

WUS MUST FIND FUNDS

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Official publication of the Adelaide University S.R.C.

Vol. 24, No. 10 Mon., July 23, 1956 One Penny

SPECIAL WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE EDITION

ANNUAL APPEAL OPENS TODAY

As in previous years, students are again asked to continue their support for W.U.S. during the next week.

World University Service badly needs funds, and it is only donations from students which can provide these.

A key to the activities of W.U.S. is the old name—World Student Relief, which was inaugurated after the war to provide for students in war-stricken countries.

of the War had been settled it was reconstituted on a different basis and renamed "World University Service." W.U.S. head-quarters are in Geneva, but there are branches all over the world. It provides for students of all countries.

WHAT IS WUS?

It organises supplies of text-books, food, medical supplies and accommodation for these students.

Once the immediate needs

Its projects are enormously varied. In France sanatoriums have been built for students suffering from T.B., Scholarships have been provided to admit African negroes to Universities. In the Asian countries, especially, moves have been made to try and ease pressing problems of student health and accommodation.

Some European Universities are desperately short of books and periodicals; W.U.S. is helping through book grants and building libraries.

In Australia we have comparatively minor problems, and so when a canvasser approaches you try and find that 5/-.

AT LEFT—

Half the money you give this year will probably go towards alleviating the hardships of these Afro-Asians, seen here demonstrating against Colonialism at the Bandung Students' Conference.

(Cosac Photo)



TO ALL STUDENTS — PLEASE NOTE

You are likely to be asked during the next few days for 5/- (more or less) for W.U.S., including the Aboriginal Scholarship.

- The canvasser has been asked to do this job and has been public spirited enough to give some time to it.
- Please help him (or her) by accepting (or declining) the invitation to contribute with a good grace.
- If you intend to contribute but have not the ready money, please remember to bring it the next day.
- If no-one asks you, and you desire to be in it, please give your donation to the Warden or Mr. Hamilton's office where you will be given a receipt.
- This is the only public appeal within the University. Please do what you can.

- Begin with those whom you know.
- Try to identify the rest by enquiry.
- If you find that a particular person is not after all a member of the class, do not worry about them.
- If you receive any blunt refusals please take as being all in the day's work. Do not be upset or worried. You at least are doing your best.
- Complete your job and hand the receipt book and cash to Mr. Hamilton at the Union Office before the end of term (or earlier if possible).

- 5/- is the amount we ask for, but no-one needs to feel embarrassed if they can only give a smaller amount.
- If you still have a number of blanks in your receipt book by August 4, then by all means fill up with anyone at all who has not been approached up to that date. There are bound to be some omissions in a project of this kind.

Canvassers, Please Note

- The names on your list are all enrolled in the class you have been asked to canvass.

ARTS ASSOCIATION ROMAN DINNER

For all authentic Romans (et al)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1

Lady Symon Hall

10/-, at S.R.C. Office

ALL FACULTIES WELCVM

ABORIGINAL SCHOLARSHIP IS SPECIAL PROJECT THIS YEAR

It has for a long time been the custom of this University to earmark a certain part of the W.U.S. collections for a special purpose.

This year we have a cause which is right in the spirit of W.U.S. and should also be of great interest to Adelaide University.

The general student body have recently shown their in-

terest in an aboriginal scholarship and in generally assisting aboriginal education. Before Adelaide could start providing its own scholarship, assuming that it does, the stat. fees must be raised.

Meanwhile students can contribute to the furthering of aboriginal education by contributing this week to the World University Service.

N. U. A. U. S. (National Union of Australian University Students, of which every Australian undergrad. is a member) has for some years

been collecting and putting aside money for an aboriginal scholarship. There is now about £3,000 in this fund, which has not yet been touched because no aboriginal has yet reached University standard.

The final intention is to collect enough money so that it can be invested and the scholarship be given out of the interest. But N.U.A.U.S. is quite willing to use capital funds to start the scholarship next year if there is anyone to use it.

Referendum Result

As a result of the recent referendum the motion concerning the Asian Scholarship, passed at the general student meeting on June 22, has been rescinded.

It has now been decided "that the students of the University of Adelaide provide a scholarship annually to Australian aborigines."

Voting on the first motion was 177 : 45 in favor of the motion being rescinded. There were 13 informal votes.

Question 2 which aimed at finding whether an Asian Scholarship, Aboriginal Scholarship or no scholarship was desired, was not so decisive.

