

## ANOTHER VIEWPOINT:

## SOUTH AFRICA: APARTHEID

## EDITOR'S NOTE:

There is considerable controversy at the present time over race relations throughout the world, from Birmingham, Ala. to the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Because North Americans, for the most part, have been only exposed to one point of view on this subject, the Gazette now presents an interview on the subject of South Africa, in which the viewpoint of a South African is presented.

Our subject is Jan van Zyl Bachmann, an engineering sophomore at Dalhousie, who kindly consented to give the European South African view of social conditions in South Africa.

Bachmann is a native born South African, and received his early education at King Edward School in Johannesburg. He graduated with a senior matriculation, in 1961. His home is in Messinna, a small town some 365 miles north of Johannesburg in the Transvaal.

Is the South African treatment of its non-white minorities cruel and repressive?

"Compare the social benefits received by the African worker in the Gold mines, for instance, with those in any other African country," replies Jan van Zyl Bachmann. "The reason for using the Gold industry as an example is that this industry employs the largest number of non-whites.

"An example of this is the fact that the native workers receive a diet of 4500 calories per day, and this is always comprised of food that the workers themselves request." Bachmann said in the Witwatersrand there are more than 30 hospitals, costing the industry more than 1000,000 South African Pounds a year.

These hospitals are staffed by fully competent medical practitioners who work there full-time," he said. "Not only the workers themselves, but also their families are included in these programs. The native workers are recruited from Portuguese East Africa, and Rhodesia, Swaziland for the higher wages paid in the Union."

Mr. Bachmann went on to deny the oft-repeated and widely believed ideas that these were but a short step above the level of slavery.

"The natives volunteer for work under three different contract systems," he said. There are the following:

1. The contract system proper that cannot be broken by either party.

2. Assisted voluntary system, which can be broken on short notice by both parties."

"Under both of these systems, the natives sign on in their homes, under the stipulation that if they

are found to be suffering from TB or a similar disease at the time of arrival at the mine, they must return home immediately," he said. "Their transportation and food both ways are supplied by the Company."

"3. Local engagement. Hire on sight."

"What other industry in the world offers the same?" he added. "Negroes come to South Africa because it is the only African country that has sufficient centres for Negroes.

"Unfortunately, the Union cannot treat the disease of all the countries of the second largest continent in the world, and so the foreign recruits have to be sent home if they are found to be diseased on arrival."

"As far as wages go in 1954 laborers, ditch diggers, received three shillings and sixpence per day. This may seem low, but milk was sixpence per pint, and the staple Negro diet—Mealie Meal sold for 2/4 per 10 lb. bag."

Mr. Bachmann then produced figures comparing native wages in the Union with those elsewhere.

Republic of South Africa, 150 per year.

Southern Rhodesia 85 per year.

Northern Rhodesia 73 per year.

Ghana 55 per year.

Kenya 31 per year.

Nyasaland 16 per year.

"I would also smuggle myself in to get up to 90 per cent more wages than I could anywhere else in Africa," he said in making reference to the South African embassy's reply to the article on Mr. Pisto.

Bachmann then discussed the subject of health and medical services for the non-white section of the population.

"In one Native Hospital alone, over 2000 Negro children are treated in the pediatric department by 40 qualified specialists, and this does not begin to cover the number treated in other departments," he can. "Can any North American system compare with this?"

The next matters discussed was

the political status of the non-white in South Africa.

"The natives are given considerable autonomy under their chiefs, most of whom undergo training in administration and related matters by the South African Government. One South African political party has suggested that votes should be given to those persons who cannot meet a certain educational standard.

"Admittedly, this might disqualify a few Europeans, but at least the country would have an educated electorate, and not be faced with over 200 days of civil chaos such as took place in the Congo when both Independence and Universal suffrage were introduced a few years ago.

The natives may be moved from their tribal grounds, something which I do not consider to be 100 per cent right in all cases, but remember, 1,000,000 moved willingly from their homes outside South Africa in a three year period, so why shouldn't they be moved again?"

When queried about "Apartheid", the forced segregation of the races, he answered:

"This has been a much discussed but little understood point. Any economist can see the pro's and cons of moving the natives into Bantustans. Humanitarians can also see this. But neither can offer a full answer. The U. S. have tried integration of the races.

"In the Congo, the Europeans simply packed up and left the Negroes to shift for themselves. In neither case has the result been too favorable.

"In fact, one could say the results have been congruent. Perhaps some middle policy should be tried.

Bachmann maintained that the facts concerning the extremely low level of political sophistication of the Natives as a group should be placed squarely on the line. To counteract this, he asserted, "the Government of the Republic has instituted the best free Negro educational system to be found anywhere in the Dark Continent."

A PICTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA TODAY.

C.U.C.N.D.

NOW YOU SEE IT

... NOW YOU DON'T

By WOODY MacLEAN

After an absence of about one year the Dalhousie branch of the Combined Universities' Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has returned to the campus with what is hoped to be new enthusiasm.

The last attempt, in 1961, to organize interested students at Dal, resulted in a publicized demonstration in downtown Halifax. Nothing, however, of significance has been accomplished since then. The hopes of the CUND rely solely on student interest and response.

