"Greater love hath no man than he lay down his wife for his friend." On this note the V.U.W. Debating Society opened its annual sex debate in the Little Theatre on Friday, April 17. It was not as well attended this year as it has been before, though the interest shown was quite considerable.

The motion "Chastity is outmoded" was defended by Messrs Hamlin and Hogg and opposed by Messrs Larsen and Roberts.

In contrast with last year the debate was frank and the team did not try to shy away from the subject.

Mr. F. Hamlin, the only married member of the team, opened the debate for the affirmative saying he was not thinking in terms of ethics.

He referred to a film on the facts of life, recently shown in Wellington, drawing a large crowd, not because they wanted to learn the facts of life—they already knew—but because it was a film on sex.

Mr. Hamlin gave a quick survey of sexual immorality and aberrations. He mentioned women having sexual experience with two men.

Interjector: "Is there something else then?"

Mr. Hamlin contended it was difficult to get a real picture of sexual immorality among women. They were far more dishonest than men on the matter.

Mr. Larsen, leader for the negative, consulted the dictionary, before talking about chastity. It said chastity meant abstinence from sexual intercourse outside marriage, and nothing more.

NO THRILLS

His dictionary did not talk about sexual thrills, girls experiences while watching passionate love scenes in the movies, as Mr. Hamlin's dictionary apparently did.

Interjector: A poor dictionary. For chastity to be outmoded, it must have been moded at one time, Mr. Larsen said. What was that time and why the change?

"I expect an answer," he added, looking at Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin: "You'll get it."

He went on to say that the affirmative wanted continuance, but not yet.

St. Augustine led an immoral life; he was weak. But he still believed in the ideal of chastity, in spite of his weakness.

Hamlin: "He tired himself out."

"The affirmative say that the society approves of unchastity, but how does society deal with the unchaste?" Mr. Larsen continued.

Voice: Most unfairly.

OFFENSIVE

The speaker drew the attention of the audience to the numerous statutory offenses dealing with sexual immorality—rape, sexual intercourse with girls under 16, homosexuality, buggery. Even civil law frowned upon unchastity, by making adultery a ground for divorce. Under certain circumstances seduction was an actionable tort.

Society approved of people living chaste lives, but penalized people indulging in immoral sexual intercourse and perversion.

Mr. Larsen, concluded by saying Hitler wanted to populate the world with Nazi super-men. He gave his blood to Teutonic men, free rein. Hitler, the State, would look after the children.

Yet those children, children all over the world, were ostracized and called "bastards." Did society then approve of unchastity?

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Hogg, for the affirmative, accused the negative of vagueness and sentimentality. He said unchastity included other sexual experiences, such as masturbation.

Mr. Larsen: The Oxford dictionary only talks about chastity from extra-marital sexual intercourse.

Interjector: Not the French one.

The speaker said that he was not concerned whether chastity was outmoded or not in the past, but whether it was outmoded now.

"We are concerned with what people do now.

Today many youngsters masturbated. Repression resulted in buggery, homosexuality and so forth. In New Zealand the vicious concept of chastity had been discarded.

TOO MANY TOO SOON

Statistics in New Zealand showed that many children were born out of wedlock or too soon. They proved that in 1855 population took place five million times in a population of two million odd people. The figures showed that unmarried people in New Zealand copulated four times a week.

He praised the young people for trying their shoes on before they bought them.

EXPENSIVE

Mr. Roberts, for the negative, reminded the audience extra-marital sexual intercourse was committed pre-marital intercourse imperilled marriage. After marriage it was not so much fun anymore. He personally interviewed men and women on the subject at great risk of life and limb.

One of the women had asked him, "Do you consider making any suggestions?"

He only interviewed five women and admitted he was rather light on women's interviews. In order to correct this situation he asked the women and girls in the audience to stand up if they thought that chastity was prevailing.

Immediately Miss C. Frost stood up, only to object to the personal suggestions made by Mr. Roberts.

"Am I to take it, Miss Frost, that you do not believe in chastity?" he managed to ask her.

EXEMPT

Miss Frost was supported by the house, and the unchaste girls, if any, were exempt from stating their opinion in public.

After Mr. Roberts concluded his speech, the microphone was thrown open to speakers from the floor.

Mr. A. MacNeil, a historian of morals, as well as a law student, said that if chastity was outmoded, the inference was that it must have been in fashion once.

This he denied. With great gusto he told the audience of numerous instances of immorality and sexual aberrations, from the early Christian period, right through to the Middle Ages.

Young men and fair maidens used to go into the woods, and the great number of defiled maidens was unbelievable.

