ 456.00	
Sundry expenses	\$ 513.13		\$ 1,235.09	
Website	\$ -		\$ 67.44	
GST paid	\$ -		\$ 544.40	
Bank fees	\$ 115.05		\$ 101.30	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		\$ 9,808.63		\$ 10,057.24
EXCESS EXPENDITURE		\$ 2,526.10		-\$ 4,990.80
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
As at 31 March				
CURRENT ASSETS				
BNZ Bank Account	\$ 9,790.13		\$ 7,264.03	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		\$ 9,790.13		\$ 7,264.03
ACCUMULATED FUNDS				
BALANCE 1 APRIL	\$ 7,264.03		\$ 12,254.83	
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 2,526.10		-\$ 4,990.80	
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		\$ 9,790.13		\$ 7,264.03

Notes:

1. Subscription income is down on 2006 because 2006/7 year included a proportion of 2007 subs.
2. This item was boosted by a one-off donation from Seafarer's Union of \$760.00
3. This item relates mainly to royalties from the sale of "Revolution" of \$806.34
4. There were approx. 97 registrations for the seminar.



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toria Road in Devonport. "T. Walsh, Printer" had an office in the nearby Lodge Rooms at the corner of Lake and Albert Roads in Devonport for a time.

Having reported on local politics, Walsh also served on the Devonport Borough Council for two terms from 1927 to 1931. He was also active on the Rangitoto Island Domain Board, the Waitemata Chamber of Commerce and the North Shore Expansion League. Sometime between 1931 and 1935 the family moved to 4 Egremont Street in Belmont, where he lived for the rest of his life. From at least April 1933 he worked with two others at Probert Chambers in Queen Street, Auckland, as printers, publishers and stationers. That partnership was wound up on 11 January 1935 and he alone continued the "The Walsh Printing Company" to February 1968.

Walsh soon became known for his classic "An illustrated story of Devonport and the old North Shore from 1841 to 1924, with an outline of Maori occupation to 1841 ...", which was self published with a limited print run in 1924. This included work done by George Stanley Graham on the early Maori history of the area, and reminiscences by such people as long time resident Allan O'Neill. He followed this with other works of local history.

In 1962 Walsh described how for many years he spent his Saturdays in public libraries and government departments researching newspapers and documents relevant to historical

events on the North Shore, and interviewing older residents. He had earlier researched and written a much lesser known publication. In 1913 he was involved with the "*Voice of Labour*" newspaper, and in its "... Trades' unionists' handbook for 1913-14" he included an 11 page "History of development of trade union movement in Auckland, 1863 - 1890".

His career in the labour movement.

In this history Walsh wrote: "viewed in perspective, trade unionism in Auckland exhibits the same virtues and weaknesses as is shown by similar movements elsewhere. Originating in a natural desire for mutual assistance in preserving existing rights, it gradually developed into an organisation striving more or less consciously to elevate the working class into a respected portion of society and into a position where it could take its rightful place in the counsels of the nation. This ideal has not been attained because the mass of the workers were and are still more inclined to rely on brute force (that is strikes, sectional, sympathetic or general, and their concomitants) rather than on their intelligence, which would lead them to adopt political methods, and as might reasonably be surmised, brute force failed to accomplish anything but the engendering of malice and the creation of a stronger opposing force. It is to be doubted whether the records of the past will point to any moral to the unionists of today, but to those

men of thought and intelligence in the labour movement they will be of interest and will help in the attaining of a keener appreciation of the falsity of the doctrine of 'organised might'." The words of a disappointed man?

Between 1909 and 1912 Walsh was active in the Auckland labour movement. He was a Socialist Party candidate for the Auckland City Council in 1909, then a New Zealand Labour Party candidate in 1911, and became involved with William Black's "*Voice of Labour*" newspaper, which was published in Auckland, and where Walsh no doubt picked up his journalism and printing skills.

