Russian Trade Unions. By the end of the 19th century there were over 2 million industrial workers in Russia. At this time the Russian industrial employee worked on average an 11 hour day (10 hours on Saturday). Conditions in the factories were extremely harsh and little concern was shown for the workers’ health and safety. People who attempted to form trade unions were likely to be imprisoned or sent to Siberia. Strikes were illegal and the Russian government would often call out the Russian Army to deal with workers during industrial disputes. In 1901 Sergei Zubatov, chief of the Okhrana

There have been many studies of British trade unionism. This is another one, presented in the hope of provoking discussion on the strategy and structure of the British trade union movement in relation to its role and purpose in modern society. It is hardly possible these days to open a newspaper or periodical without being confronted by some critical comment on one aspect or another of trade union activity or lack of it. The spotlight of stimulated public interest is concentrated directly and continuously upon them, and no opportunity is lost by the formidable band of critics to expose the