He was followed by speakers who aided with the negative. They argued along the well-known orthodox lines.

PREVENTION

One speaker threatened the audience with venereal diseases in a somewhat native manner, apparently ignorant of the modern effective prevention and cure methods.

Yet another speaker, for the negative, said he didn't mind admitting his own weaknesses, but still believed in the ideal of chastity as St. Augustine did.

He said chastity was not outmoded. Though many nice young girls told him they preferred to marry a man with experience, they still believed in their own virginity.

Most men present would agree with him in that they preferred to
Editorial

CAFE' AGAIN

Apparently the Executive considers the cafe' unimportant, and its problems of little concern.

Though a sub-committee had formed, did some extensive investigation and brought down a report, the Executive have not yet found time in three meetings to consider it. It has not even appeared on the agenda, except under the ubiquitous title "General." - a multitude of sins which the Executive never seem to have time to coalesce.

They are being unfair to Miss Rosie, who still does not know whether the cafe' got her requested increase, and to the students who would like to know what is going to happen to suggestions for improvement.

A whole meeting last Monday was devoted to the question of working a deputising team to the United States, a matter which, not surprisingly, they were unable to resolve.

Why such flights of fancy should take precedence when there are so many more immediate internal problems to be solved is beyond us.

VANDALISM

Violent irresponsibility is the sort of thing one expects from the underprivileged, the misguided and psychopaths.

We will leave for the students to decide which category these recent desecrations in the cafe' should be allocated to. We suggest the culprits deserve little sympathy and perhaps some discipline.

Having forced their way through a window they proceeded to wreck a few tables, rain on a few lights and knock over a measure of furniture.

This is only a culmination of a number of rather stupid acts round the University this year and we suggest it is misguided loyalty on the part of one or two students who know the culprits and refuse to reveal them.

We trust Executive will do its utmost to curb this vandalism and suggest they could make a good start by being a little more responsible in regard to recent appearances at the cafe'. We hope the idiots who left an empty flagon in the SALIENT room will come and collect it from the Editor.

marry a virgin, though not virgins themselves if only for the reason that it was a greater sacrifice for a girl to give up her virginity than it was for a man.

PROMISCUOUS

Once a girl had lost her virginity, it would be easier for her to give herself to a man. Then there was the danger of her becoming promiscuous.

Promiscuity in a girl would constitute a very shaky foundation for a marriage. In this one respect, most men preferred to marry either a virgin or a girl who had had only little sexual experience out of weakness for a man she really loved.

SUMS UP

Mr Lackey was summing up by reminding the affirmative of the answer he had expected from them.

"If chastity is now outmoded, it must once have been in fashion. But we have had no answer from the affirmative in spite of their promise." he added.

Two speakers from the floor did reply, he added. They had shown that chastity had never been universal. This proved the wordings of the motion were incorrect and could therefore not be supported on that ground alone.

He said he had shown that it was a contradiction that society approved chastity, but did desecrate itself with it.

COMING TO THE IDEAL OF CHASTITY

Mr Hamilton was summing up by reminding the affirmative of the answer he had expected from them. It was not answered by the negative.

Referring to illegitimate children, Mr Hamilton had the audience spellbound when he talked about his own feelings as a father for his own children. There was a touch of oratory in his voice which dressed the house in all sincerity.

The affirmative children are born out of or in wedlock, who does not feel the great tenderness and love for the helpless creatures. They are called 'bastards', yet society does little more than frown upon them.

"Voice: hear, hear.

Women now wanted chastity only for the sake of security."

VIRGIN IMMATERIAL

A real man, worth his salt, married a girl because he loved her, not because she was a virgin. That should be immaterial.

Mr Roberts had talked about the cost of illegitimate children. That shown whether society approved or disapproved of chastity.

"I mentioned the statutory punishments for rape, burglary, homosexuality or 'bastard' is the word used for illegitimate children. Society is sometimes an action- able sort."

Mr Hamlin: 'You're telling me.'

Summing up for the affirmative, Mr Hamlin asked whether society lived up to the ideal of chastity. It did not. There was often a feeling of guilt, only because society frowned upon unchastity.

WIDE PRACTICE?

The affirmative had not contra- dicted themselves. Was the ideal widely practiced? That was not answered by the negative.

DIFFICULT

He said he realised that the affirmative had an difficult task. He commended all the speakers on their debating ability and said he appreciated most of the emphasis extend- ed to him.

He made a parting remark which gave the audience something to think about when they left.

"It is better to be born out of wedlock, than not to be born at all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRUE CHRISTIAN

Sir—Believe Billy Graham is a true Christian using his talents and admitting his faults.

