

Craccum

Auckland University College Students' Paper

XXX—No. 6

Auckland, N.Z., Tuesday, 14th June, 1955

Gratis

H. Dietrich

Post-War Germany

The Lower House of the German Federal Republic has, only a few weeks ago, given its consent to the Paris Treaties and the Franco-German Agreement on the Saar. This decision is the most important event in Germany since 1945. After the Treaties had been ratified also by France and Italy, they are likely to come into force during the following months, pending only some formalities.

They will give back, ten years after the end of the war, the sovereignty of the free part of Germany. At the same time a West European Defence Organisation, including Germany and Italy, will be formed and both Germany and Italy will become members of NATO.

The Federal Government has always claimed that the German Federal Republic is in need of protection and that almost more than any other country of the West, and that the Paris Treaties are prerequisite to German re-education, which can be attained only by Germany's dealing with the Soviet Union in concert with the rest of the Western camp, not alone.

European Union

The aim of the European Union is to reunite Germany in freedom and by peaceful means is the natural aim of the Germans. This aim has its roots not only in national feelings, as in the case of the majority of the German people, but also in the desire for peace and the desire for re-unification.

militarism? Militarism is defined as the predominance of military consideration in political decisions and, as must be added, the predominance of military characteristics in the political attitude of a statesman and also of a nation. Militarism is no German invention and it is a universal problem. It is to be found where a country starts to strive for a more powerful position and meets the resistance and distrust of the already established powers. It is also to be found where one great power fights for hegemony over others. It seldom comes up in stable situations such as in small neutral countries (and for example in New Zealand).

It was only after the French Revolution that the political ambitions and the militaristic spirit began to be transferred to the nations as a whole, due above all

This is the abridged text of an address delivered by Dr. Hans Dietrich, Secretary of the West German Legation, to the New Zealand University Students' Association Congress held in January at Curious Cove in the Marlborough Sounds. The text has been specially revised for Craccum by Dr. Dietrich in the light of events since January.

The address should be of interest to students as the West German view of the place of Modern Germany in the world today.

to the spreading idea of nationalism. The conscription introduced in France at the end of the 18th century allowed Napoleon a warfare of considerably increased dynamics.

Napoleon's aggressions brought home to the Germans in their numerous kingdoms and principalities the necessity of forming a national union as had already done the other European nations with the exception of Italy.

Today there is a similar development. The European countries, in reaction to the Communist military threat, demonstrated in Korea and Czechoslovakia, try to unite by replacing their ideas of nationalism by a super-national idea, the European idea.



Up to 1815 the Germans as well as their princes had been, for centuries, generally very peaceful but often could not avoid having their territory used as battle fields by foreign armies, especially during the 30 years war (1618-48). They had become known as the people of poets and philosophers (Dichter und Denker).

It is essential to realise that the forming of the Federation of German States in 1815 was started primarily in reaction to Napoleon's aggression and consequently had a military aspect. Therefore, it is no wonder that Prussia with her strong military tradition got the dominant position after having outmanoeuvred Austria which remained outside of the German Reich, founded in 1871. The attempt made in 1848 to introduce liberal and democratic ideas failed in Germany as well as in conservative Austria. Another setback for the liberals in the German Reich was that Bismarck's successes made it too difficult to convince the population that a change in the way of life was desirable.

Frederick and Bismarck

We have seen that Frederick the Great and the other early militarists had acted in accordance with the political ideas of their time. The same is true with Bismarck. His uniting Germany was a natural step within the universal development towards One World. The other great European powers had already long since reached unification and had established their empires. Therefore, they had become conservative and hostile to any change which might challenge their positions. Nevertheless Bismarck had united Germany by means conforming with the

political standards existing at his time. This, I think, is the reason why he is considered to be a great statesman, also in Great Britain, for example, by Sir Winston Churchill.

World War I

One of the outstanding reasons for the First World War was the quarrel between Germany and Great Britain which began about 1900. On Britain's part there was a fear of a preponderant economic and political position of Germany in Europe challenging also the British fleet. However, British historians admit that the hegemony or at least a hegemony reached by force might not have been the aim of Germany. In Germany the quarrel is considered to be one of the ever repeating struggles between conservative nations on one side and rising nations on the other side, similar to the struggles between social groups within one nation.

The European powers stumbled willy nilly into the war.

Sir Charles Petrie, historian and lecturer at the diplomatic school of the British Foreign Office, put it this way (in his book *Diplomatic History*, which is used by the German attaches, too): "The Austrian horse bolted with the German waggon and the Reich was forced into war with Russia." The German people in 1914 felt not at all different from what the people in the allied countries felt.

However, after the war, the man in the street in Britain, France and the other allied countries continued to regard Germany as alone responsible for the war.

(continued on page 8)

CRACCUM

The Editors accept as little responsibility as possible for the contents of this paper, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editors nor of the A.U.C.S.A. Executive.

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COPY FOR NEXT ISSUE CLOSERS WED., 22nd JUNE

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Tomorrow evening, Wednesday, at eight o'clock in the College Hall, will be held what is probably to be the most important General Meeting of the Students' Association for a number of years.

The decisions arrived at during this meeting will affect every student attending this College, and it is urged that every student who can possibly attend should do so.

The business on the agenda at the time of writing covers three main points.

- (1) A proposal by the Executive of the Association that the Annual Student Fee be raised by 12/6 to £25.0, 7/6 to be put aside for the Gymnasium Fund, and 5/- for the normal running of the Association.
- (2) Consideration of the events concerning the allegation of unauthorised interference with Capping Book by the President of the Association, Mr. Frankovich, and his alleged threats to the Editors of *Craccum*, which together were the grounds for a vote of no confidence in the President by the Association Executive.
- (3) A bracket of three remits from the Editor of Capping Book 1955, Mr. R. M. Smith who is also the immediate past President and now a Life Member of the Association. Mr. Smith's remits are:

- A. That the Association reaffirm the Regulations covering all Student Publications other than *Craccum* which were adopted by the General Meeting of the Association in 1953.
- B. That the Association express to Dr. Anschutz its appreciation of his services over a number of years, and its gratitude that he has been willing to withdraw his resignation as Advisory Censor.
- C. That the Association agree that efforts should be made to establish a tradition in Capping Book other than *Comic Cuts* material or pornography, and to that end, forthwith elect a Committee to consider and make recommendations regarding the form of Capping Book for 1956, such Committee to table its report and recommendations at least two weeks prior to the 1955 Annual General Meeting.

Each of these matters is of considerable importance in student affairs, and must either directly or indirectly effect each and every student. It is therefore essential that we must all give them careful consideration.

Proposal to raise fee

With regard to the proposed rise in the Student Fee, it seems only fair to

remember that the Executive of the Association is not a body apart from the students as a whole; they are themselves students of this College, and as such, are liable to the same fees as we are. Further, they are our elected representatives in whom we have placed our trust to look after the affairs of our Association. It would be reasonable to assume then, that this recommendation has not been made without due consideration of the facts, and the facts in this case are to be found in the Association's finances.

Perhaps one of the most significant factors supporting the proposal is that pointed out by the Treasurer, Mr. Postles, that there has been no rise in the fee since 1951, and no-one can reasonably argue that costs generally have not gone up considerably since that date. The effect of this has been most marked in the ever-increasing demands of the clubs and societies affiliated to the Association. But it has also had a marked effect in the general expenses of the Association, in such things as Capping, Inter-University Tournaments, student publications, salaries of paid officers and staff of the Association, and improvements and maintenance of the facilities in the Student Block.

It can hardly be denied that each of these items, from clubs and societies to student facilities, play a vital part in the life of the University Student, which would otherwise not only be incomplete, but far less attractive.

Similarly the Gymnasium scheme is one which has met with wide approval as one which will provide the College with an essential addition to present student facilities. The proposed fee rise is, to say the least, one sure way of guaranteeing a considerable portion of the finance required if we are to have a gymnasium.