There was an absolute majority of 14 in favor of the Aboriginal Scholarship. Sixty-one students wanted an Asian Scholarship, 43 did not want a scholarship while 118 students favored the Aboriginal Scholarship.

EDITORIAL

The Appeal conducted annually by World University Service is the only official appeal to students during the year and as such deserves the support of all who can possibly give something to it.

In previous years the results have been gratifying and it is up to you as students to ensure that the work and time of the organisers does not fall on deaf ears this year. While the Aboriginal Scholarship, which is the specific project this year will probably appeal to local students more than an appeal for distressed students overseas, local students tend to disregard the very real needs and difficulties encountered in underdeveloped areas by those who seek tertiary education.

This Appeal offers an excellent opportunity for Adelaide students to show that they are at least aware of the difficulties facing students in the Afro-Asian countries especially.

Not only will their donations materially assist the students to whom they are sent, but they will be practical proof of our goodwill towards these students, many of whom are at our geographical back door..

A-Breast of the Times

BLACK AUSTRALIA

Australians travelling abroad are frequently quizzed about the status of aborigines. The question is a little embarrassing.

Few of us know anything about our fellow-countrymen, and fewer still have had any contact with the original inhabitants of this country.

It becomes a matter of national embarrassment when the Anti-Slavery Society in London hits the headlines with charges of cruelty to aborigines, and of denial of their right of employment. The Society proposes to take the issue to a special sub-committee of the United Nations.

In Australia the charge falls on deaf ears. The aborigine population has never been of much concern to the city-dweller. Hence the bland assumption locally that the charges are without foundation.

For some time Australia has refused to take part in the annual United Nations denunciation of South African racial policy. Could it be because her own treatment of the native population differs little from that handed out to the Africans?

In the ten-yearly census aborigines are classified under two main headings—those who are nomadic and live in the reserves, and those who are under employment.

The South African policy of apartheid envisages the eventual removal of all natives to reserves such as those in northern Australia. There is, however, a difference here in that Australian natives live in the reserves by choice, and are able to leave them if they so desire.

But once they leave the reserves their fate tends to be the same as that of South African natives.

The main difference between the two is that while the Africans are numerous and advanced enough to make their plight felt, the Australian aborigines have been so decimated by the white population that their numbers are too small to exert any influence.

The charge of cruelty may sound exaggerated to the 90 per cent. of Australians who are clustered along the coast. It was challenged, for example, by Senator Buttfield. But did she, in a moment of patriotic fervor, forget Donald McLeod's picture of native misery in north-west Australia?

Or if she, like other Liberals, believes the social reformer can be dismissed by attaching the label "Communist" to him, has she read Paul Hasluck's book "Black Australians"? The story is not a pleasant one.

In the early days the Western Australian administration from Perth never succeeded in controlling racial relationships in the north. The matter was left to the squatters, whose principal interest lay in punishing natives who damaged their property or disturbed their peace.

Those who know the north-west well claim that



the position is not much changed; those who have worked there often regard the natives with distrust. Their outlook was typified by the attitude of the stockmen involved in the recent whipping case in the Northern Territory. Unfortunately such cases are rarely brought to our notice.

Many of the natives who supply labor for the big cattle stations are rewarded with a few trifles. They live in creeks. They learn no trade. While their own traditions have been destroyed, none have been given to take their place.

Not that the squatters are the only ones to blame. When Western Australia was granted self-government in 1890, the Constitution laid down that 1 per cent. of the annual revenue should be spent on native welfare. The power of protection of aborigines was handed over by Britain to W.A. in 1897 on the understanding that this would continue. The revenue dropped immediately to .02 per cent., and by today is probably much lower.

In the white Australian demand for more and more social services the needs of aborigines, few of whom vote at elections, are apt to be forgotten.

There is, of course, another side to the picture, particularly in missionary work. But complaints about Australian treatment of aborigines can not be dismissed with Professor Cleland's statement of "Rubbish."

Dr. Duguid is nearer to the mark when he says, "If we in Australia cannot end all discrimination and ill-treatment of aborigines then we can hardly grumble if somebody else takes it on."

The fact of the matter is that Australian aborigines have been largely neglected. The aboriginal scholarship is not a charity; it is a salve to our conscience.

—M.P.S.

• A COSEC REPORT

HONG KONG... strategic outpost

Politically and commercially the British island of Hongkong is among the world's most important strategic areas.

