

SA WORKERS UNDER
APARTHEID

69

~~African workers
in South Africa~~

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW

Published monthly by the International Labour Office

Volume 100

November 1969

Number 5

BOOKS RECEIVED

General

HEPPLE, Alex. **South Africa: workers under apartheid.** Published for the International Defence and Aid Fund. London, Christian Action Publications Ltd, 1969. vi+86 pp. Tables, bibliographical references. 6s.

This pamphlet on the application of the policy of *apartheid* in the labour field covers essentially the same ground as the ILO's Special Reports on *apartheid*. It provides a good general introduction to the subject and includes particularly useful data on wages, job reservation and trade unionism in the Republic of South Africa.

The first part outlines the political background of the Government's policy. This is followed by three parts dealing respectively with the labour force, its racial grading and the various laws designed to control African labour; the labour laws applying to collective bargaining, wage fixing, the right to strike and the reservation of jobs on a racial basis; and trade unionism and the methods used to curb the unionisation of Africans. The final part refers to the steps taken by the ILO and the United Nations to deal with the labour and trade union situation in the Republic of South Africa.

The Railway Review, 18/7/69

Labour dilemma for racists

AS may be known, certain jobs in South Africa are reserved for whites only—particularly skilled jobs. But the trouble is that there is a shortage of skilled labour.

Because the employers, and even the reactionary politicians, have a consuming interest in maintaining industrial and commercial activity they are turning a blind eye to the use of African workers.

Obviously, they will only allow this if compelled by circumstances. Once the shortage of skilled labour is over, the Africans will be shoved back into their standard inferior positions.

Attention is drawn to this anomalous situation in a new book by Alex

Hepple entitled "South Africa: Workers under apartheid" and published by the International Defence and Aid Fund at six shillings.

We draw attention to his section on railways.

Mr. Hepple writes: "Because of a serious shortage of skilled whites, there has been a fairly widespread evasion of work reservation practices by management. Even the government has been compelled to employ Africans on jobs traditionally regarded as 'white'. The Johannesburg "Star" reported on October 25, 1967, that the railways administration had brought teams of Africans into the Durban goods yards during the night hours to carry out shunting operations. The Africans were officially classified and paid as shunters' mates.

"In 1968, the Minister of Transport revealed how the employment pattern has changed on the railways and how the government is still

struggling to maintain the colour bar, in face of economic necessity. Speaking of the acute shortage of white staff, he told the House of Assembly:

"I can solve the problem fairly easily by employing non-whites as firemen, driver's assistants . . . shunters, guards, stationforemen, artisans etc. I can easily do so. But there would be tremendous opposition from the staff . . . I am already employing non-whites in work previously done by whites . . . I am employing Coloured and Bantu as for example ticket clerks, work previously done by whites. There are certain types of skilled work previously done by whites which are now being done by non-whites . . . At present there are seven or eight thousand Bantu who do the pick-and-shovel work on the

permanent way which used to be done by whites. This is also the case as far as flagmen and pointsmen are concerned . . . There is tremendous opposition from the staff, and I back them up. In certain grades and posts one simply cannot use non-whites . . . One cannot use a Bantu as a fireman on an engine. This will simply not be tolerated. It cannot be done, because we cannot have a mixed working of whites and non-whites . . ."

Notice how the Minister blames a lot of the trouble on the unwillingness of the whites to work with non-whites. Nevertheless, he backs them. Still he is compelled to employ non-whites. What can you make of such policy? And don't forget that British capital is massively employed in South Africa.

Christian Action

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL REPORTS

CHRISTIAN ACTION ACTIVITIES

MARTIN LUTHER KING FOUNDATION

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE & AID FUND



CHRISTIAN ACTION, 2 AMEN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4

Autumn 1969 4/6

CHRISTIAN ACTION

CONTENTS . AUTUMN 1969

Editor: Diana Collins

1 Introduction

General Reports

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Ulster Crisis | <i>John Morrow</i> |
| 3 | Capital Punishment | <i>Louis Blom-Cooper</i> |
| 4 | A Message to the People of South Africa | <i>Diana Collins</i> |
| 7 | The Arusha Declaration | <i>Bishop Huddleston</i> |
| 7 | International Conference on Chemical and Biological Warfare | <i>Sybil Cookson</i> |

Christian Action Activities

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 8 | The Open Society |
| 11 | Cala Sona in Retrospect |
| 12 | Political Prisoners in South Vietnam |
| 15 | Homeless in Britain |