This then is the view held by the students' Executive, and they have come to the decision that in order to meet the expenses so incurred, a rise in the Student Fee is justified, and in so doing have compared the present fee at Auckland with that paid in the other main Colleges of the University of New Zealand, which in each case is higher:

Auckland University College	£1 12 6
Victoria University College	£2 5 0
Canterbury University College	£2 0 0
Otago University	£3 3 0
(Proposed A.U.C.)	£2 5 0

This is not to say that every student has not the right to know just how his money is spent, and we all have the right to attend the meeting to find out for ourselves, and if necessary, to ask the Treasurer specific questions on the Association's finances. But it is our duty to ensure that we are in possession of the facts before we cast our vote one way or the other.

Alleged actions of President

The second main item on the agenda is the consideration of the alleged actions of the President of the Association in relation to this year's Capping Book and to a letter to the Editors of *Craccum* which, because it referred to his actions, was referred to him for a reply.

Briefly, it was alleged that the President had caused certain sections of Capping Book to be removed by interfering with the Printers, thereby transgressing the decisions reached by the Advisory Censor, Professor Anschutz, and the Students' Executive, and had also sought official censorship by the College authorities, which ran counter to the established regulations and caused the resignation of the Advisory Censor and the Editor.

In defence of his actions, Mr. Frankovich stated that anything that he had done was carried out at the instructions of the Principal, and because he thought that he would be acting in accordance with the wishes of the student body.

In the matter of *Craccum*, the President was alleged to have threatened the Editors in order to prevent publication of a letter referred to him for a reply in accordance with the Student Journalistic Code. The letter criticized his lack of opposition to the proposed fee rise in the light of the fact that he had supported the opposite view in his election policy statement, and called for his resignation.

When the Executive resolved that the President be requested to make a statement on the truth or otherwise of these allegations, he did not deny the state-

ments attributed to him, but alleged interpretation, stating that he was threatening or bribing the Editors was merely wishing to "indicate gravity of their position" should publish the letter.

After considering both these matters the Executive passed a motion of confidence in Mr. Frankovich as President, and at the same meeting President stated that he would resign unless the students to whom owed his office felt that he could justify his actions. Consequently whole matter was placed upon agenda of the Special General Meeting.

At this meeting the students were able to hear both pros and the cons, and were able to decide for themselves whether the President was justified in his actions or if the Executive resolution of no confidence is to be endorsed.

Capping Book remits

The remits of Mr. Smith arose from his experiences as Editor of this year's Capping Book. His motion asking for a reaffirmation of Regulations governing Student Publications other than *Craccum* which adopted in 1953 by an Annual General Meeting, is one that bears on the minds of the students to publish what they wish without the interference of the authorities.

There is quite a long story behind all this. Back in 1946 all student publications were completely banned for a considerable period by the Principal's Board.

As result of negotiations between the Students' Association and the Principal's Board, it was agreed that the Association should nominate an Advisory Censor to have the approval of the College Authorities. Consequently, Dr. Anschutz was approached and asked to assume the position and the appointment was approved by the College authorities. Anschutz has continued as Advisory Censor to the Association ever since, and his valuable services have always been fully received.

This was embodied in the said regulations together with a provision that appeals may be dealt with by a committee of Executive members, all copy submitted both to the Advisory Censor and to this Committee.

This scheme has been found to be most satisfactory and it was not until this year that it was upset. Mr. Smith is asking the student body to reaffirm these regulations in order that the traditions of past years will not be wasted.

Mr. Smith's second remit is asking students to back the Executive's reaffirmation of confidence in Professor Anschutz and to show their gratitude for his decision to withdraw his resignation as Advisory Censor.

The third remit deals with the form of copy suitable for future Capping Books, and asks for a Committee to be set up to investigate this matter. The publication of an annual Capping Book provides one of the few opportunities for the students to make contact with the general public, this is a matter of concern to us all. Again, as in the case of the other matters to be raised, all opinions should be aired at the meeting, and this should enable us to come to a decision.

Altogether, this is a very important agenda, and the meeting is one which we should all attend. It must be remembered that to assume an attitude of indifference to these matters is to leave them to the whims of a small minority of the student body, and possibly leave us with decisions which have not the support and therefore the confidence of the students as a whole.

EXEC. NOTES

Three more meetings

... by "Mugwump"

The sensational news of the meeting of 2nd May was discussed quite adequately in the Capping issue of Craccum. Otherwise the only interesting matters were that of student representation on the Council and the perennial one of clearing up the table tennis room after Capping.

Mr. Piper's term of office as our representative on the College Council ends in June; later, at one of the special meetings it was decided to appoint him. It is a significant position, whose existence is known by Mr. Piper is our only permanent spokesman there, and he is at least in touch with the Executive position.

Hanno Fairburn moved that Peter Goddard be asked to give a verbal statement that the table tennis room be cleared of Capping stuff by a given date. The motion was finally passed, however. Peter Goddard said quietly: "No, I will just do my job."

Horton's Swan Song

With Peter Boag and Don Lang absent from the meeting of 16th May, this was much Horton's show. Brian Horton has had the reputation of having a finger in every Exec. pie, but at this showed interest and a sense of responsibility. Like Peter Boag, Brian matters in perspective, and constantly principles in mind. His resignation from Exec, with too few such people, was thanked for his services and well at Oxford. Brian Butler, well known in Men's Committee, and lately as "Ways Means" Controller for Tournament, was co-opted.

Images during Procesh.

In the inwards correspondence, there's letters from two young women who had their clothes damaged in Procesh. Both had been bodily lifted from the crowd and placed on the architects' shoulders. What's wrong with A.U.C. girls? One of them claimed 11/6 for ruined clothes. Horton, aware of the need for some generous parting gesture to the public, amended the motion that she be paid 12/-!

Miss L's case is more serious—she wants a new costume. Exec. deny responsibility, but if Miss L's search for the architects concerned is unsuccessful they may make an ex gratia payment.

Professor's disapproval

A letter was received from Prof. Anschutz, informing Exec. that he disapproved of the contents of Capping. He felt that such a subject was outside the business of the daily papers and that it should concern themselves with more suitable to the occasion. He had discovered that at one of the editorial committee had been to university!

By the mail, too, there were almost identical letters from Mr. Frankovich and Mr. Postles, stating their respective views to place on record their complete approval of the form this year's Capping Book took, and of the material contained therein. They also wished to have their protests against its publication recorded.

Horton moved a motion that the outwards correspondence be confirmed and the inwards received except for these letters. This motion was passed with the dissent of Miss Cotton, Mr. Elam (Elam representative) and Mr. Ward.

Horton moved that a letter be written to Dr. Anschutz apologizing for the embarrassment caused him and pointing out that "his decisions in the matter of censorship have the confidence of three successive meetings of this Executive who affirm their support of the system of having an Advisory Censor so that students may put out their own publications without the threat of censorship." They also asked him to reconsider his resignation from the position of Advisory Censor.

Revue finance

In the reports, Peter Goddard remarked that Capping had been, to judge by the N.Z. Herald, better than last year. When asked how the financial side of Revue had gone, he answered, "At least as well as last year." Do Exec. know, in figures, how last year's Revue went? If they don't, many students would like to know.

Among the more interesting matters arising at the meeting of 30th May were a suggestion from Prof. Anschutz that the College authorities may be taking up the matter of censorship, the appointment of the new Chairman for M.H.C. and the announcement of the latest blues.

A letter was received from Prof. Anschutz stating that he would reconsider his resignation "with the proviso that the matter of censorship may be taken up by Professorial Board."

A letter from Rod Smith contained three motions to be placed on the agenda of the special general meeting. One of these will move "that the Association agree that efforts should be made to establish a tradition of material in Capping Book other than that of "Comic Cuts" material of pornography and to that end forthwith elect a committee to consider and make recommendations regarding the form of Capping Book for 1956, such committee to table its report and recommendations at least two weeks prior to the 1955 A.G.M." I hope this reminds students that all members of Stud. Ass. have the right to move motions at a general meeting.

Outrages

Miss L. has written to say that she cannot find the people responsible for the damage to her clothes. Andrew Clarke has been authorised to approach the persons responsible for these outrages and inform them of Exec.'s decisions. I am sure that Mr. Clarke will be capable of resisting "outrages".

Hanno Fairburn was appointed Chairman of Men's House Committee.

The following Blues were ratified: Association Football—J. Rogers, D. G. L. Bobb.

Indoor Basketball—R. A. Player.

Skiing—Wynne Lennard.

Tennis—Raewyn Dickson, B. Woolf.