Yet its students show very little interest in politics, while student political movements are totally and, by contrast with Asian areas, surprisingly absent.

This apparent paradox is partly explained by the absorption of the British University tradition, which tends to observe a strict dichotomy between politics and student affairs.

The principal explanation seems that Hongkong's 862 students—all but half a dozen of them Chinese—have materially or educationally few grievances against either the university authorities or colonial administration.

The campus of Hongkong University, situated on the slopes of Victoria Peak, overlooks what must be one of the world's most beautiful views. Its halls of residence—or at least the newer ones—are roomy and comfortable, and the food good, while the Student Union, enjoying a harmonious relationship with the university administration, is able to promote an active extra-curricula programme.

Yet, in addition to its many blessings, Hongkong University also suffers from some serious defects, as the International Student Delegation—consisting of Vittorio Boni (Italy), John Diddcott (South Africa), Kwaw de Graft Johnson (Gold Coast), Harry Lunn (U.S.A.), and Eduardo Palomo (Guatemala)—learned in discussions with students and members of the lecturing and administrative staff during its ten-day visit to Hongkong, the sixth territory to be visited on its five-month goodwill and fact-finding tour of South-East Asia on behalf of the International Student Conference.

Fees are draw-back

Perhaps Hongkong University's most serious draw-back is its high fees (nearly £300 a year for tuition and residence), which have given rise to the accusation that it is a "rich man's university."

It would indeed seem that most students are from wealthy, or at least financially comfortable families, while although scholarships and bursaries are available, the university has insufficient funds to provide these in anything like the number required.

A second defect is the improbability of the university being able to expand to provide adequate university facilities for a Hongkong community now numbering over two million. Funds for expansion are short. But—more decisive—although new buildings have replaced those destroyed during the Japanese occupation, when the university suffered severe damage, the very steep mountainside offers limited sites for building expansion, and would seem to destine the university to remain a small institution, perpetually confined to its cramped campus.

Hongkong University provides undergraduates, and in

some courses, master's degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, and Architecture. No post graduate facilities for a doctorate are available, nor is a law degree—strange in a community whose livelihood is largely based on commerce.

Students must travel

Students wishing to study in these fields must go overseas, usually to the United Kingdom. Except in the study of Chinese literature and philosophy, the medium of instruction is English, and all the students come from English schools.

Students from the Chinese schools go to one of the nine Chinese colleges in Hongkong, which accommodate altogether 2,000 students, none of which yet enjoys university status.

There is some little contact between the university and college students, but this is "neither regular nor systematic," Nelson Young

(Hongkong Students' Union President) explained to the Delegation.

Varsity's role

As the organisation representing the territory's only university, the Hongkong University Students' Union attended both the Second International Student Conference in Edinburgh and the Fifth Conference in Birmingham last July. On its own campus the Union has been able to organise active programmes, and cultural and faculty societies flourish, while a large number of publications appear periodically.

In a report on conditions at Hongkong University three years ago, Sir Ivor Jennings (former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon), and Dr. D. W. Logan (principal of the University of London) suggested that it was clearly the university's function to take part in the fusing of Oriental and Occidental cultures.

Faculty Elections

Below are the results of the faculty elections.

S.R.C. FACULTY ELECTIONS

Economics (2 to be elected)—		
Luke	16	elected
Rogers	14	
Searcy	16	elected
Engineering (2 to be elected)—		
Hercus	40	Lee's Preferences 48 elected
Khor	37	40
Lee	17	
Symons	40	46 elected
Informal	5	
Law (1 to be elected)—		
Rogers	7	elected
Shearer	3	
Medicine (2 to be elected)—		
Kimber	45	Thomson's Preferences 49 55
Lane	47	56 66 elected
Luketina	55	60 61 elected
Thomson	27	
Van Steenis	31	40
Physiotherapy (1 to be elected)—		
Miss Gillman	16	Mr. Sopp's preferences 19 elected
Mr. Sopp	4	
Miss Waples	14	15
Science (2 to be elected)—		
Burke (snr.)	25	elected
Capon (Snr.)	23	
Crawford (Jnr.)	—	elected
Informal	1	

ELECTED UNOPPOSED

Ag. Science— (1 to be elected) Eddy.	Dentistry— (1 to be elected) Thomson.
Architecture— (1 to be elected) Weir.	Music— (1 to be elected) Porter.
Arts— (2 to be elected) Bettison, Miss Lokan.	Social Science— (1 to be elected) Tyson.