His technique is not a gimmick-type salesmanship. He is not selling paper mache Christa to fools. He winds himself up in prayer with God and then says what he believes. His only movement, mood change and humour are his expression of what Christ has done for him.

The career of this age is cynicism. We must be ever so smart and "what all." Why not be tolerant?—Yours etc...

B. C. WALSH

B. C. WALSH

Messiah Coming

Sir—In regard to the editorial on Mr Billy Graham I was one of the curious (if you wish) at Athletic Park and I had the definite impression that Mister Billy Graham was playing John the Baptist to the second coming of Christ.—Yours etc.

L. D. ATKINSON

Dr. William L. Graham, c/- Sydney, Australia Yours etc.,

R. E. JONES

LUST FOR POWER

Sir—Seeing that the Association of Scientists has taken advantage of your columns for advertiz- ing (their delicately injurious statement of their lust for power came so easily) they expose themselves to critical appraisals.

What the Association so signally fails to appreciate in this and similar claims for professional status is that the professionals who quote must register before practic- ing this profession and do not so merely for their own benefit but for the protection of the public.

Now there may be grounds for considering the public in need of protection from scien- tists, nevertheless they have never in any public utterance drawn atten- tion to this need. What they have demonstrated is their craving for greater enrolment, greater privilege, more power.

The important feature of the true professional is opposed to the mere trade or craft that it is relates often directly to the good of the client and the client is this highly valuable individual who must be safeguarded by the profes- sional organisation. (From this viewpoint the "fence" of which there are more in religion than professionals as scientists.)

Now, however much the scientist may serve the community, he very rarely does so in the form of this close relationship which is the hallmark of the true professional and therefore I think his claims to true professional status with the registration and organisation that go with it will be quite un- warranted.—Yours etc.,

B. C. WALSH

OEDIPUS REX

by SOPHOCLES

DRAMA CLUB

Richard Campion

Concert Chamber

June 22 to 27

RICHARD CAMPION

PRESENTS

Jack Winter's dream

By J. K. BAXTER
Indonesian Visit
HERE TO HAVE A LOOK

After an extensive six weeks tour of Australia, during which time they visited Universities, students' hostel and community projects, a delegation of six Indonesian student leaders will spend three weeks in New Zealand as the guests of N.Z.U.S.A.

The Australian tour was a reciprocal visit. The Australian students were repaying hospitality accorded to a team of six who visited Indonesia for three weeks in June-35-37 vacation, as guests of the Indonesian Government.

The itinerary for New Zealand provides a three-week tour, including visits to each of the universities and agricultural college, and excursions to the main points of interest, one centered on Rotorua and the other on Queenstown. These excursions will provide an opportunity of seeing something of New Zealand outside the main centers.

At the Dunedin end of the tour, they will visit Roxburgh Hydro Station and the Goldfields, and see the southern lake country. From Rotorua, returning via the thermal attractions, they will visit Tasmun Pulp and Paper Mills, the largest in the southern hemispheres, the Waikareaki geothermal plant, the only one of its kind outside Italy, and also Ruca Falls, the geyser country, the Hydro schemes at Omaramu and Whakamaru, and the forest areas.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

The delegation has been chosen by the P.P.M.I., the National Student Union of Indonesia. It is noteworthy that the team, including one woman member, seems to be fairly representative of the organisation affiliated to P.P.M.I. The team members are representative of the various groups of a regional, religious and social nature.

Three members of the touring team are modern and liberal, and include two Christians; five of the six are singing, play instruments or do native dances. They are all third, fourth or fifth year students, taking agriculture courses, two students in political science, whilst one is interested in medicine and another in commerce.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

The train will arrive at Auckland on Thursday, April 30 and leave from Auckland for Sydney on Friday, May 2. They will arrive in Wellington on Wednesday, May 13 and leave for Massey on Sunday, May 17.

Victoria is rather unlucky in that the boat will not be up the Bluff, and the flanked Varsity reception as the visit coincides with vacation. They arrive in Wellington in the middle of first week of the holidays, when all the major student activities, such as the horse show, the film festival, the annual cricketers' ball, and such as we have, are in abeyance and they will leave Wellington a day before the extravaganzas starts.

Everyone hopes that an evening will be held at which the students still in Wellington will have an opportunity of meeting the delegation. Many express their doubts as to the ways of seeing such a large team, but they are assured that student goodwill will be shown and a student to student basis. For the students of today will be the leaders of their countries tomorrow.

S.N.N.