Martin Luther King Foundation

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 16 | Peace Symposium |
| 18 | London School of Non-Violence |
| 19 | We will Suffer and Die if we have to |
| 21 | Open Letter to Mr. Enoch Powell |

Books and Pamphlets

- | | |
|----|--|
| 22 | The Underground Church |
| 23 | The Drug Subculture |
| 24 | Colour and Citizenship |
| 25 | Non-Violent Direct Action |
| 25 | School of Non-Violence |
| 26 | The High Price of Principles: Kaunda and the White South |
| | International Defence & Aid Pamphlet |
| 28 | Workers Under Apartheid |

International Defence & Aid Fund

- | | |
|----|------------------|
| 30 | Poem—Harry Orkin |
|----|------------------|

Rhodesia

- | | |
|----|---|
| 30 | The Shameful Affair of the Tangwena Tribe |
| 33 | Tonderai Shakespeare Makoni |

South Africa

- | | |
|----|--|
| 33 | Torture and Death in South African Prisons |
| 35 | South Africa Takes a Major Step towards a Police State |
| 36 | Widespread Arrests |
| 37 | Prison Was Never Like This |
| 37 | What Did Happen to Desmond Francis |

Critics point to the fall of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, the civil war in Nigeria, the events in the Congo, the military coups d'état in other states and deduce that Africans are neither ready nor able to govern themselves. These critics have an extraordinary ability to overlook the recent history of the West—the two global wars of the last fifty years; the economic recessions; the continuing dictatorships of Spain and Portugal, and the military coup in Greece, among others.

The merit of Richard Hall's book is his detailed analysis of the economic, political and social problems which have confronted Zambia in the five years of her independence. The independence celebrations were held in 1964. "*After more than half a century of colonial rule*" writes Hall, "*there were only forty graduates and less than a thousand men and women had found opportunities to complete secondary education*". Zambia's economy was inextricably interwoven with that of Rhodesia, South Africa and Great Britain in interlocking directorates in mining, banking, insurance and other major commercial enterprises. She shares her vital railway to the Copperbelt with Rhodesia, the major installations for the Kariba dam are on the Rhodesian side. At the time of the break-up of the Central African Federation the modern military equipment was handed over to Rhodesia.

A year after Zambia became independent, Ian Smith seized power in Rhodesia through the unilateral declaration of independence, and the entire economy of Zambia was threatened. Richard Hall analyses the costs of UDI to Zambia, and he gives in great detail, using material not previously published, the shameful betrayal of Zambia by Great Britain, and the personal betrayal of Kenneth Kaunda by Harold Wilson. It makes shattering reading.

Zambia shares her borders with the three powerful white states of Africa—South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal. Vorster is determined to create a "sphere of co-prosperity" stretching to the Equator, and he is determined that Zambia shall be part of that sphere. His policy is one of alternating blandishments with threats of military action against Kaunda who has allowed the South African and Rhodesian liberation movements to shelter in his country and to prepare for guerilla warfare. The Portuguese have already bombed Zambian villages. Agents of the three white countries are at work to subvert Zambia.

Yet Kaunda has stood firm. Throughout these five tumultuous years he has said that his policy is to ensure that Zambia "still stands". He has refused to sell his principles for expediency. In his increasingly perilous position he tries to remain non-aligned. He has permitted the Chinese to build the Tanzania-Zambia railway which Britain and the West refused to build; he gave the contract for an oil pipeline to an Italian firm when Britain refused to consider the project. He constantly warns that Zambia could become the flash-point for World War III, for a racial holocaust or an East/West confrontation.

Richard Hall gives a penetrating study of Kaunda; he says of him:

"Like Nyerere, Kaunda believes that African society must not lose sight of its traditional values, especially the extended family system; he regards himself as a socialist, although not in any very doctrinaire way and he is deeply religious . . . Only by constant reference to the way in which religion dominates him can Kaunda's actions be fully understood. Without his faith and conviction that God has imposed a duty upon him he could not go on, since he is not an instinctive leader. With it he cannot give up".

Rene Dumont, writing in the journal *Esprit* said: "*I have encountered in my*

whole life, only one head of State who truly seeks to live as a Christian; he is an African, a black, President Kaunda”.

It is difficult to be a Christian leader in a cynical and material world. It is more difficult to remain one when trust in a country such as Britain is betrayed. The handling of UDI to date by the British Labour Government has not only been inept but shameful. It is for the British people to decide whether their Government should be permitted to continue on its present course whereby morality is abandoned for the economic benefits of trade with South Africa and her white partners in the South.