Table Tennis—G. P. Gardiner.

Athletics—H. Hilliam, D. Smith, Colleen Moran, Margaret Mellsop, H. Ward, R. King, R. Brookes.

BLOOD DONATIONS

Besides the all too frequent road accidents, the well known RH babies, and the similar circumstances common in hospitals where a speedy transfusion is the obvious difference between life and death, there are many occasions when a certain recovery is made more easily with the help of an extra pint of blood. To meet demands as they occur hospitals establish blood banks. At the Auckland Hospital any person between eighteen and sixty five inclusive (subject to parent's consent under twenty-one), may donate a pint of blood every three months. The blood is used as given for two weeks and thereafter as plasma without blood cells. There is very little waste.

Blood is not taken if the donor suffers from a weak heart, a taint of malaria, or anything else which could harm himself or the recipient in the transfer. The blood bank personnel are of course the best authorities on these. Almost all donors are at first thought a little dicky about needles but if one looks the other way, as one should for any needle, the first (local) is a pin prick and the second (blood) is not felt. That the Hospital should rely considerably on those who come two, three, even four times a year shows that these qualms evaporate with experience.

This is advance notice of a campaign to get more blood donors from this College. Everyone will I feel sure agree that this is a worthy cause but it is only if this sentiment is followed by action that it is of any value.—D. W. Lang.



GOING ABROAD NEXT YEAR?

As a result of the last International Student Conference the Co-ordinating Secretariat (Cosec) in conjunction with the Dutch, Norwegian and Swiss National Unions of Students has issued a Student Identity Card, providing students in all parts of the world with a standard, generally recognised document certifying the bearer as a bona-fide student. This should make available whatever special facilities are available to students.

Published in conjunction with the Identity Card are a *Handbook on Student Travel* and a booklet on *Student Hostels and Restaurants*.

The *Handbook* contains detailed information from 21 countries on social events, study tours and work camps, summer courses, accommodation, cultural activities, transport and comprehensive lists of information agencies, low cost restaurants, etc.

Student Hostels and Restaurants covers 80 cities in 16 European countries—over 120 hostels and 65 restaurants. Details given are addresses, telephone numbers, complete descriptions of facilities, price lists for accommodation, meals and service.

The charges for Identity Card and *Handbooks* are nominal, approximately one shilling.

Identity Cards should be available in New Zealand by February, 1956. They will be issued by the New Zealand University Students' Association and must be accordingly endorsed.

All enquiries should be directed to:—

The Secretary,

N.Z. University Students' Association,
P.O. Box 1884,
Wellington, C.I.

Around the College
by Mugwump

At the last Council meeting, the architects' plans for the engineering school at Tamaki were approved, and will now be submitted to the Government. This means that the actual form of the first building for Tamaki is now definite. The style, seen in the newspaper sketch, will presumably be followed in the other buildings.

The Chairs of Mathematics, Philosophy and Mechanical Engineering are now being advertised—all significant subjects.

Mr. Walton of the English Department has resigned and will leave at the end of July.

The Trustees of the Auckland Savings Bank have given A.U.C. Library £1,000.

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Some recent acquisitions

- Bernal, John Desmond.
Science in History.
- Curti, Merle Eugene, editor.
American Scholarship in the Twentieth Century.
- Deutsch, Otto Erich.
Handel, a documentary biography.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur.
The Complete Plain words. [A guide to the use of English by officials and others].
- Higbet, Gilbert.
The Mind of Man.
- Kallmann, Franz Josef.
Heredity in Health and Mental Disorder; principles of psychiatric genetics in the light of comparative twin studies.
- Knight, George Wilson.
The Mutual Flame: on Shakespeare's Sonnets and The Phoenix and the Turtle.
- Pound, Ezra Loomis, translator.
The Classic Anthology defined by Confucius.
- Three Classics of Italian Calligraphy*; an unabridged reissue of the writing books of Arrighi, Tagliente and Palatino.
- Tillotson, Geoffrey.
Thackeray, the novelist.
- Weizsacker, Carl Friedrich, Freiherr von.
The World View of Physics. [Translation by Marjorie Grene].

AUSTRALIA NEXT SUMMER?

The present Travel and Exchange Scheme between N.Z. and Australian students for the summer vacation of 1955-56:

Thos. Cook are trying to charter an aircraft.

Thos. Cook will make all arrangements about internal travel in Australia and handle all clearances, etc., etc.

Return fare will be £32-£34.

Auckland will have 12 seats.

If charter is not obtained, groups of 10 or more receive a 10% discount.

See Lesley Quinn, Travel and Exchange Officer, for more details.

OPEN FORUM

Readers Really Have Their Say!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Position of President

Sirs,

I am one of the many who voted for Mr. Frankovich and thus put him into office. First, he let us down by failing to make any attempt to oppose the fee rise proposal, and I also remember his election promises.

Now this Capping Book fiasco—Professor Anschutz was, everybody thought, to be the judge of what was right and what was wrong for publication. The Executive accepted his judgements, but Mr. Frankovich thought differently, and so took it on his own head to have what he did not like removed. Even if, as in all fairness to Mr. Frankovich is quite likely, he was doing what he thought best for the students, he surely could have had the common courtesy to obtain a vote on the matter from our executive. After all, it is our Capping Book, and Mr. Frankovich is only one of our representatives on the Executive, so he should have asked our other representatives what they thought.

I think, after his obvious mismanagement of these two important matters, the Executive's no-confidence vote is well justified.

—Julian Brook.

College social life

Sirs,

I should like to initiate a discussion on the lack of "A spirit of friendliness" which exists at our College and offer a few suggestions (hoping that others may consequently add their's as to how the position might be improved).

How often have newcomers, students or returning graduates had a friendly smile or word returned by a vacant stare or look meaning "I don't know you so why should you speak to me?" Why shouldn't we speak whether we know one another or not? Well, allowing that we should know the people to whom we speak, how can we get to know them? We find that students join clubs and when acquainted with other club members congregate about the cloisters and are referred to as "Tramping Club, S.C.M., etc. Types". Now there are students who have no time to join many clubs and, apart from a few friends, can feel very lonely.

When Coffee Evenings were first introduced I am sure that they were meant to help fill this gap in students' lives. They were to be a regular meeting of all students wanting company whether they were male, female, freshers, graduates or lecturers; a time when people could meet those who attended the same lectures or clubs, but who always seemed to have to dash off home or to another lecture; a time when graduates, who had left the college to go out into the world to make a living, could come back and renew old acquaintances.

Well what has happened to coffee evenings? We find that they are announced by poster to start at 8 p.m. At 8 p.m. the band arrives. A few people stand around the windows looking in at the dismal empty room. This is enough to turn many away rather than risk the 2/6 which most students are wary of just throwing away. Between 9 and 9.30 there are enough people to encourage the rest, who usually arrive before 10. There are a few dances before supper which

lasts until 10.30 or 10.45 leaving time for a few dances before people start thinking about the last bus or tram. Is it any wonder that coffee evenings aren't as popular as they have been, or could be?

Now to remedy a few of these ills I would make the following recommendations.

1. To draw the crowd to the doors at 8 o'clock a notice on posters stating that the first 6 men and 6 women would be admitted free.

2. Cut out supper (I can hear moans from students who have had no tea). Supper entails a lot of work and a certain amount of expense.

3. Finish shortly after 11 p.m. in time to allow last buses etc. to be caught without missing the last dance.

4. Less time between dances.

5. This is a question of finance. Is a band really necessary? (Please note that I have no fault to find with any band which has played at a varsity function.) If properly organized, gramophone records can be quite satisfactory. This item (band), usually one of at least £7/7/-, together with supper, increases the overhead to an extent where it is often hard to show a profit. If these were omitted either the tariff could be reduced or a decent profit made which should reduce the financial demands on Exec.

While speaking of finance, some Balls at our college have become something of a farce. They are so sophisticated and expensive that most students can't afford or desire to go. They are often run at a loss, providing entertainment for many people who have no connection with varsity, at the expense of students. E.g. At the Tournament Ball I know of someone, who had forgotten to buy a ticket (but was quite prepared to do so), meeting no one on the door to admit only those with tickets. Whose fault was this? I don't blame him for having an evening's free entertainment but the fact remains that it was paid for by someone's S.A. Fee. This is one reason why I wonder if the increase of 5/- for Exec. expenditure is warranted. I do, however, support the levy of 7/6 for the Gymnasium as being a fair and reasonable way of raising the money. Students would then feel they had a share in, and be more likely to use it if they felt they had had to pay for it.