DRAMA CLUB

The Drama Club throng upon Executive a memo requesting £300 for a production to be staged in the Town Hall Concert Chamber this year, on Monday—"an evening of an unusual kind." Apparently, the Drama Club, and perhaps other clubs, think that the Executive committee might be willing to spend the money on matters which must be referred to the Finance Committee, since the Finance Committee has considered the question the findings of the Finance Committee have been put before the Executive at the next meeting for final approval.

SALIENT considers the Drama Club request ill-timed and unfair to Executive. The Drama Club has, however, a story behind their request for such a large grant. In the past the Executive has rarely requested and grants for production, and it seems that there is little possibility of a loss on this year's programme.

With the backing of the name of Dick Compton, who produces "Oedipus Rex" and "Jack Winter's Dream," and those of the Madison-based Theatre of Drama Club is confident that a profit will be made.

NEED REPUTATION

The idea behind the fact that will be served to Wellington drama-lovers is that a reputation must be established. They are considering that a play will be produced in Wellington by next year when Drama Club will have its own Little Theatre in the new Student Union building. Thus a wider audience will be available for mature productions up at the University.

The programme for this year is for five nights in the Concert Chamber—June 23 to 27—and one night at the Flat.

More than £80 will be spent on costumes and at least £80 on publicity.

QUESTION OF TALENT

The final question is then, are the members of the Drama Club talented enough to make this production a success? In this production—publicity will sell many tickets but only talent will assure full houses.

SALIENT will go no further than to wish the Drama Club the best of luck, and to inform readers that the request was granted.

Billets are urgently needed for five male members and one female member of the Indonesian delegation for the three nights they will be staying in Wellington. For further particulars please contact the Liaison Officer c/o. Exec. Office.

NO CHANGE

Johnny Devlin digs Billy Graham but finds his own religion real cool.

Reluting rumours that he was changing his religion because of his meeting with the evangelist Dr. Billy Graham, rock 'n' roll singer Devlin said:

"I am a good practising Roman Catholic and I made my decision for Christ years ago—when I was first baptised.

"I was brought up in a Roman Catholic and my convictions and remain unchanged. This, however, does not prevent me from appreciating the great work being done by Dr. Graham and his interest in teenage problems.

"Because of this I regard it as a privilege to meet Dr. Graham as a personal friend.

And Billy used Johnny—so everybody and God is happy.

MOTOR CLUB AT VIC

A group of Victoria University students have formed a Motor Club known as "The University Motor Club (Wellington)."

The club will have wide objects, including all types of motor activities, although for the present it would concentrate on car-rallies, and gymkhanas. The club will endeavour to hold inter-club rallies, and possibly a meeting with the Automobile Club in the Wellington Province.

This is making application for affiliation with the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association, and with the Automobile Club of New Zealand Car Clubs.

Foundation members are drawn from all parts of the southern half of the North Island. These include the racing drivers and several members with previous competition experience. One member was navigator of the winning car in the recent North Island Rally.

Information from Secretary/ Treasurer, R. J. M. Shaw.

YOU SAID IT

"A desperate bid was made to have a burning house tow- night when the Palmerston North right o'clock to the residence of Mr. H. C. T. . . . A wish is to thank all friends and relatives for their many floral tributes, cards and best wishes on the death of her late husband—'Dominion.'

"The Engagement is announced of Mr. . . . and the daughter of Mrs. . . .—'New Zealand Herald.'

A Manchester Daily produced this week was:

WANTED: Part-time secretary. Lost Cat: Black and white cat, has lost tail Hull Hospital area—'Evening Post.'

Pagoda Wanted: Cultured young Englishman is mad about Pagodas. Quixote Chinese fiancee, desires married accommodation, imminent parents, either European or Maori's.

STUDENT WELFARE

Students at the college were either 17 or 18 years old, and the college administration are responsible for their welfare.

He was vigorous in his protestation. The college administration was the last incident to occur in the 1935. All in all, there were only four cases on record, and there was nowhere near where the races were more ap- parent than at Ardmere.

Winter Tournament is only four months away.

LET THE SPORTS DEPORTS
(Whitecombe & Coldfall Ltd.)
45 Willis St. SERVICE YOU

LITERARY SOCIETY

The liaison officer for the Literary Society is MISS KATHERINE JERMYN c/- Common Common Room.

Jack Lanigan Ltd. Trouser Centre
84 SIZES
5 Willis St.—Phone 42-859

RACE HARMONY

Though he denied Auckland University's CRACCUUM suggestion of radical discrimination at Ardmore's winter College, the principal, Mr. T. W. Wilson, admitted he would write to parents of girls who seemed to form permanent relation- ships with other students.