Walsh, Black and others backed the opposition Reform Party in the then marginal Parnell electorate for the second ballot during the 1911 General Election. The Labour candidate had been defeated in the first ballot, despite the support of local railway and brewery workers, and Walsh and others then supported the Reform candidate. This was in part because they disliked the Liberal candidate, and also because Reform was backing the Independent Labour candidate John Payne in the Liberal held Grey Lynn electorate. Walsh then attended the Easter 1912 founding conference of the United Labour Party. At the time Walsh was working as a boilermaker, and active in the Auckland district boilermakers' union.

The 1912 Waihi miner's strike mortally wounded the

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TUHP Submission on the Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Amendment Bill

The Trade Union History project has been long involved in the recording and writing of the history of working people in New Zealand. Sourcing biographical details of those involved in the labour movement is a vital part of this.

This submission is from the Trade Union History Project. We don't wish to appear before the committee to speak to our submission.

Our submission is to oppose the intent of the legislation.

The two main reasons we understand are put forward in support of this bill, which would restrict access to copies of births, deaths and marriages certificates, are concerns over potential falsification of identity and privacy.

In the twenty first century, with electronic passports and the ability to electronically watermark documents, it is hard to see how restricting access to copies of these certificates can avoid their physical falsification. Family and other historians often use purchased copies of these documents to give authenticity to research work, to ensure the correct names are used, to confirm or otherwise the actual date of

birth or death or names of parents or location of burial or cause of death.

Regarding privacy, this type of information is also currently available to a greater or lesser extent anyway from online databases made available by various local authorities and others providing cemetery records. All but cause of death information is freely available on those websites for at least some New Zealanders. Birth, death and marriage details are also available in newspapers, and there are both online and index card indexes to these as well. A walk around any cemetery may well provide most of the information anyway. If there are privacy concerns, then these other areas are untouched by the proposed legislation.

There will always be a balance between what is public information and privacy. It is very hard to see how information about the date and place of a birth or a marriage or a death, and the full name of that person or persons, compromises their privacy. It is also hard to see how the confirmation, or other, of parentage, could be deemed a privacy matter for those other

than a direct relation. Researchers often purchase certificates to find that in fact there is no relationship with that individual. Even the cause of death is usually not detailed, and is written deliberately so as it is a public document.

In summation, placing the proposed restrictions would dramatically affect the authenticity of labour history biographies produced by our members.

Recommendations

1. That the bill focuses instead on making a firm distinction between legal copies of such certificates and those copies to be used by researchers. Legal copies can be easily marked and identified electronically, while copies for researchers can be marked as "non-legal" copies in a similar way.

2. The rights of current public access to information on birth, death or marriage certificates, which has been public information since the mid nineteenth century, must be enshrined. There are already sufficient safeguards in the type of information on a current certificate.





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United Labour Party, and the book "The tragic story of the Waihi strike" outlines Walsh's role in it. He was secretary of its Auckland District Council, and wrote to the Sydney Labor Council in July 1912 that "the trouble at Waihi ... (is) an attempt by a body which has the tenets of the I.W.W. (International Workers of the

Federation itself, and does its best to break such meetings up". As a consequence the Sydney Labor Council voted 61 to 58 not to send financial support to the Waihi strikers. While the Auckland District Council of the United Labour Party represented only 11 out of over 50 unions in Auckland, the Wellington Trades Council, and other unions individually, also opposed giving

the strikers". Walsh and Black did form the anti-strike Huntly Coal Mine Employees' union and Walsh arrived in Waihi late on 12 November 1912 to carry on organizing the Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees' union. On that morning the miner's hall had been invaded and one of the strikers Fred Evans was mortally wounded. He died a day later. Also during that day opponents



Thomas Walsh and scabs in front of the Miners' and Workers' Union hall after the raid on 'Black Tuesday'. Walsh is the dapperly dressed man with a black moustache in the middle

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World or Wobblies) as its objective to intimidate a body of workers which prefers to register under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act". Further, he claimed "that the Federation of Labour representatives refuse to even allow meetings to be held that are not organized by the

financial support to the strikers.

Later it was alleged that "as a credentialed (United) Labour Party representative, (Walsh) was permitted to visit Waikino on a strike-breaking expedition and to hearten the scabs, returning to Auckland to glorify the Police and the employers and to befool

of the striking unionists, supported by the Police, began evicting striking families and forcing them to leave Waihi. Walsh was warmly welcomed, celebrated "a victory for clean unionism", and claimed "constitutional unionism was

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regaining its position”.