Richard Hall has presented Zambia's isolation and danger. A fitting commentary to his book can be found in a wall map of Africa published by the *Daily Telegraph*. In the bottom right-hand corner is a small map of Africa with the legend "AFRICA 2000 AD?" Zambia as an independent state has disappeared: it has been swallowed by Rhodesia. If Britain continues to play her double game the dire prophecy of the *Daily Telegraph* may well be true.

Phyllis Altman

International Defence & Aid Pamphlet

WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID by Alex. Hepple (6/-)

If a slave state decided that the maintenance of slaves was uneconomic and a more profitable method of exploiting human beings should be devised, the order of society they would design would be South African. The exploitation achieved in that country carries all of the inhumanity of slavery without any of the marginal social responsibility.

The philosophies of the white leaders of South Africa are fascist. This is not the exaggeration of a political opponent but the claims of the men themselves. Vorster, the Prime Minister, said "*We stand for Christian Nationalism, which is an ally of National Socialism. You can call the anti-democratic principle dictatorship if you wish. In Italy it is called Fascism, in Germany National Socialism and in South Africa Christian Nationalism*".

But Hitler destroyed European Jews in his madness. The blacks in South Africa are being used to obtain profits on a level which makes the country the greatest return on investment available. Why else would major British companies be building there?

In a period when British trade unions have been fighting to prevent penalisation, it is salutary to realise that African workers have no rights, no means of organisational protection, only bludgeoning anti-worker racist laws.

In concise, readable form, Alex Hepple has described the background of the rise of Fascism in South Africa, the abominable laws which confront the black population. Perhaps the most significant laws from a trade unionist's point of view are those which make striking illegal for Africans. The punishment for those who break the law can be £500 and 3 years' imprisonment. It is a measure of the indivisibility of freedom that the white workers' rights are severely circumscribed although the maximum penalties are a mere £100 and one year's imprisonment. No wonder that such draconian measures are used when white unskilled labourers receive at least three times the salary of their African equivalents! Hepple shows the loathsome hypocrisy of these racist purists who will in one order reserve an occupation, for example in the clothing in-

dustry, for whites, but then allow non-whites to remain under permit. Profits prove stronger than theories every time.

The complicity of white trade unions in *Apartheid* is exemplified by the actions of the South African Boilermakers' Society which has officially requested the Government to apply white job reservation to the whole of the engineering industry. This will mean the "phasing out" of 200,000 African engineering workers in 10 years. Demarcation disputes in Britain, the subject of press hysteria, would be a major advance on demarcation in South Africa, which means white job reservation.

No British trade union should associate with South African white trade unionism. To do so is to betray every fundamental principle of class or moral solidarity. It is comparably easy for workers' organisations to take these decisions, as the act of ostracism conforms to long established international traditions.

More difficult is to force British capital to cease investment in this prison house, as the "principles" of profit-seeking do not take into account the interests of men, other than as productive units or potential customers.

Mr. Hepple's excellent booklet covers in its 83 pages a remarkably detailed picture of the condition of the African working class and is essential reading for British trade unionists. We cannot be unaffected by the life of workers in South Africa, our economy is so closely linked. Our future involvement is illustrated by the following quotation from U Thant, with which the booklet ends.

"The continuing enforcement by the South African Government of its policies of apartheid, including recent attempts to extend the philosophy of racial discrimination and segregation to neighbouring territories, has given rise to a loss of faith in many quarters in the possibility of peaceful evolution towards a society based on justice and equality. At the same time, while the United Nations has been engaged in wide ranging efforts to deal with this situation, in co-operation with the specialised agencies and with non-governmental organisations, Member States have felt increasingly disappointed at the relative ineffectiveness of the United Nations so far. Indeed, recent developments point to the danger of violence which, though limited in scope at this stage, might well have grave consequences for the future of that part of the world and for international harmony. The chances of averting this danger depend essentially on the willingness of the great Powers and the major trading partners of South Africa to persuade the South African Government to abandon its present course."

K. Gill

We would like to record our very warm appreciation of the many kind gifts which we have received as a tribute to the memory of the Reverend Leslie Temple Jarvis, who died recently. It is quite clear from the many tributes we have received that Leslie Temple Jarvis was a much loved man. We offer to his widow and friends our sympathy in their loss.

International Defence and Aid Fund

Harry Orkin, the author of this poem, is fifteen years old. He and his parents recently left South Africa to seek a new life in Britain.