CRACCUUM alleged the authorities discouraged dating between European and non-European students.

College policy, which applied equally to European, Maori or Island students, was to place all students under supervision of their social relations, said Mr Wilson.

"But if any permanency should appear to enter into any relationship steps may be taken to see the persons concerned and in the extreme cases to communicate with parents, either European or Maori's."

Winter Tournament is only four months away.

LET THE SPORTS DEPORTS
BOOK REVIEW

VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

"Arrived in a storm, the last twenty-four hours being doleful, with all the passengers down, even the officers looking cadaverous at their food." This was the way Beatrice Webb described her trip to Auckland in 1898, and this sentence begins a book of extracts from her and her husband’s diary describing her visit to New Zealand.

This is a book on New Zealand of 1898 are now published for the first time, under the title ‘Visit to New Zealand’, by the Oxford University Press, and Company, of Wellington.

While in Auckland, the Webbs visited the University and had this to say about it: "The University College is housed in quaint ramshackle wooden buildings...". Its income is £4000 government grant and £500 fees. It has 83 matriculated students, and about 120 attendants to lectures. Nearly all the students are teachers actual or prospective, and have little time or inclination for intellectual work.

The half dozen professors—entirely English university men—seem well paid—the chemistry man gets £800—but lack stimulus. The Auckland business and professional world seems to supply practically no students—not even their unemployed daughters.

The University has so far failed to make itself popular in any sense—attacking neither endowment nor teachers. No joint action with Christchurch or Dunedin—the other colleges of the New Zealand University—in fact, mutual jealousy.

"Our general impression of education as shown in Auckland: seedy in appliances, imitative of old English, modest in method, honourable and gentlemanly in its spirit but quite without originality, independence, or genuine ideas."

I wonder if 81 years have changed all that.

The diary itself is full of fascinating sidelights of a developing colony seen through the lives of two of the world’s greatest humanists: Seddon is "vulgar" but "a man of highmindedness... They approve of his reforms but not of his methods and there is a strangely familiar ring to Webb’s suggestion that he takes too much on himself."

The architecture they find even in those far away times to be uninteresting if not downright ugly.

In one month the Webbs packed in a great deal of social survey and, if nothing else, the diary serves to prove in no small way the old adage "La plus que change, in plus c’est la meme chose."

Mr. Price is to be congratulated on publishing this entertaining, the firm for the publishing of the book and the State Literary Fund, which so often comes in for unnecessary abuse, for its grant to the publisher.

JAZZ CONCERT

In the tradition of the world successful jazz concert that was held last year, the U.O.L. Jazz Society presents a swinging night on Saturday night, April 21, at the Wainuiomata Hall, 7.30 p.m. The programme is so varied and entertaining that it will make the evening one of the most memorable ones of your life. Come along to the Wellington College Hall at 8 p.m. on May 5-you can’t miss it. Refreshments will be available.

PIANO

Jazz club members will be pleased to know that the Society has approved their request for the custodianship of the piano; subject to a few conditions.

‘CRUSADE’

Mr. Holyoake’s recent nation-wide trek so impressed Nations Forty hacks that they hailed it as a “crusade.” O.U.'s “Crus’ic” reaction was:

For we are the way and I am the Light. So take it from me for I am always right. This is my Crusade, my joy, my holy task. I only hope no one will tear off the mask. So think not at all while we give you the word. It may seem strange, even absurd. It may not be sense, it isn’t rational, but who cares—so long as it’s National. My words ring out clear, I never mumble. The audience listens, quiet and burned. They’re very respectful—don’t dance or jive, though the average age is but sixty-five.

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Youth awake! Military training and even more, based on the Third World War. And when you are killed in the first blind rush—stand at ease! You still have me and my friends will have you. Your taxes I’ll slash and your money return. Import what you like, there’s funds to burn. When and where are burnt and there’s nothing left, Blame Nash—for this set of political theft.

There may be no Heaven or even a Hell, but while you have me all you yet may be well. For I’m no mere persuasive person. I’m St. Keith of Mesafal—the master Mesafal.

So bury me deep, but honour me high. With statues and temples—gl in the gry. And in simple gold letters, this message send, Here lies Keith—the rich man’s friend.


THE GATEWAY BOOKSHOP LTD.

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AN UNUSUAL SHOP IN AN UNUSUAL PART OF TOWN

HAVING AN INTERESTING RANGE OF BOOKS

FOR THE DISCERNING讀者.

HAVE A BROWSE ROUND.
JONES ON EXTRAVAGANZA

Students! One hundred and twenty-three of you will be delighted to know that the E3-5/- Students’ Association fee you paid this year is about to be spent.