I have no desire to turn this into a financial wrangle and would say how well I thought Tournament was run this year. I was impressed with the "Friendliness" of all. Why even Auckland students were speaking to other Aucklanders that they did not know! Let us see if we can't carry a bit of that spirit through the year.

—W.H.H.

Capping Book comment

Sirs,

I read with interest the Capping Book, and especially the article on sex perversion in Auckland. The Capping Book as a whole, with its unusually serious theme, was I thought "well done."

As an ex-serviceman with six years in the navy, and now a part-time student at A.U.C., I would like to make a few comments.

First, as to the activity of perverts your youthful "investigators" unearthed, well it is nothing new, ask any sailor

of the Royal New Zealand Navy. As to these activities being on the increase, well that is natural—Auckland is a rapidly growing city. We owe it a lot to some of our migrant types from overseas too. As for students, well at the risk of violent repercussions, I will state that in my experience at parties, "male marriages", the younger generation of active perverts have consisted largely of students, and A.U.C. types not excepted.

As for the Captain of a visiting ship saying that Auckland was rivalling Sodom and Gomorrah, well he is no doubt partly right, but I suggest that the investigators tally up the number of pervert types in New Zealand, and Auckland in particular, who came to this land from, say, Britain. It would make an interesting graph. Also, it is a known fact that we all miss noticing much of the vice of our home-town. I guess that the Captain of this British ship is no different.

There are perverts of all types in Auckland, Queers, Queens, Lesbians and all other types, I have met lots of them. However, providing they are not the type that would meddle with my children, and providing they are discreet, I say leave them alone. Tolerance is a great thing. What would you suggest doing with them if you did have them all rounded up? Do you think our penal system is able and fit to take care of them with any hope of reform, no matter how good and dedicated to their jobs the Prisons' officers may be? There are fine, talented and tolerant people amongst them. As a whole they will only influence, or should we say corrupt, those who want to be influenced.

Auckland, in any case, is not a patch on Dunedin when it comes to perverts. The most aptly named place in New Zealand is "Queens Gardens" in Dunedin.

—Bruce H. Turner.

Sirs,

I should like to draw the attention of rational students to the following conflicting quotations which, unless otherwise stated, are taken from the article in Capping Book "Can Science Save Us?"

(a) (i) "Science has nothing to do with good or evil." (ii) "We merely advocate a scientific basis for morality" ("Moral: concerned with the distinction between right and wrong"—Concise Oxford Dictionary).

(b) (i) "Science has nothing to do with satisfaction of human desires."

(ii) "We would do better to concern ourselves with concrete questions of how and to what extent a given proposal... is likely to minister to the broad satisfactions that nearly all men seek. This is where the scientist rather than the idealist and the moralist is indispensable."

(c) (i) "Science says: 'If you want to do this I can tell you how; it will not tell you if it is worth doing.'"

(ii) "Science has survived them all as an instrument which man may use under any organisation for whatever ends he seeks."

(d) (i) "As they (gods) are made in the image of man, so they reflect all the characteristics of man."

(ii) "There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body,

parts or passions; of infinite power, dominion, and goodness; the Maker, the server of all things, both visible and invisible. And in unity of this there be three Persons, of one power, and authority; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost"—Anglican Thirty.

—Nine

(e) (i) Science has developed a method of controlled observation... which has led to general agreement among competent people."

(ii) "When controversies in scientific matters, as they do..."

To sum up, in the words of the "Science is not a substitute for..."

—E.U. M.

Satchels again!

Sirs,

I cannot conceive why nothing has been done as promised about the shambles outside the Library.

Until action is taken,

I remain

—Espe

Sirs,

I was sick, sick, sick, to the term, of leaving my satchel outside the library, mixed in with a conglomeration of assorted cases and such-like clutter, hoping (futilely of course) that I be able to find it again when I can.

Of course as we all know it is an almost hopeless task. "Craccum" edited in one edition some sort of assurance from someone in an "official" position that something would be done.

Well it is the first day of the Term and something hasn't been done. There is still the same hopeless mess of satchels, bags and other similar objects outside the library and the feverish searching and throwing about those not belonging to the searcher the same audible threats of desperate action. I do not ask for or suggest any desperate action. I simply suggest that either students be permitted to place their satchels into the library or a colossal what-not at present occupying half the space at the library entrance be removed elsewhere and be replaced by a stand with compartments.

Then at least we will not have our place outside the library in joyous abandoned confusion on the floor, top of the what-not, but will have a reasonable chance of finding them when we left them.

Hoping this suggestion will meet some consideration, I remain,

—Tangle

Sirs,

We should like to make a suggestion for the improvement of the library. As two conscientious students try to read up all the textbooks recommended to us. But they can only be at half-past nine in the morning, for the rest of the day they are all around the various tables where students have left them. Would it not be a better plan if students placed their texts on a particular shelf or table when they had finished with them. Or the librarians could at frequent intervals

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An Observer Takes . . .

A Dim View of Capping

Capping was much as usual this year — at least it showed the usual complete lack of interest by the students. A glance at the Dunedin newspapers of early May reveal a totally different story.

There are photographs of their Procesh. for instance, with the fantastic, enormous figures, and the witty floats with crowds milling round. It seems that all Dunedin was there to join in the fun. For each of Otago's activities there were headlines, headlines all the way; packed houses of course for Capping concert, and the usual thousands of Capping books sold.

But I must stop there, for I was really asked to comment on Auckland's Capping. You must pardon me if this is not a long article, because you know there was not a great deal to comment on, was there?

Of course there was the now notorious Capping Book fiasco, but even that didn't seem to cause as much stir as one would have expected. And I hear that only 11,000 odd were sold (little over half Otago's total). Apparently braced off with the pitiful attempts at humour and wit that A.U.C. Capping Book usually includes, this year's Editors tried something new. And the results—interference, official censorship, people telling this to the printers and not telling that to the Editors—it would hardly have been a surprise if the final result was the kitchen sink!

Capping Book, at any rate, finished up as a disorganized, censored, and shortened work, showing one or two signs of effort by the Editors to make it "different". The "Report on Adult Conduct" was prejudiced by the fact that it wasn't sufficiently comprehensive. It seems that those responsible grew tired of their job when it was only half done. But of course, what would the Association President and the College Principal have said if it was more than half done!

There was a bit of a fuss over the Rationalist article too. Its arguments were a lot thinner than they could have

been, but if nothing else it did cause some people to think a little more about why they should believe, and that in itself is not a bad thing. Belief without any reasoned consciousness of why, will always be branded by some as mere credulousness.

"Intellectually stimulating" was, I believe, what the Editor thought his book should be. His efforts to make it so were somewhat spasmodic, and if he expected a furor he didn't get it—but then, who did he expect to intellectually stimulate?

Procesh was . . . well let's forget Procesh, and move on to Collection. It made good publicity for A.U.C. to read in the daily press that the Charity for which the collection was held was disappointed at the low amount returned and were now wondering just where they were going to find the remaining £300-£400 of their annual income. The undergrads of the College must be really proud of this achievement.

Revue this year showed that a handful of students were prepared to try to make this year's Capping a good one. Their enthusiasm, tempered by some firm production by Auckland producer Len Green, and a fair enough script by Linehan and Hegan, resulted in a bright show along musical comedy lines, with a liberal dash

of satire—and what audiences were there enjoyed it immensely. It's a pity that some more students didn't turn up to see it—if the effort of a trip into town didn't kill them, they would probably have enjoyed it.

Finally Capping ceremony itself. It must be years since the Gallery was so unappreciative of the fare offered. The Chancellor's speech, admittedly, was short, but the fact that his stout support for increased and improved student union facilities like most official utterings on this subject, must be taken with a grain of salt when one sees what is actually done—or rather *not* done, gave more than enough reasons for his speech to be drowned by "grateful undergraduate enthusiasm."