FEAR

The little boy,
he is afraid,
for he is going to school, yes school,
for the first time.
The place all children hate and fear.

He is crying,
begging his mother " don't send me to this strange place all alone "

This strange place,
where he knows no-one
and no-one know's him
for he is a stranger
in a world that he fears

I am sixteen
fear is in me
for in a few days time I will know
I will know if the Army wants me.

The fear of a gun, grenade and bomb,
the fear of killing other people
Killing them just because I am told to.

The fear that people will hate me
because I killed their friends and family.

The fear that if I have to go
I will not be able to hold a gun,
and the fear of the enemy.

Rhodesia

THE SHAMEFUL AFFAIR OF THE TANGWENA TRIBE

Several hundred members of the Tangwena tribe are determined to die rather than be moved from their traditional homelands in a remote area of Rhodesia's Eastern Highlands. But the Rhodesian Government is equally determined that these people shall be moved from their homes, which are situated on the white-owned Gaeresi ranch in an area designated for Europeans only, to an area a few miles away in the Holdenby Tribal Trust Land.

Defence Fund says black S. Africans worse off

GM

15 SEP 1971

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The African worker in South Africa is in many ways worse off today than he ever was, concludes a new pamphlet published by the International Defence and Aid Fund.

Called "South Africa: Workers under Apartheid," it has been written by Alex Hepple, a former member of South Africa's Parliament, and is a second up-dated edition of one published in 1969.

Mr Hepple discounts claims that trade and investment make life better for the country's non-white workers and that the colour bar is breaking down. Racial discrimination is being firmly maintained and "every year new laws are passed and old laws amended to ensure that the system of semi-slavery is preserved."

Low wages express the effectiveness of the repressive laws of apartheid. "Those who share in the profits gained from the labour of South Africa's grossly underpaid workers are

partners in the evil system of apartheid."

Examples in the pamphlet show that the gap in average wages between white and non-white workers has widened. From 1957 to 1967, average monthly earnings of white workers in manufacturing had increased by 61.4 per cent and by 59 per cent for Africans. The 1967 figure for whites was R238 (about £140) and for Africans R44 (about £26).

Average wage

In 1969, the average monthly wage for underground workers in the coal industry was about £177 for white workers and about £9 for Africans.

No unemployment figures are given for Africans although a 1969 Government estimate said there were about 78,500 out of work. An economist has estimated the figure to be nearer one and a quarter millions. Most Africans do not qualify for the Government's unemployment benefit scheme.

White and Coloured workers

have a severely restricted right to strike, but Africans have no right at all. For white and Coloured workers the maximum penalty for illegally striking is £100 and a year's imprisonment: the maximum penalty for Africans is £500 and three years' imprisonment.

"The measure of this discrimination must be taken against the fact that Africans earn about one-fifth of the wages paid to whites," writes Mr Hepple.

There are more than 500 wholly-owned subsidiaries of British firms in South Africa and the sterling area represents 61 per cent of foreign investment there. Mr Hepple dismisses the view that economic forces would eventually make apartheid unworkable.

"As long as profits can be made out of apartheid, the present system will continue," he says.

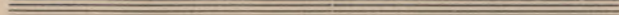

("South Africa: Workers under Apartheid," price 50p. Available from International Defence and Aid Fund, 2, Aman Court, London, EC4).

The African Communist


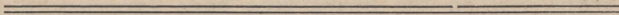
See page 30

NUMBER 38 THIRD QUARTER 1969

REVOLUTION



REVIEWS



INVALUABLE SURVEY OF WORKERS

South Africa; Workers Under Apartheid by Alex Hepple, 6/- from Defence and Aid Fund, 104 Newgate Street, London EC1.

This booklet is the third in an excellent new series of pamphlets concerned with southern Africa, written for the International Defence and Aid Fund. The wide experience of its author, Alex Hepple, who was closely associated with the South African labour movement for many years, has enabled him to compile an exhaustive survey of the apartheid web in which the workers of South Africa are entangled.

Mr. Hepple gives a masterly analysis of the network of laws which control the worker — the pass laws, Master and Servant Laws, and so on. Even the white worker, although immeasurably freer than the African, is hedged in by restrictions on his right to strike which are considerably more onerous than those under which his counterpart in Europe works.