“Well, fair enough,” you say, “the time has come on us. But wait a minute. That tidy sum of money, 500/- all in, will be spent on one item—the advertising of Extravaganza.

You to advertise one generally well-known Annual show around one relatively small town (Welling- ton) and the Hutt Valley, to take 600 of your money, and furthermore this sum has been allotted to a student who admits to knowing nothing at all about advertising.

Now I would point out at this stage that the Standing Committee blaming Mr. P. O’Brien, the advertising officer concerned, for this blunder, but I am blaming those responsible for allocating this sum, AND I ACCUSE YOU ALL OF YOUR NEGLIGENCE AND IRRESPONSIBIL- ITY in finding it necessary to expend 600/- for this purpose.

And having arrived at this sum they proceed to put it at the disposal of a man who admits to knowing nothing about advertisements.

When I expressed shock at this situation Mr. O’Brien pointed out quite reasonably that (a) Extrav never made a profit until a similar sum had been spent on advertising; (b) Extrav is thus expected to make a profit this year and pay back the money, and (c) the help of a student who is employed by an advertising agency has been enlisted; in short, Mr. O’Brien knows nothing about advertising.

PROVES NOTHING

This last point has been covered so eloquently by Mr. O’Brien, I will leave the other three. The fact that Extrav never made a profit until a similar sum had been spent on advertising proves nothing. The sudden financial failure of last year or so could be attributed to many other factors.

HOME BREW TASTES GOOD

Last Sunday one of SAILENT’s reporters had an hour or two in which to write something. Material was on tap—Extravaganza was rehearsing at the Little Theatre.

SAILENT went along to see how Victoria’s major production for 1959 was progressing.

Labelled “Vat ‘59” as yet it hasn’t got much kick—as Dave Land-Mitchell or John Thawhll would say, the brew is down—but with a full month to go, most of the cast before the gala opening the finished product will be nicely bottled for public consumption.

OBRIEN REPLIES

I would like to make a few comments on Mr. Jones’s articles. First of all, I offer him my sincere con- gratulations on his handling of the college’s pen and ink. It is the tune rather than the words that is suspect.

True enough the old hands are not with Extravaganza this year, producer Terry Brown is fortunate in having half a dozen talented people to take parts.

In the show again this year are Des Deacon, Julian Watta, David Land-Mitchell, John Thawhill, Sharon Thompson and Liz Beck.

The chorus larger than usual, but with better enunciation they could make the racy tunes give the show a sparkle at least equal to last year.

This year the music will be supplied by The Honors chapel colleagtes. Peter Stanen is in charge of this section.

PROMISING

In fact, Extrav ’59 looked so promising that your SAILENT report decided on the spot to join the production and will be in the main ballet.

The doubt SAILENT will bear the loss in good spirit—Farewell, SAILENT.

—PETER O’BRIEN.

(No tears in our cubs—Ed.)

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(3) The budget is the same as last year.

(4) I have not taken advice from a member of an advertising agency.

(5) The proposed solution of a problem that has taxed the intellect of many eminent psychologists during the past few years—namely, “The Psychology of Advertising”—is in fact well-known for him in the male ballet.

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SOUTH FROM CHINA
The Democratic Republic of Vietnam

The last lap of my China travels took me to Nanning, in the Chuang Autonomous Region of South China. The Chinese-Vietnam border lay only one hundred miles to the south and when the opportunity of a brief visit to North Vietnam was offered to me I eagerly accepted.

Few Western observers had visited the country since the restoration of peace.

Moreover, Vietnam was of major interest to me as a geographer because its great rice growing area in the Red River lowland is a classic example of the intensive agriculture of East Asia and because the country illustrates on a smaller scale the problems and difficulties China faced five or six years ago.

I boarded the train at Nanning at the usual time, and, after a night ride through a landscape of tawny grass and low scrub, stippled with small villages and patches of forest and broken by massive grey crags of limestone. At 10 a.m. I was on the southern frontier of China, changed trains, there is a break of gauge at the frontier, and shortly after reached Langson, the first station in Vietnam.

I was on a platform overlooking small dwellings, bare rice fields, and small villages, on the road. The Red River rice fields are a classic example of the intensive agriculture of East Asia and because the country illustrates on a smaller scale the problems and difficulties China faced five or six years ago.

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A backwater of shellfish-catchers, of banana fronds, and tiny rice fields; on the platform a slender young girl, children selling fruit and sugar cane; smartly Polish and Indian officers and Canadian observers of the United Nations Command; a small group of Russian tourists; French families; Vietnamese students returning from Peking and Moscow; in the distance a bare city, and the ruins of a French pillbox.

