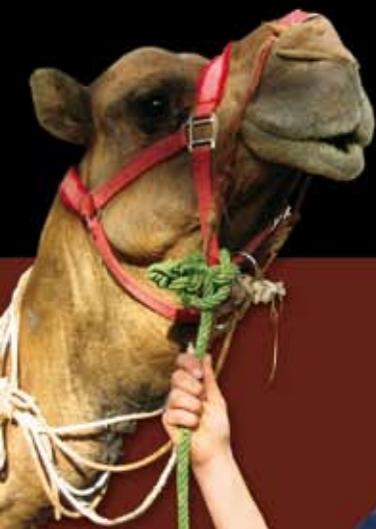


MASSEY

The Great Redeemer

Graham Henry, All Black Coach



**Veterinary
Adventures
in India**



New Zealand Redrawn



It begins with an Italian and the twitch of a frog's leg. The Italian was the anatomist Luigi Galvani of the University of Bologna. The frog, dead and pinned to a board, was the subject of a dissection, and the time was late in the 18th century, when this thing called electricity was a thrilling novelty.

In the midst of his dissection, so one version of the story goes, Galvani noticed the frog's leg twitching when he touched the leg with his scalpel when it was in contact with the brass hook securing the leg.

Galvani's explanation for the twitch of the frog's leg involved 'animal electricity', the life force stored in the muscles of the frog. But, at the University of Pavia, Galvani's colleague, Alessandro Volta, wasn't so sure. After experimentation, Volta concluded that the two different metals and the nature of the substance separating them was the source of the action. Following his intuition, he created the first documented battery around 1800, the so-called voltaic pile, a stack of alternating layers of zinc and silver separated by blotting paper soaked in salt water.

Volta's battery was a single-use battery: the sort of battery I grew up with in the days when any toy that needed batteries was enough to fill a budget-conscious parent with dread and a battery manufacturer with glee. Since then, new generations of batteries have been developed to power our cell phones, digital cameras, computers and other portable gadgets. Much of the progress in battery technology is recent – the nickel-metal hydride and reusable alkaline batteries so commonplace now were only commercialised in the early 1990s.

The current state of battery technology still falls markedly short of ideal. Batteries consist of two electrodes of different metals separated by a suitable electrolyte, and, ideally, the metals should be as far apart as possible in the so-called reactivity series. Complicating this, however, is the fact that a given metal is beset by its own particular problems: lithium, for instance, is expensive and highly reactive; lead is heavy; cadmium is toxic.

What about zinc? Zinc is cheap, power-efficient, reasonably light, and comparatively non-toxic, and is presently the most commonly used anode for single-use batteries. It is when you try to recharge a battery with a zinc anode that Sod's Law strikes: the shape of the anode changes making the battery inefficient, and the zinc reforms into long, branching crystals

called dendrites, which eventually cause the battery to short out.

Until now that is. Massey researchers Dr Simon Hall and Dr Michael Liu have developed and patented a zinc anode battery technology that is more elegant in its application than any of its competitors. The rechargeable silver-zinc batteries they have created (I am sure Volta would approve) last for four times as many charge-discharge cycles as existing silver-zinc batteries and their nickel-zinc version lasts for two-and-a-half times as many cycles as nickel metal-hydride batteries.

Why do I mention this? Partly because I am proud to have Massey associated with this research and its commercialisation. Partly because this is not one of those areas of research traditionally associated with Massey in the public mind.

On the other hand, one of the areas of research that is well associated with Massey and its agricultural origins is biotechnology. New Zealand's prosperity largely rests on our ability to add value to the production and processing of agricultural products by applying scientific knowledge and expertise. In this issue we bring you an interview with alumnus Brian Ward, the new chief executive officer of NZBio, an industry organisation founded in response to the recommendations of the Biotechnology Taskforce.