From the outset, the growth of any united non-racial trade union movement has been hampered by the determination of the Afrikaner Nationalists to obstruct it, and by the reluctance of the white workers to surrender their privileged position. The extent of this privilege is exposed in the section on wage discrimination, which makes clear that in spite of all the propaganda claims by the South African Government that the standard of living of the Africans has risen under apartheid, the gap between the wages of whites and non-whites continues to increase. In

gold-mining, for instance, the white/black earnings gap has widened from 11.7 to 1 in 1911 to 17.6 to 1 in 1966, and in real terms the cash value of African wages is no higher now and possibly lower than in 1911. White jobs are everywhere protected, and even if a shortage of white skilled labour has forced the Nationalists to rescind a few of the job reservation orders they have made it clear that in the event of any white unemployment the orders will again come into force. Thus the white workers form a labour aristocracy, fearful that any relaxation of apartheid will bring about a reduction in their standard of living and security.

The African, on the other hand, has no right to strike and no security of job or residence. He has been reduced to the status of a slave labourer, herded into the reserves or in the locations, allowed to work only on sufferance when his labour is needed.

The history of the trade unions in South Africa is littered with examples of unions or federations of unions that arose and then split and disintegrated on account of the race issue and government pressure. Therefore the South African Congress of Trade Unions stated when it was founded in 1956:

The organising of the mass of the workers for higher wages, better conditions of life and labour is inextricably bound up with a determined struggle for political rights and liberation from all oppressive laws and practices. It follows that a mere struggle for the economic rights of the workers without participation in the general struggle for political emancipation would condemn the trade union movement to uselessness and to a betrayal of the interests of the workers.

That the Government recognised the threat to its power of such an organisation is clear from the vigorous steps it took to render Sactu ineffective. Sactu officials were banned, detained and generally harassed in their work by police raids and intimidation; many trade union officers were banned from their positions because of their membership of Sactu, and employers were urged to sack Africans who were active unionists.

Today, as Mr. Hepple says, Sactu has virtually ceased to function. It is at this stage of the booklet that its principal

defect appears. Mr. Hepple has given us some useful material in the book on the Nationalist Party attitude towards trade unions (even the traditional May Day holiday was abolished on the grounds that it was 'foreign', 'communistic' and 'anti-South African') but little if anything on the reverse side of the coin — the political struggle against apartheid. Thus the impression one gains from the booklet — not explicitly stated — is one of an all-pervasive system of oppression from which the worker has no escape. The underground activities of the African National Congress and its allies, including the Communist Party, are scarcely mentioned, and the budding guerilla struggle is not referred to. Yet these must affect the consciousness of the workers — how else explain the strike of 1,000 African dockers in Durban, unparalleled for a decade, and the threatened mass resignation of non-white hospital doctors in several hospitals, both of which occurred in the first quarter of this year?

Apart from this weakness, *Workers Under Apartheid* is a valuable source of material on all aspects of apartheid as it affects the worker.

MARY WEAVER

INFORMATIVE BUT COLD BOOK

LE POUVOIR PALE OU LE RACISME SUD-AFRICAIN

Serge Thion,
Editions du Seuil 1969, pp. 317,

With the launching of the armed struggle a new stage has been reached in the liberation of South Africa. Monopoly capitalism faces a new challenge to its domination; its most reliable agency, the apartheid system is threatened. South Africa symbolises the evil of racialism, colonialism and the ruthless violence of Western capitalism, issues which evoke a response throughout the world. As the struggle sharpens the South African issue becomes increasingly internationalised. This demands in turn the establishing of new or stronger links between the South African liberation movement and its potential allies in other countries.

International Defence and Aid Fund

PRESIDENT:

The Reverend Canon L. John Collins

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Mrs Phyllis Altman

2 AMEN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: 01-606 6123

Cables: DEFENDAID, London, E.C.4

27th September 1971

Dear Alex,

Further to our telephone conversation I am enclosing a copy of the letter we have received from N. Valticos, Chief of the International Labour Standards Department of the International Labour Office.

Yours sincerely,


I.L. Evans
Director

Mr. Alex Hepple,
DEFA Research,
315 Ballards Lane,
London, N.12.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Adresse postale : CH 1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271
Téléphone 31 24 00 & 32 62 00



Mr. Ioan L. Evans,
Director,
International Defence and
Aid Fund,
2 Amen Court,
LONDON, E.C.4.
(Angleterre)

Réf. BIT n° DE 5-1

Votre réf. n°

Dear Mr. Evans,

Thank you very much for your letter of 10 September 1971, with which you sent three copies of the revised second edition of the International Defence and Aid Fund pamphlet South Africa: Workers under Apartheid.