But if they had made such a fuss over the Chancellor's speech, their faces would surely have gone red when they heard with frightening embarrassment the mangled words and gurgled hums and ha's and "blankets of indifference" supplied piecemeal by the students' own representative. If a President has enough confidence in himself to continue in office after an Executive no-confidence vote one would expect that he would have the same confidence to deliver a speech in the native tongue.

Well another Capping has come and gone—the graduands have graduated and can now leave the University with the knowledge that they have successfully passed on to the present students their lack of pride in their College and, if this Capping is any indication, no doubt the undergrads will have little difficulty in doing the same.

—B.R.M.

Correspondence continued

collect these books and put them away, as is the practice in the Public Library. Alternatively librarians could introduce one week's compulsory library training for freshers so that students could be trusted to put books away themselves.

Yours, in hopeful anticipation,

Frustrated I and Frustrated II.

Christianity in the University

Sirs,
It would seem that Mr. X, contrary to "Stubbs'" observations, would not have a difficult search for Christianity within A.U.C. Far from it. It would be an easy search. However if Mr. X will not come within the bounds of a religious club, he has himself to blame. On behalf of the Evangelical Union, may I point out what he would find?

During the 1st Term he would have found a series on the Word of God, in which the "doctrines of Christ" and "the basic principles" of Christianity were clearly given. It seems that Stubbs has forgotten that "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God". It is not true that "the crux of the matter is left out". If Mr. X will come to an E.U. Sunday Tea, Houseparty, or weekly Thursday meeting, he will find that Christian students are not apathetic or lukewarm, that God is not left out, but that "the power of God unto salvation" is placed pre-eminent. If he were to decide to believe in Christ and follow Him, he would find in his own experience (as indeed other students—the Mr. Y's—have found) the salvation through Christ and the power and presence of the Holy Spirit.

In the last week of July, the E.U. will be sponsoring a series of addresses to be given in the College Hall by Dr. Howard Guinness. These addresses will deal with the central facts and claims of Christianity; with such titles as "The Fight for Character", "The Sanity of Faith" and "The Challenge of the Living Christ". During this week Christian

students will be making a special offer to present Christianity. If at the end of the week Mr. X is not aware of any Christianity within the walls of A.U.C. even Stubbs will have to admit that Mr. X does not want to find Christianity, or else that "the E.U. is too evangelical". As I see even now the continual desire and efforts of many Christian students there is no indication at all that they "avoid the issue". What Stubbs rightly expects to be done, is in fact being done, and will continue to be done.

—B. K. Meadows.

Sirs,

Your contributor 'Stubbs' not only proves adequately his claim to have had no personal experience of any of the three Christian societies within the University but also shows misunderstanding of the nature of the Christian faith.

Being a Christian does not consist of the simple process: 1. Becoming a Christian. 2. Converting others; as 'Stubbs' seems to imply, for Christianity is not simply a belief but a way of life. We cannot believe in God and forget about the South-East Asians, for instance. Our attitude to the S.E. Asians is determined by what we believe about God.

Christianity is a personal faith—a personal relationship—that calls not only for belief, but also action determined by that belief, i.e., response to the God in whom we believe. The Christian is concerned for the S.E. Asians, not just as S.E. Asians, but as persons for whom Christ died.

Such studies are not divorced from God, but orientated towards Him and His Will.

Finally, Sirs, in connection with the paradoxical statement that the S.C.M. is too intellectual, the E.U. too evangelical, and the Cath. Soc. externally restricted, may I suggest that your contributor consult a dictionary on the meanings of the following terms: Student, Evangelical, and Catholic.

—Joyce N. Pegler.

Local Observations . . .

Whence?

Hamilton residents crossing the footbridge early one morning in vacation saw way down below the railway bridge swinging in the wind—articles of lingerie. Some gallant had braved the terrors of bridge crossing and the danger of falling into the unpurified Waikato to hang them there and later, another brave had similarly risked his life in rescuing them.

This is merely one incident in Geography Three Field Trip 1955. It is essentially on the lighter side. Work, in the city and surrounding country invariably obtruded. Residents and business

May I apologise to a certain Mr Stubbs who has been, I believe, accredited with my effusions?

Any attempt to plagiarise his name was unconscious. But since I have begun to use the name, may I continue?

—Stubbs.

men alike were bombarded with questions and frantic rushing hods who termed themselves audaciously, Students. But they in turn questioned the students' private lives, the why and wherefore of the beehive.

Little trouble occurred in the city. But once they explored the country alone armed solely with map, pencil and lunch, they were open to anything. Locals wondered if they were from the Income Tax Department, from the Auckland Star, and if the answer were satisfactory would invite them to afternoon tea. Cows and sheep dotted the skyline with awed expressions as soon as they appeared.

They would have been even more curious had they known that lights burned till dawn in Geog. Three's hide out.

And now that it is all over we ask Where did this animal come from? For imagine him—large eyed, dressed in slacks and jumper, with huge tough feet, bursting brain and inquisitive precocious questions. The local paper reported him as being male in sex, for it made no mention of females in its account. He is not

attractive. Yet he is the man who hung lingerie over the Waikato. Such a simple feat for such a unique person

Capping

We braved the gallery for capping.

It raised one's morale to hear the horngunt, see the darts swooping and curving to the heads of Proud Parents, to witness the gallery wooden bottle to 'capping' machine, to listen to appropriate comments and to hear exaggerated clapping at any minor point the speakers had the courage to make.

And down below, huddled to their seats were the graduands of the year. A funereal with colours according to earthly merit, they sat, neither smiling nor smirking. This was horribly serious. The turning point had come; now they could recognise their ignorance without disturbing their confidence.

One by one they wavered to the stage, mounted it and were tapped encouragingly on the head by a little black cap, for the good work they had done. The women placed another cap upon their heads as they descended, to prove that they were capable of gaining degree. The men, of whom this was expected, proceeded bare headed.

Humility is apparently a sign of scholarship. Was the dominance of round shouldered stooped graduands expressive of this humility? If they had stood straight would it have separated them as being unscholarly and proud, from the rest of the sheep?

Since there is no tradition behind the New World capping ceremony the students cannot be expected to treat it with the seriousness accorded to ceremonial overseas. The singing of *Gaudeamus* proves this. The first verse rose satisfactorily, but the second faded to a sopranistic screech and the third barely captured the tune.

Capping, for another year is over. Symbolic perhaps was the litter of newspaper and programmes which covered the Town Hall afterwards, symbolic of disregard for degrees.

Students may or may not remember the Professorial Report to the College Council which was brought down last term criticising the standard of work produced by the students. In any case, at least one student thought enough about it to write a letter to the Editors of Craccum, criticising the report and suggesting new lines of approach. This letter was referred to the Professors concerned, who were asked to reply. The debate is now opened on this page.

A student's view

Sirs,
The Professors of the Auckland University College have again made their annual "moan" to the College Council with regard to the appalling drop in the standard of work produced by the students, particularly those at the Stage 1 level.

Might I suggest that the fault does not always lie with students, and that any normal person who has not achieved the results he would like in the work he is doing, would first take a look at his own methods before criticizing his material.

This has been done this year in the case of Stage III History where over a number of years there has been something like a 40% to 50% failure rate. Quite obviously by the time a student has reached Stage III in a subject his liability to failure should not be anything like as great as these figures indicate. Now the whole approach to the Stage III History syllabus has been changed, and from all accounts to the better, and at least it will be interesting to see the results at the end of the year.

It is my contention that a more self-critical approach on the part of the Professors is needed in every department, and at every stage. No one is infallible, and it is time that some of the academic hierarchy at the College realized that systems and methods which worked satisfactorily some years ago, will not suffice now with the ever-increasing college rolls.

I would also suggest that the professors would be of far greater service to the University if their complaints were aimed not so much at the students, but at the Government which consistently hedges at providing the finance necessary for the buildings, facilities and staff that are needed to make the University all that it should be.

For example, just how well do the respective Professors of History and English expect their Stage 1 students to fare, when they are herded like mobs of sheep in numbers approaching 200 for their lectures? The Professor of Modern Languages, too, has been voluble for a number of years now on the low standard achieved in the French Literature papers, but makes no mention of the fact that there is only one lecture a week given on this subject, and this lecture is for the "benefit" of all French students, Stage I, Stage II, Stage III and M.A.