Auckland unionists, appalled by what had happened to the strikers in Waihi, turned on Walsh. They had already rejected his appointment as a judge of the Labour Day sports gathering, by 58 to 2. Eventually on 7 November 1912 the Dominion executive of the United Labour Party denied that Walsh had acted on their behalf at Waihi and affirmed that Black's "Voice of Labour" didn't speak for the Party. By 29 votes to 27 the Auckland District Council then asked Walsh for his resignation as secretary. John Robertson, United Labour Party M.P. for Otaki, said, "Black and Walsh ... while professing to act in the interests of law and order, had been the most disturbing factor in events by assisting in the formation of bogus unions”.

Walsh and Black later brought libel charges against the New Zealand Federation of Labour or the "Red Feds". Walsh was successful, but his brief and controversial career in the labour movement was over. In retrospect his actions likely encouraged support for the anti-Arbitration movement.

Last years.

Editorially his "North Shore Gazette" supported the opposition Liberal candidate in both the 1922 and 1925 elections, but took a neutral stance in 1928. During the later part of the 1930's Walsh became active in the New Zealand Tourist League to encourage local tourism, and during World War Two served in

the Home Guard reaching the rank of Sergeant. He moved his printing works to Barry's Point Road around 1963, and continued to be active in the Auckland Historical Society both before and after the war. An ambition to write a history of shipping on the Waikato River was however unrealised. He died 5 September 1970, after an accident in July of that year, and was cremated and buried at Purewa. His wife died in 1975, and they left a daughter and granddaughter. Paul Titchener, popular North Shore historian writing in the 1970's and 1980's, wrote of Walsh's "great legacy" as a recorder of North Shore history. Walsh didn't mention his involvement in the labour movement in his reminiscences.

David Verran

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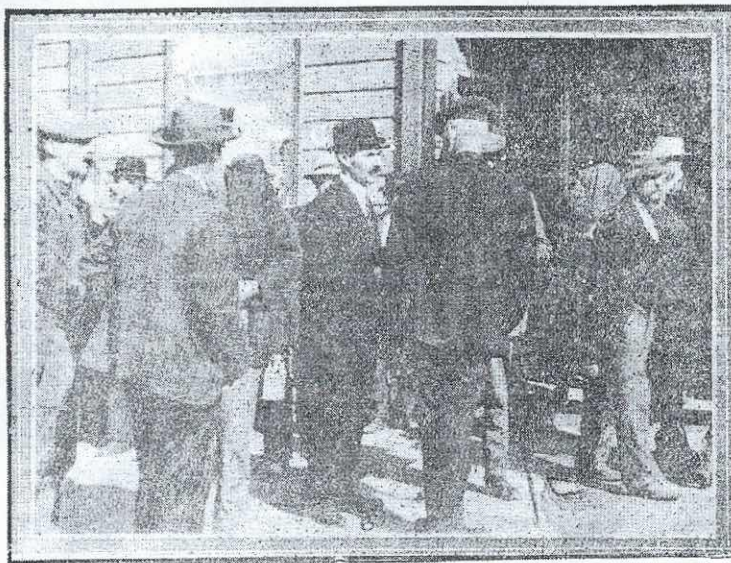
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COMMISSIONER CULLEN AND T. WALSH IN FRONT OF MINERS' HALL AFTER THE RAID.

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Name change?

During 2006 the Committee decided to examine the provisions of the present Constitution of TUHP with a view to up-dating the rules to:

- Reflect current and future aspirations of the membership
- Take account of the passage of time since its establishment, and the realities of present conditions and practices, given the nature of the activities of TUHP and its current activities, particularly its assets
- Provide for effective and efficient decision-making processes, and improve the governance arrangements as appropriate
- Remove anomalies and anachronisms from the existing rules
- Generally re-frame the constitution in accordance with the good practice of organisations of similar size and nature, and
- Consider the requirements for future incorporation under the Incorporated Societies Act, 1908.