I should like to congratulate you on the publication of this pamphlet, which provides an up-to-date and informative study of the effects of apartheid on non-white workers in South Africa. We greatly appreciate the numerous references to the ILO, and will be pleased to recommend your pamphlet to persons seeking information on apartheid in the labour field.

Yours sincerely,

For the Director-General:

N. Valticos

N. Valticos,
Chief of the International
Labour Standards Department.

International Defence and Aid Fund

PRESIDENT:

The Reverend Canon L. John Collins

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Mrs Phyllis Altman

2 AMEN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: 01-606 6123

Cables: DEFENDAID, London, E.C.4M 7BX

8th September 1971

Dear Editor,

SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID

We enclose herewith a review copy of SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID by Alex Hepple.

The first edition of this pamphlet was issued by the International Defence and Aid Fund in 1969, to draw attention to the plight of South Africa's non-white workers, suffering under racial labour laws and racial discrimination in employment and remuneration.

Since the conditions have become worse notwithstanding pro-apartheid propaganda claiming that the South African Government is now pursuing a more enlightened policy, and that employers are making a genuine attempt to raise the wages and status of their black employees.

To make the truth more widely known, SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID has been completely revised and brought up to date. It has a comprehensive list of contents and a detailed index, making it easy to find the latest facts and figures on all aspects of apartheid in the field of labour.

We hope that you will find the space to review this book in your journal with specific reference to the position in South Africa of the trades and jobs of your members.

We would be pleased if you could send us a copy of your journal in which the review appears, should you agree to publish it.

Yours faithfully,

Ioan L. Evans
Director

International Defence and Aid Fund

PRESIDENT:

The Reverend Canon L. John Collins

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Mrs Phyllis Altman

2 AMEN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: 01-606 6123

Cables: DEFENDAID, London, E.C.4M 7BX

8th September, 1971

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith a review copy of SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID by Alex Hepple, which we are releasing on 15th September 1971.

Originally issued by us in 1969, this book has been completely revised and brought up to date, to provide the latest information on the treatment of non-white workers in South Africa. It should be of particular interest at the present time in the light of increasing propaganda from pro-apartheid sources that life is getting better for South Africa's non-white majority.

We hope that you will find space to review this book. At the same time we are sure you will find it a useful and reliable reference manual. It has a comprehensive list of contents and a detailed index, making it easy to find the latest facts and figures on all aspects of apartheid in the field of employment.

Yours faithfully,

Ioan L. Evans
Director

International Defence and Aid Fund

PRESIDENT:

The Reverend Canon L. John Collins

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Mrs Phyllis Altman

2 AMEN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: 01-606 6123

Cables: DEFENDAID, London, E.C.4M 7BX

PRESS RELEASE WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER 1971

"SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID" by Alex Hepple

"South Africa: Workers Under Apartheid" is the title of the new edition of this International Defence and Aid Fund pamphlet.

In 1964 the International Labour Organisation unanimously adopted a Declaration on Apartheid in South Africa and a programme for its elimination. These documents specified the ways in which laws and practices in South Africa violated the principles of the International Labour Organisation and the changes that should be made to ensure equality of opportunity, freedom of association and freedom of choice of employment.

Since South Africa's resignation from the International Labour Organisation, which became effective on 11th March 1966, complaints against South Africa have been referred to the United Nations. There are now innumerable statements, declarations and resolutions on the subject of apartheid, all of which are treated with contempt by the South African Government.

Despite the calls by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation to respect the freedom and dignity of all human beings irrespective of race, the South African Government is continually intensifying the exploitation of African workers.

This pamphlet explains how apartheid fosters economic exploitation of South Africa's non-white workers and keeps them poor, how it limits their job opportunities, retards their advancement and represses their right to organise and bargain with their employers. It also tells how the Government is making rightless migrants of urban Africans to maintain a system of disciplined, directed and cheap labour.

First published in 1969, this second edition is a complete revision of the original to take account of subsequent developments to the end of 1970. Statistical information has been brought up to date. Chapters have been re-arranged for easier reference and a comprehensive index has been added.

The author is Mr Alex Hepple, who was a member of the South African Parliament from 1948 to 1958. His practical experience in collective bargaining and labour affairs have made him a recognised authority on labour legislation and trade unionism.

SOUTH AFRICA: WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID (price 50p) is available from International Defence and Aid Fund, 2 Amen Court, E.C.4

Further Information from: Mr Ioan L. Evans 01-606 6123

Collection Number: A3393

Collection Name: Bob Hepple Papers

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2015

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.