The standard of entrance to the University may not be as high as, for the benefit of all concerned, it might be, but it is time that the Professors gave up their annual fling at the students, and not only had a second look at their own methods, but also demanded the improved facilities that each one of them knows he needs.

These points are raised in all seriousness, and many students must be wondering whether the Professors have considered other possible reasons for the "indifferent standard of work" being produced.

—Vivat, academia, vivant professores."

Professor Musgrove

Sirs,—
Annual reports are not "aimed at" the students in any sense. They are intended

to present to the College Council—and through the Council, to such higher bodies as the Government—certain facts, and to suggest what might be done about them. To my mind, they are made in the interests of the college as a whole, which includes the students. If there were fewer students in Stage I, they would get better teaching. I agree and have frequently said, that what your correspondent calls the "mob of sheep" in Stage I makes good teaching almost impossible; it is precisely for this reason that I should like to see the number reduced. Not only the good students, but also the mediocre students would gain by more intensive and more individual tuition; only the incom-



petent students would be penalised and they at present penalise the others.

Comparative figures are interesting. I found in 1952 that the normal English Department in a British provincial university consisted of about 150 students all told and 10 or 12 staff. At Auckland we have 400-500 students and a staff of 6. The British students were selected more rigorously than ours, and need far less elementary instruction.

Finally, may I say that I have reported in the last two years a slight but clear rise in standard and attainment in Stage I. There are signs of harder work and better preparation than used to be the case. This is pleasing, and will, I hope, continue; but the situation will not change radically while the University still admits too many weak students for its means.

S. MUSGROVE,
Professor of English.

Professor Rutherford

Sirs,—

Your correspondent *Vivat*, though a bit provocative in some of the terms he employs, seems to me making a *bona fide* approach to a subject of great moment to the University.

First, however, he must get his facts straight. The annual departmental reports do not "moan" about a sudden and appalling drop in standards last year; they reveal rather a deep concern at the high rate of failure that has become normal in the last ten years or so. It is not a case of the professors having "an annual fling" at the students, but of defining the situation so that we know what the problem is. Again *Vivat* is wrong when he talks of a 40 or 50% failure over a number of years in History III.; the pass rate over the last five years has been 70%, and in no year has it been lower than 61% of those who sought terms, or 64% of those who sat the degree examinations. Still, that is bad enough, and I concede his general point that it is too bad. It is worst still at Stage I, where his 40-50% failure would be right.

That the situation calls for self-criticism by the teaching staff of the College

is indisputable, but it should not be blandly assumed that the teaching departments generally have ignored this necessary approach. Members of the History staff have certainly thrashed the thing out year after year in staff discussions and conferences with professors and lecturers of other colleges, and have been to a lot of trouble in experimenting with new methods at all Stages. In particular, at Stage I, (where *Vivat* depicts mobs of 200 students at lectures) we have for years past broken the class up into weekly tutorials of twenty or so, and have offered optional courses which reduce the size of classes to more manageable numbers. The President, Principal and Council would also, I imagine, bear witness to it that there has been no lack of pressure by the staff for additional grants to finance improved teaching facilities. This pressure has produced, and is producing, results. It must be appreciated that the situation as regards staffing room accommodation, library facilities is very much better than it was ten or twelve years ago.

Certainly there is still room for much more improvement. As University teachers, we are mortal and imperfect, and must strive to do our best or better. We would cordially agree that the Government is also imperfect, and should do far more for us. But don't let us deceive ourselves and think too much in terms of externals. The University in essence consists of a body of students with minds. Some of them are of senior status (professors and lecturers) and are paid salaries both to study and to help junior members of the University (undergraduates, etc.) to study. Primarily the onus is on the student to use the facilities of the College to acquire



learning and wisdom by his own efforts, with what help he can get from his contemporaries, senior or otherwise. It is worth considering that the worthy student should succeed, even though he encounters bad or indifferent teaching, and that the weaker student should not pass, if he has to rely on being spoon-fed. This is not to say that teaching is not necessary at the University level. It is very necessary. But good University teaching will guide, direct, supervise and inspire the student to work for himself; it will not "give him the answers," which a lot of even my Stage III. students have expected—in vain.

J. RUTHERFORD,
Professor of History.

Professor Keys

Sirs,

The first point I wish to make in reply to your correspondent is that the same system and methods, whatever the faults or merits, are used for all Stage students. If such methods are reasonably successful for one section of students and not for another, surely it indicates that the latter section is inferior to the former. Such a division will occur inevitably, however excellent the lecturing



or his lectures. But the important point is, not that some students fail, but that so many fail.

I trust that neither I nor the members of my Department are lacking in qualities of self-criticism; nor are we blind to many disadvantages under which we as well as the students have to labour. Certain classes I agree, are too big. To meet the disadvantage of large numbers we have for the past 8 years or so divided French I into two portions for the more difficult part of their work—the linguistic part. The results, I regret to say, are no better. As for the literary side, which your correspondent criticises, it is true that staffing being what it is the same lecture has to do duty for all classes from Stage I to Honours. But the people who would have more cause to complain, in my modest opinion, are Stage III and Honours. The level of the one lecture in general literature is more likely to be below their level than above that of Stage I.

As long as the standard of entrance to the University of New Zealand is as low as it is—and even if that level is lower in some subjects than in others—I shall continue to attack it. My attack may take the form of what your correspondent calls our annual fling at the students, attempts to get the level of Entrance raised, or merely attempts in effect improvement in the accrediting system.

Finally let me assure my critics that there is nothing personal in my strictures on student-performances. To complain to the Government as your correspondent suggests, about lack of buildings and finance would get nobody anywhere. The fundamental defects in the situation are firstly, thanks to our low Entrance level, the excessive number of people who are admitted, and secondly the low level of attainment in fundamental disciplines when they are admitted.

—A. C. Keys,
Professor of Modern Languages.

SPORT

HARRIERS

The 'Varsity Harrier Club is approximately 30 strong this year. Twenty-five of these members are active participants in the sport that is never cancelled. They are very pleased to welcome all the newcomers to the club and assure them that they will enjoy a good season's running. The club's personnel is ever-changing, but we are lucky in having one stalwart member, our President, Les Barker, who once again will be turning out for us on our club runs and in the Centre for all Stages.

Events

Our club runs are held every Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. These are from private homes, thus making it possible for a variation in runs and a pleasant gathering afterwards over a delicious afternoon tea. Every second week-end there is usually a Centre race. We have always had good entries in these and good placings, both in team events and individually.

Activities To Date

An enjoyable opening run in the Pt. Cavalier area was held from Les Barker's home at Newton. There were two packs, a fast and slow, the former winning an 8-mile run and the latter a mile run. Those who showed up well in the slow pack were Des MacDonald, who is training very hard, Rod Claridge and Peter Croakes; and in the fast pack Warren Travers, Don Smith and Peter Hunter all went well and appear to be in good fettle. Both Graham Robinson and

Brian Davis are also showing good early season form; and the latter will be hard to keep out of the tournament team if he trains hard this season. The open combined run for all clubs was on Saturday, April 30th, and this provided a good training run over the country. During the vacation runs were held from P. Aimer's, G. Robinson's and B. Davis's homes, and from all reports these were very much enjoyed.

Training

Training runs are held every Wednesday and Thursday evenings from the Men's Common Room at 5 p.m. and we are always back in time for 6 o'clock lectures. By now you should have all worked out a training schedule and should be trying to keep to this as much as possible; I think you will all be surprised at the progress you make, and after some training, harriering becomes a far more enjoyable sport.

—Cross-country.

RUGBY

Varsity holidays are always a problem for our club, and some teams are forced to default owing to the shortage of players. This of course is unfortunate, but all in all this difficulty has been well met this year.

The seniors, much to our disappointment, play as individuals rather than as a team.

The practice of taking players from junior teams to fill positions in the senior team has been widely criticised in recent weeks by club members. Senior selectors could do well to take note of

such criticism. Perhaps this practice is justifiable when injuries leave the seniors short, but to bring a player from another team and to leave good players on the sideline can do no club any good.

The 2B and 3B teams seem to be in the same boat; in that in several games they have held, and often lead their opponents right up till the last quarter, and then they have been beaten narrowly in the last few minutes.