Maureen Birchfield and Colin Hicks undertook to review

the constitution and they prepared a Report for the Committee to consider.

The Report recommended no radical changes. Most suggestions were for wording to be tidied-up, and for the rules to better reflect current practices. For instance, the Objects of TUHP need to be modified to take account of contemporary interests.

In order to clarify the purposes of TUHP it was recommended they be stated as: (1) *To work actively to promote and encourage a greater and wider understanding of trade union and labour history in New Zealand.*, (2) *To work with other people and other organisations having an interest in recording the history of the trade union movement and labour history to ensure that permanent records are maintained and available to all researchers and students of history*, and (3) *To organize, or participate with other organisations, trade union and/or labour history workshops,*

seminars, exhibitions, or conferences from time to time.

The Executive Committee have deliberated on the Report's recommendations, and will prepare a report to members in due course. In the meantime, the Committee would appreciate feedback on their proposal to change the name of TUHP to, simply, the **Labour History Project**. A name change, it is argued, would more nearly reflect the primary activities of TUHP in recent years, and signal a shift in emphasis. A new name also provides an opportunity for the organisation to embrace a wider membership interest, as well as encourage a renewed energy from within.

Please let us know your views on the proposed changes. You may send your comments to our Secretary, Mark Derby, at:

markderby@paradise.net.nz

If you would like a copy of the Report on Constitutional Changes please request one from Mark.

From the Chairperson's Report 2006 ... "During the year a sub-committee comprising Maureen Birchfield, Maxine Gay and David Grant determined, with the Committee's agreement, that TUHP would hold a **Rona Bailey Memorial Lecture** biennially beginning in 2008, that the speaker should represent the values held by Rona in relation to political activism and the trade union and that the appropriate venue should be the Rona Bailey Dance Studio at Toi Whakaari."

Planning for the first Rona Bailey Memorial Lecture is well down the track, and it is likely the event will now be held in late November-early December in conjunction with a proposed celebration to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of TUHP.



Mahi Tupuna (*the work of our ancestors*) – Blackball Museum of Working Class History Trust

PO Box 2, 47 Clifford Street, Blackball 7804, Ph: (03) 732 4010; Fax: (03) 7324015; e-mail wkultur@ihug.co.nz

**in association with Unions West Coast
Blackball Residents Association
Blackball District Community Centre**



2008 sees the centenary of the 1908 Blackball “crib-time” strike, an event that led to the formation of the first national unions and the first Trade Union Federation. This was one of the triggers for the formation of a national Labour Movement and the complex birth of the NZ Labour Party.

It is intended to commemorate the event in Blackball, and more widely on the Coast, during Easter, 2008 (March 21-24), with a series of events which will attract a national gathering. This is an ‘early warning’ notice of the event.

Draft programme for 2008 Celebration of 1908 Blackball Strike.

The Celebrations to take place over Easter 2008, March 21-24.

- A dinner at the Blackball Working Men’s Club (Friday night, March 21) with launching of book, this event aimed at old timers.
- Market plus a parade through Blackball with floats from unions and schools, to be followed by a family afternoon– which will include some choir items – Saturday 10.30am onwards (parade at 12 noon).
- A community theatre production, *Rain, Love and Coalsmoke* to play Thursday to Saturday night at the Regent Theatre in Greymouth.
- On the Saturday night the play to be preceded by a buffet meal and concert with union choirs, followed by an old time dance back at Blackball.
- On Sunday, a seminar to be held on the theme of Labourism, contrasting the themes of Labourism: 1908 – 1935 and Labourism now.

Accommodation: Early bookings are advised as it is still the tourist season. We will be arranging marae-type accommodation and some billets will be available.



To be announced, shortly ...

A **TUHP** sub-committee is planning a Seminar
in conjunction with the

NZ Council of Trade Unions

to mark the

70th Anniversary of the establishment of the

NZ Federation of Labour

The seminar will probably be held on a weekday during
September, 2007, as a trade union education activity to attract a
wide cross-section of unionists and students of labour history.

More information will be posted on the websites of *NZCTU*,
and *TUHP*, in the very near future.

<http://www.tuhp.org.nz/>

<http://www.union.org.nz/>