All these things suggested the character and problems of life in Vietnam, the tropical climate and gentle peoples; its recent emergence from a bitter colonial war; its partition at the end of this war; the International supervision of the armistice by United Nations observers; the reconstruction of the country carried through with the help of foreign aid and funds from the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Red River Lowland

The rail line towards Hanoi had been destroyed in the war against France like so much of the material equipment of Vietnamese life. It had been restored only a few months ago and was now clearly a major artery between China and this newly emergent state.

The train crept southwards between high hills, covered with scrub and forest and dotted with small thatched villages, with tangle patches of rice and maize, of fruit trees and sugar cane.

It is a region of obviously thinly-peopled, inhabited mainly by tribal groups.

As we passed over the Red River into Hanoi children were leading the buffaloes down to the red mud-covered rivers, rubber-clad peasants were working in the fields of sugar cane and vegetables, and the fishing boats were spreading their nets to the evening breeze and drifting seaward like clouds of butterflies.

Hanoi

Hanoi is a beautiful city—a city of wide tree-lined avenues and graceful French colonial architecture; of houses painted pastel yellow and pale green and pink, with spacious gardens and balconies.

It is a city of vivid colours and scents and sounds ... the magnolia and emerald green and white silk of the giris' tunics; the cascading scarlet of bougainvillea; the gay, patterned browns of the peasants' dresses; the gold skin and blue-black long hair of the women; the scent of evening sunlight on the hot earth mingled with the scents of spices and cooking; the sounds of wooden clogs clip-clopping through the morning streets, the harsh cries of the street vendors and the soft swish of the street cleaner's brooms.

It is a city which is undergoing a major social and economic transformation.

Formerly, the most attractive quarters were occupied by European officials and by the European and Chinese commercial groups who flourished under the French colonial regime. Today, these groups have gone; their houses have been broken up into apartments for the working people of Hanoi—the clerks and the shop assistants and the mechanics—whose families and dependents spill out into temporary housing in the palm-shaded gardens.

In the past, as the administrative centre of a colonial regime, it was characterized by a great development of luxury trades and activities; it was a city largely parasitic on the countryside.

Today, it is the economic centre of a developing Asian state; the luxury trades are vanishing and are being replaced by the workshops and factories turning out the consumer goods and capital equipment so desperately needed by the masses of Vietnam.

It is a city in which the old world and the new world struggling to be born are sharply juxtaposed—the new machine tool factory is full of gleaming Russian machinery, and in its grounds women carry the scrap iron in the traditional peasant baskets and cut the grass of the verges with the tiny peasant knife.

Parallel 17 North

North Vietnam has an area rather larger than that of the Sinhalese island and a population of 13 millions. It came into being after a savage and protracted colonial war, of which I saw glimpses in a Vietnamese film I saw in Hanoi.

This war for colonial freedom became involved in the cold war politics of the great powers and brought the West to the brink of atomic intervention when the Vietnamese began to swing decisively against the French.

It was terminated by the Geneva Agreement which shattered, temporarily at least, the unity of the Annamese or Vietnamese lands along the arbitrary line of the 17th parallel.

The Agreement provided for elections in 1956; these might have restored the unity of North and South but, largely owing to the opposition of the American-supported Diem regime in South Vietnam, they were never held.

Today, the 17th parallel is one of the most absolute barriers in the world; a land movement across it is non-existent and even postal contact between members of families divided by the boundary is restricted to prisoner-of-war type postcards.

The division shattered the economy of Vietnam leaving a food-deficit, mineral-rich North cut off from a food surplus, mineral-poor South. This situation was subsequently evolved under American control; the North aligned itself with the socialist camp and followed the Chinese pattern of agrarian reform and social transformation.

Emergence of New Society

Today, North Vietnam is at the stage of economic and social development reached by China in the early 1950's. When the French withdrew, the government took over the banks, the railways, the large scale enterprises and foreign trade.

A sizeable private sector still remains; at the end of 1957, for example, the private, non-socialist sector still accounted for four-fifths of the output value in industry and handicrafts, seven-tenths of the retail trade and almost one half of the wholesale trade.

The size of the state sector is, however, increasing as a result of the steady expansion of the lower forms of state enterprise, and the many privately owned firms produce products for the state, or are sales agents for the state trading concerns.

Land reform, following the Chinese pattern, gave some 850,000 hectares to the peasants and was followed by the development of agricultural cooperatives. By November, 1958, over half of the peasant households had joined cooperatives. The number of small by comparison with those of China (one visited near Hanoi consisted of 28 households, cultivating 31 mow of land: a mow is 3,600 square metres) but, by pooling land, work animals and implements and thus overcoming the disadvantages of small holdings, the exces- sive fragmentation of holdings, they have made a significant contribution to expanding the agricultural output.