O'Rorke, of course, suffers from the large number of loose players. We have it on good report that "Jumbo" Hawkins and Arthur Young were the only "tight" players in the game against Ponsonby.

Now all our players are back and we hope for much better results. But we must remember that out of the two teams which take the field one must lose. The game is the thing, and the entertainment afterwards makes it worthwhile.—Myles B. Hynde.

LUNCH HOUR NET BALL COMPETITION

The Netball Competition is about to start again. At the time copy closed for this issue of *Craccum* most of last year's teams (16 in number) had entered again or were in the process of being re-organised. New teams, especially from Departments of the Arts Faculty, are still welcome. In the past the competition has been dominated numerically by Science Faculty teams. Not only would the competition become more interesting if there were more teams from the Arts Faculty, but more Arts Students would

experience the fun and other benefits of the Netball games.

Where it has been possible, student organisers have been appointed to form departmental teams. If you want to play Netball and have not been approached by one of these students, come and see me and I will do my best to arrange a team place for you.

Many of the Netball teams are composed of men, while the rest are mixed teams of men and women. Rough play is strongly discouraged so that feminine skill is not nullified by male boisterousness. No previous experience is necessary in order to play Netball. Every player is issued with a copy of the rules and soon requires sufficient know-how.

The competition is held on a court situated behind the Education Board Office in Wellesley Street, just three minutes walk from the college. I will try to give each team one game per week, but this will depend on whether or not two matches can be played most week days. If possible, one game will be played between 12 and 1 p.m. and another between 1 and 2 p.m. every day of the working week. Games start at 10 minutes past the hour and finish at 10 minutes to the hour. This allows just sufficient time for players to return to college and change before lectures start. There is no stipulation about dress, except that players must be in rubber soled shoes or bare feet.

Student referees are wanted for Friday games and other occasional games.

The competition begins very soon. If you wish to play see me immediately.

S. R. BROWN,

Physical Education Officer, Hut. 6.

CLUB NEWS

TRAMPING CLUB

For many years it has been a stock saying that we are merely a glorified night school, that the social life is so vague, that we do not linger to sharpen our wits, but dart home to belated meals and solitary swot. A residential college held up as the answer to all ills. But things move slowly and the glorious scheme of Tamaki may not take tangible shape in your student lifetime or mine. And yet there is in your very midst a lively and attractive club where student minds, inspired by the week's provocative lectures, clash in stimulating argument far into the night. Tramping Club; a residential college in embryo and the students' answer to Dr. Thompson. Join Tramping Club and combine the advantages of home cooking and the companionship of a residential college with the healthy life of the outdoors.

The Winter Programme:—

June 18th-19th: Waitakere Watershed Area Week-end.

Saturday, July 2nd: Annual Dinner.

Mid Term Break, July 7th-10th: Waitakere, Te Aroha.

First week-end of the August holidays: O'nuku, Muirs.

Second week of the August holidays: National Park trip.—E.J.

FIELD CLUB

Twenty-four members of Field Club are among the introduced fauna of Tawau Island for the Easter vacation. On Easter Friday four members established a beach-head in a twelve-room mansion with all mod. cons. This luxury was scorned for a three-day circumnavigation of the island to study the coastal ecology.

Further invasions of the island continued until the following Wednesday. A species list of the flora of the island was compiled and compared with one of 1876 to study the effect of human and marsu-

pial colonisation. Marine biology received much support due to the presence of underwater "goggling" gear. This valuable equipment enabled members to partake of a club delicacy, paua steaks. It is hoped that the equipment will be used in future camps for the collecting of these interesting and valuable molluscs.

On Wednesday, the 27th of April, Mr. R. L. Bielecki gave a lecture on his research work on "Regeneration of Kauri." A large audience heard a most interesting account of this topical subject.

Mr. Bielecki left for Sydney on May 27th to continue research for his doctorate. The club will feel his departure greatly as he was an extremely active member and was co-editor of *Tane*, 1953-4. Since he entered college in 1950 he has shown many active interests, including presidency of Photo Soc. and played the leading part in 1954 Revue.

All those who had the fortune to know Rod will wish him success in his future research.—E.M.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

"A photograph is what you care to make it." This is the simple answer to the contemporary arguments whether photography is to be a scientific instrument, propaganda for the press or a creative medium.

Thus spoke Stephen Ramsay, foundation member of A.U.C. Photographical Society and Vice President of the Auckland Camera Club, at the society's first open competition of the year. Mr. Ramsay has just returned from two years photographing wild life in the South Island, so he knows what he is talking about.

In a stimulating address, he considered the rival concepts of art, science, and press photography and illustrated his talk with reference to the Auckland Camera Club as characteristic of artistic groups and clubs throughout the world.

'Special competitions' Mr. Ramsay said were 'good exercises in giving command over the medium' and the creation of something from nothing considerably enhanced an individual's aesthetic values.

He spoke of the international portfolios in which 10-12 prints were exchanged between U.S.A. and N.Z. each year and stated that the ensuing criticism encouraged photography here as a means of expression and as a form of art.

He made it clear that the person who creates rather than discovers something eg. a moonlit bay — deserves greater merit, and this in a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to produce an original photograph.

'I was surprised to find such a large entry, varied and of such high quality' he stated as he began judging the thirty odd prints presented. Then he prescribed the amateur to 'make it big and make it simple.'

He pointed out that photographs record textures, as glistening bubbles of foam, better than a painter is able to record them. And he clearly illustrated in a series of Auckland Camera Club exhibition prints, that photographing ideas is as fascinating and as effective as photographing records. It became increasingly evident, especially in the under five pound section that it is the man behind the camera and not the camera itself that matters.

The majority of prints were 'creative'. And if, as Mr. Ramsay originally stated, judging open competitions is 'quite a headache' he deserves credit and appreciation for his very satisfactory results.

RESULTS were as follows:

Under £5 section

1. M. Strange 'Autumn Glory'
2. S. Renshaw
3. A. Gowrie

Major section B

1. John Edwards for 'Land Uplifted High'
2. Mary Strange for 'Mud'
3. Mary Strange

John Edwards gained 45 of a possible 50 marks.

—S.R.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Our next meeting will be a new kind of German evening. This will feature items of a German nature, but will be specially planned to entertain non-German students as well.

So do not be put off if your knowledge of German is negligible, or even non-existent. The programme will enable you to hear what the language sounds like, at the same time introducing you to some of the typical folk-songs and folklore of the German people.

The evening will begin with the presentation of a pantomime featuring selected fairy tales from the collection of the brothers Grimm, about whom a brief talk will be given.

The stories will be read in their original German and enacted simultaneously, a method which should allow everyone to follow them. The reader will be Mr. Don Gutch.

The second part of the programme will consist of community singing of popular German folk-songs. Afterwards supper will be served in the cafeteria.

We specially invite German I and German prelim. students to come along to this meeting and lend support to "their" language. This is, after all, the only evening of the year devoted to German. Watch the notice boards for the time and date.

The club is planning an interesting list of French evenings for the rest of this term. We also hope to arrange lunch-time recorded programmes of some of France's greatest plays, presented by the Comedie Francaise. These would be a pleasant way for students to widen their knowledge of French language and literature at the same time.

And remember, if you have any ideas or suggestions yourself, pass them on to a committee member. The club is only as good as you make it.

GERMANY continued:

PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Second World War started by Hitler caused a tendency to generalise German history in the negative. "Germany—the eternal aggressor" is during war a stimulating propaganda slogan. To get away from it is, as I know, very difficult because of the emotional implications brought about by the horrors and sufferings during the war. It is clear to us Germans that we alone bear the responsibility for what happened during the Second World War and that we have to make good as much as possible. A different question is the problem of guilt. There exists not such a thing as collective guilt, but only a personal guilt. The personal guilt is either a pure moral or a criminal one. Political inexperience and foolishness, however, is no personal guilt, but is covered by the responsibility.

The recent lessening of the tension between West and East has been specially welcomed by us Germans. The Iron Curtain runs through the heart of Europe and therefore also through our country.