The University Campaign was founded under the guidance of the Canadian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CCND), but it is run as a separate movement, using university students as its vehicle.

The University Campaign follows closely the policies and philosophies of the senior campaign regarding Canada and the atom, and wants to achieve the same goal: that of ridding the world of nuclear weapons and their "eroding effect on the morals of mankind."

Tony Metie, who is President of the CUCND at Dal, says that as of this summer, the campaign can no longer be considered one devoted strictly to banning the "bomb." He spoke of a new and broader policy adopted by the national campaign which was to be followed by the University movements. The policy not only advocates the elimination of nuclear weapons, but of conventional arms as well. The CCND and CUCND are now devoted to total passification, and "peace in every possible way."

It was added that the CUCND wanted Canada to take a position free of commitments and certain alliances to non-neutral nations, to be positively a neutral nation, and thereby safely out of the cold war.

But these plans are not at all the end to the CUCND's usefulness. It seems that to insure that all possibility of nuclear strife be eliminated, the Campaign believes that a blending of all the separate states of the world into one singular, immense nation is absolutely necessary.

All individuality and sovereignty would be eradicated, and thus the chance of differences in politics or human nature leading to strife.

## Dr. Hayes

## Dal's New Vice-President

By GILL MACLAREN

"Universities have set up 'vertical' divisions of science such as the departments of chemistry and physics," according to the recently appointed vice president of Dalhousie University, Dr. F. R. Hayes. In Hayes' opinion these "vertical" divisions provides essential scientific education.

"In contrast there are 'horizontal' sciences such as oceanography, space and medicine, sciences which are built around objects of nature," he said.

"The really exciting sciences are these 'horizontal' ones which are so vast they cannot be compressed into one university department."

"Eventually, students will have to become familiarized with these in the universities, but it is a long and very expensive business," Hayes said.

Dr. Hayes, a native of Nova Scotia, graduated from Dalhousie in 1926 and received his M.Sc. the following year. He was a member of the Students' Council, one of the editors of the GAZETTE, and President of the Glee club.

In 1929 Hayes obtained his Ph.D. in Oceanography. His continued contributions and interest in this particular field are

apparent in his present directorship of the Institute of Oceanography at Bedford.

He also studied as a Post Doctoral Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation at the University of Kiel, Germany. In 1948 he was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by the University of Liverpool, Eng.

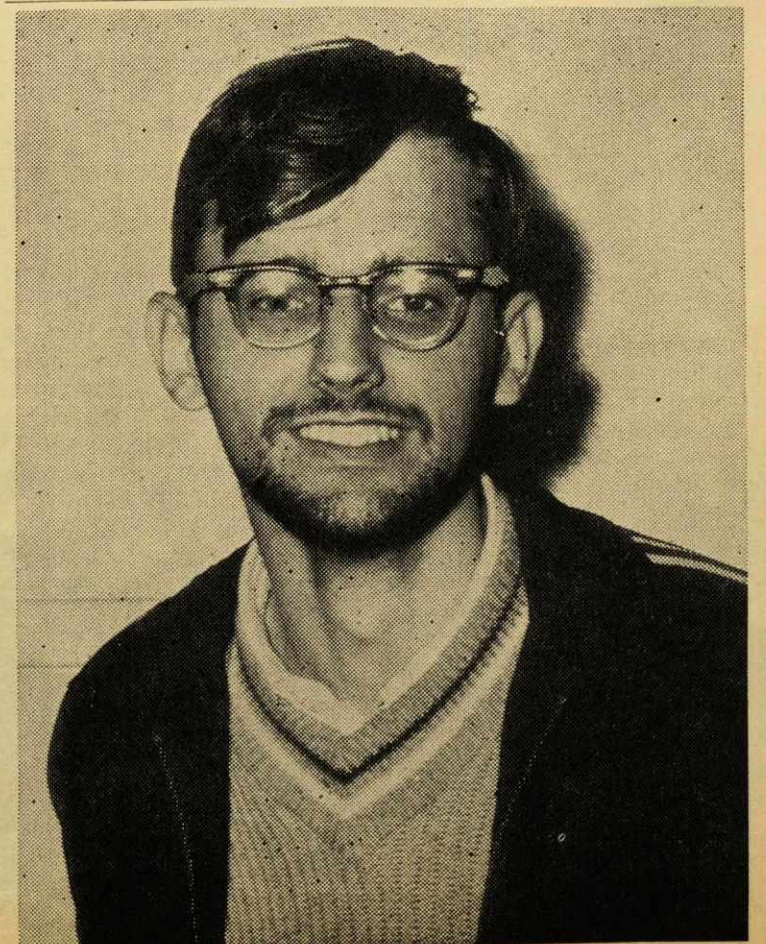
Previous to his vice-presidential appointment, Hayes was head of the biology department at Dalhousie. Although his new duties are mainly administrative, Dr. Hayes is keeping active in the academic field by still teaching in a few advanced courses.

Dr. Hayes is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and chairman of the section which



DR. HAYES

includes animal biology and medical science. He is also a member of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and of the National Research Council of Canada.



TONY METIE