Reshaping Economy

The partition of the Vietnamese lands created a major food problem for the North. Tonkin, the heart of North Vietnam, had always been a food-deficit area, its needs being supplied by the more sparsely populated south. Partition made this northwards flow of rice
**Dissatisfaction with Blues**

**JERSEY TO DRINK**

Easter Tournament has once again produced complaints about N.Z.U. Blues. Are they justified? In this article I will try to show that the complaints of many sports are fully justified. The responsible sportman is the best judge of standards and once the selectors, officials or anyone else loses his support he may as well turn to drink.

Clause 53 of the N.Z.U. Blues regulations specifies that the first position at a standard (the Blues Panel) shall have regard to the standard of a good provincial team, and the second position (the Blues Panel) shall be more honoured in the breach than the observance.

I intend dealing with N.Z.U. representation in a future article, so we will not rush on contentious subject in this issue.

**ARTHETICS**

I treat athletics first because it comes first in the alphabet, and for no other reason of precedence. The athletes are not happy about the present Blues system, as the standards (strictly adhered to as they are taken in the reckoning of dutes, etc.)

The lack of adherence to standards is directly opposed to clause 59 of the Blues regulations, which states that no position in the Blues panel shall be fixed standards in any sport, but these standards shall not be binding on the panel and shall be for guidance only.

Before a few years ago the 100, 220 and 440 at Tournament in any one day just outside the Blues either of the 100 or 440 won no Blue was awarded, yet another athlete the same year equaled the Blues standard on one event and was awarded a Blue. Who was the better athlete?

The athletes are not satisfied with the present system. Alisa McDonald won a number of titles this receive a Blue!

**SOUTH FROM CHINA—cont.**

impossible and in the first year or so of its existence the new state suffered from the effects of the large quantities of rice sent by China and the U.S.A.

Then agrarian reform, coupled with improved cropping techniques modelled on those in South America, gradually boosted output.

The landlords had formerly taken one-quarter of the entire output; with the land reform these 625,000 tons of rice went to swell the state granary.

By 1957 rice production had increased sufficiently to meet the needs of the country's growing population; per capita consumption of rice was far above that of 1939 and there was a small surplus for export. Outfit of the food crop—cassava, sweet potatoes and ground nuts—was augmented by large scale irrigation and flood control schemes are under taken. The most striking example of the success of the scheme near Hanol; this was planned and constructed at a cost of $100 million and now employs a thousand workers. It produces machine tools, lathes, and electric machines and spare parts for other factories and its construction marks the beginning of heavy industry in North Vietnam.

The country has the resources—coal, iron ore, bauxite, tin and other minerals for considerable development of heavy industry; at the present moment one of the main bottlenecks is the shortage of trained personnel, a shortage being overcome by sending local workers to other countries of the socialist camp for training or by means of training schemes run by Soviet technicians.

**MINORITY GROUPS**

Like China, Vietnam is a country with many minority peoples. The major group—the Annamese—are rice-growing peasants living in the central lowlands. There are, in addition, some 2 million people living in the hill areas which fringe the Red River lowlands. Many of these people have language, economic and social systems quite different to those of the Annamese and to weld them into a unified state without destroying their individuality poses major problems.

Vietnamese minority policy is based on that of China; it provides for full development of these peoples and recognises their individuality by granting a considerable measure of administrative autonomy to the larger and more compact groups.

Research into the history and social organisation of the tribal peoples is carried on by the School of National Minorities at Hanol. Here new scripts are being developed for groups speaking unwritten language and minority students are trained to go back and work as administrators, teachers and technicians among their own people.

The school includes a large number of pupils from South Vietnam who, when unification of North and South comes, will provide a core of trained personnel for the tribal groups in the uplands of the South.

**40 YEARS OF STRUGGLE**

The new state has been created largely by the struggles of one group of people, the Vietnamese, and the leadership in the long struggle against French colonialism and for independence belongs justly to the Vietnamese people.

It was difficult to realise that this quietly-spoken scholar had spent 40 years of his life in either underground resistance work or open war against the Japanese and French.

In Vietnamese films of the resistance war I had seen, the president and the Prime Minister, the leaders of his people, were depicted positively as people who led and inspired their people as a national bourgeoisie. Here new scripts are being developed for groups speaking unwritten language and minority students are trained to go back and work as administrators, teachers and technicians among their own people.

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