Potsdam and after

How did this division actually happen? The Potsdam Agreement signed in summer, 1945, by the four then-allied Powers, put one fourth of the German territory, the very east beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers, under Polish and Soviet administration. Another fourth, also in East Germany, became Soviet occupied, whereas the western half of Germany was occupied by America, Great Britain and France. When in 1947-48 the tension between the three Western Powers and the Soviet Union became very strong and paralysed the work of the Supreme Allied Council in Berlin, the three Western Powers allowed the States or *Laender* in West Germany, after free elections were held, to form the Federal Republic of Germany, whereas the small communist minority in the Soviet zone formed the Government of the so-called Democratic Republic of Germany.

Nearly all the 14.5 million Germans who lived beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers had been expelled right after the end of the war. 2.5 millions did not survive the experiment. Four million stopped in the Soviet zone, increasing its population to 18 millions. The other 8 million expellees poured into the Federal Republic in West Germany, increasing its population to 48 million.

Exodus to the West

There is a steady influx of Germans from the Soviet zone into the territory of the Federal Republic. In 1953 approximately 1,000 people and last year 500 people fled per day from that zone to West Germany; up to now there are more than two million or one in every nine inhabitants of the Soviet zone living in West Germany, having augmented its population to 50 million. The area of West Germany is approximately the same as that of New Zealand. These two million refugees and the fore-mentioned 8 million expellees from East Germany had to be absorbed. This turned out to be an extremely tough job as the general conditions were already difficult beyond imagination.

The separation as a result of the war, of West Germany from the Soviet zone and the territories beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers, meant the disruption of an organic division of labour and of the

natural flow of goods between the highly industrialised regions of West Germany and the agriculture surplus region of Germany beyond the Iron Curtain. In addition there was the damage caused by war destruction and dismantling.

All these factors and the collapse of all confidence in the political leadership served to paralyse initiative and led to economic chaos. An open inflation paralysed the will to work, eliminated the means of determining profitable production, and prevented the healthy exchange of goods and services.

Reconstruction

The food situation assumed truly disastrous proportions. It compelled a reduction of food rations in 1947 to less than 1,000 calories daily.

In view of this catastrophic supply situation, the great significance of private and public assistance from abroad, also from this country, in those difficult years can be readily understood.

With the replacement in June, 1948, of the shattered Reichsmark by a sound currency, the prerequisite for the restoration of the West German economy had been created, despite the hardships involved (93.5 per cent devaluation).

The Federal Government, which was established in 1949, replaced the planned economy policy by a "Free Market Economy," choosing the term "Social Market Economy" in order to signify, that the underlying principle of free market economy is not dogmatically applied. Its limits are reached, where social or cultural questions begin to clash with the principle of unrestricted supply and demand.

Figures which are taken from the statistics of Germany as a whole as to the average consumption per head of the population reveal, not a pressure on wages, but the tragic need of the victims of the two currency reforms, who are now old and cannot work, of the old and non-working refugees and expellees and the other people who have been thrown by the war out of their livelihoods and their jobs. In West Germany, 11.3 million people draw pensions of some kind or other, above all war disabled soldiers and civilians and the widows and orphans of the 3 million soldiers killed in action and the 1.2 million soldiers missing and mostly presumed dead.

Heavy tax burdens

Even when the standard of living should, one day, equal that in other countries, it must be born in mind, that its achievement would also mean more working hours for the German workers than for workers of the countries compared. This is mainly due to the fact that a very considerable part of the national income is spent by the Government. Germany bears one of the heaviest tax burdens. For social contributions, including residential construction and subventions, 40 per cent of the revenues of 1953-54 were spent, and for occupation and defence costs another 40 per cent. This year the Government will have to spend still more of the national income, as the payments agreed upon with Germany's pre and postwar creditors have begun. So have also the payments for Israel and for those who have been persecuted under Hitler because of racial, political or religious reasons. The German people felt that these latter pay-

ments should be made in order to prove the good will of the Germany of today. These payments are borne by all taxpayers, including the young generation born only shortly before the war, who know no more about Hitler and the Nazis than the youth in other countries. These financial obligations as well as the influx of 10 million refugees and expellees compel West Germany, having been cut off of the eastern agricultural territories, more than ever before to export. Yet the Federal Republic was not able, up to now, to reach more than two-thirds the percentage of world exports the German Reich used to have in the world trade before the war.

Housing problems

The promotion of house building, which had already been urgent because of the reduction of dwelling space by about 20 per cent during the war, has become a task of paramount importance.

Compared with the rate of destruction in Germany (20 per cent) an investigation by the OEEC in Paris shows, that Holland and Italy lost 4 per cent of their pre-war homes, France 3 per cent, and Belgian and Great Britain 2 per cent.

Since the currency reform in 1948, a total of more than 2,500,000 dwellings has been erected, but at least the same number must still be built, as numerous families have only one or two small rooms and more than 300,000 refugees are still living in camps. Tourists do not know that.

I should like to mention that without the generally disciplined and responsible attitude of organised and non-organised German Labour, the catastrophe of 1945 never could have been surmounted in so short a time.

Cultural life

Nobody will expect of German present-day cultural life that it should present a smooth and uninterrupted continuation of cultural activities of the time of the Weimar Republic. National Socialism and the Second World War have had a bigger influence in this sphere and have more disastrous consequences for instance than in the economic sector.

There remains, however, the old heritage which reassumed its position immediately, when external conditions were normalised: music by *Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and Wagner* is being played; theatres perform *Goethe, Kleist, Buechner, Hauptmann, Shakespeare, Ibsen, Moliere and Calderon*. A foreigner who visits the large cities will find rebuilt theatres, brilliant "first nights," balanced programmes, intellectual conversations. If this foreigner looks closer, he will find that by no means everything has remained the same in the deeper layers of cultural life; there is much unrest and intellectual hunger—and much new life, many an important beginning, many an experiment.

The Bonn Constitution

Cornerstone of the Federal Republic is the Bonn Constitution. Adopted in 1949, it guarantees the rights of the individual, including freedom of speech, religion and of the press. Equal rights for women are established by law. Capital punishment has been abolished.

Like the United States, Germany's Government is based on the federal principle.

Key figure in German politics is the Chancellor, chosen by absolute majority of the Lower House and there named by the President.

Actual executive power is in the hands of the cabinet ministers headed by the Chancellor.

The Government has to resign when the Lower House expresses lack of confidence in the Chancellor, electing a successor with the majority of its members.

Besides the press and the radio, political parties are foremost in the power to form and influence public opinion.

Generally speaking, the Federal Republic today again has a strong conservative, a powerful socialist and a fairly liberal group. The leading parties today are Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Social Democratic Party (SPD), and the Free Democratic Party (FDP).

The Federal Elections of September 1953, were won by the Christian Democrats, with an absolute majority. Neither the Communists nor the Right Extremists were able to get enough votes to even one representative into Parliament. This result shows that the import of Nazi remembrance among the German people has been greatly overestimated. "Nevertheless, if an old Nazi starts to speak and screams, the whole world gets to hear about it; but not enough is reported about the democratic progress made in Germany, because it is unsensational."

Militarism dead

It seems to be quite improbable amongst the German generations that survived one or two world wars, that militarism could emerge which might replace the leadership of political life. In fact stout resistance to German participation in the West European Defence Union had to be overcome in Germany. The Germans finally decided what became plain to them that they could expect the other Western countries to guarantee Germany's security if themselves were not prepared to make any contribution.

Hopes for peace

Well, now we are waiting for the Treaties to become effective. Treaties were reached after Adenauer had made great concessions to France for the settlement of the Saar problem and after Eden had announced that Britain would station troops in Europe.

For centuries Germany and France fought for the hegemony in Continental Europe, and Great Britain, kept generally in "splendid isolation," to balance the scales by throwing in the sword. Now, like a catalyser, Britain brings about peace in Europe merely by stationing troops in Europe. Churchill and Eden cannot be blamed enough for their decision. Both had kept in mind, that after the Second World War the then German Foreign Minister Stresemann, trying hard, had been unable to foster the democratic life of life in Germany, was let down by his own people because he made concessions for the sake of European peace but mostly returned home with empty hands. Churchill and Eden might have remembered that for 1,200 years Englishmen and Germans had raised arms against each other, but frequently fought as allies side by side, especially after the invention of the terrible atomic weapons, we do hope the countries in the world will not any more, but will live peacefully by side with each other.

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