In keeping with which, this issue also introduces you to a Massey researcher, Dr Carol Taylor, a synthetic organic chemist who assembles molecules in the way you or I might play with Lego. Carol's work could have implications for such various matters as the taste of cheese, the development of biological superglues, and the treatment of diseases such as arthritis.

What happened to the two Italian university researchers with whom our story started? Galvani held his chair for 33 years but was dismissed, in what would now be identified as a violation of academic freedom. In 1797, following the occupation by the Napoleonic army, Galvani refused to take the oath of allegiance required of him by the invaders. He died the following year.

Alessandro Volta, acclaimed for his invention of the voltaic pile, would live on for 27 years. Did he become rich through the commercial application of his invention? Well, no, partly because with one or two exceptions there were no practical applications that required batteries until after Volta's death.

Dr Simon Hall and Dr Michael Liu, the two New Zealand academics turned inventors, have been given leave of absence from Massey to pursue commercial objectives as employees of Anzode within the new Massey Anzode Research Centre.

All power to them.



Judith Kinnear
Vice-Chancellor

A CASE FOR HEARING MORE FROM YOU



For many of MASSEY's readers – and its editorial staff as well – one of the magazine's fascinations is the notes and news section. Here you can find out what happened to classmates or simply marvel at how varied people's lives are. So although there are over one hundred entries published in this issue of MASSEY, we would still like to hear more from you. To help persuade you, for our next issue we are offering an incentive: a handsome leather briefcase for one lucky contributor.

For your notes and news entry to be eligible it

must reach us after the date of publication of this magazine and before Friday 17 September 2004. The prize draw will be supervised by the manager of the Alumni and Friends Office, Paula Taylor. To send in your notes and news you can either return the form enclosed with this magazine, or you can visit the alumni and friends website (<http://alumni.massey.ac.nz>) and send in your news online. Photos are welcome.

We look forward to hearing from you.

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CONTRIBUTORS



Stefan Messam, whose illustrations of batteries, mussels and a certain politician ornament these pages, graduated with a BDes (Hons) in 2003. Stefan supplements his income as a freelance illustrator with work tutoring illustration on Massey’s Wellington campus.



Grant Bunyan is a Massey Visual Communication Design graduate from back in 1988. (Yes, he remembers near-contemporary Richard Taylor.) Though most of his work is in publication design, Grant is also a dab hand at infographics, as you will see on pages 10, 11 and 12. grant@designhaus.co.nz



Mark Coote, whose pictures of Chris Nixon and Brian Ward feature in this magazine, graduated from Massey with a BBS in 1984. He then worked in accounting very briefly before becoming a photographer, first press and then freelance. Mark has travelled extensively, visiting 37 countries in two two-year trips. Mark can be contacted at mark.coote@cybercorp.co.nz



The image on the inside back cover (to which you must now immediately turn) belongs to Nicola Dove, a now British-based photographer. Nicola graduated from Wellington School of Design in 1996, with a major in photography. Her commissions have taken her all over the world, and her work has featured regularly in magazines, publications and books. She specialises in images of people, from reportage to portraits. Nicola was briefly in Nelson visiting family when *MASSEY* contacted her.

MASSEY is published twice yearly by Massey University, Private Bag 11-222, Palmerston North, New Zealand www.massey.ac.nz
Advertising: E-mail the editor for rates. *MASSEY* has a circulation of 75,000 plus.

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Online: For current news from Massey University and past issues of *MASSEY* magazine visit <http://masseynews.massey.ac.nz>

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The look: *MASSEY* magazine was designed by Massey alumnus GRANT BUNYAN.

The unmentioned minority

THOUGHTS

Just who is driving the “one people” debate, asks Danny Keenan.

Have Māori sullied the racial aspirations of ordinary New Zealanders by acquiring privileges and rights to which they are not entitled? And are they, therefore, threatening our longstanding colonial aspiration, that we really are all “one people”? The current debate about special treatment on the basis of race makes me wonder which sector of New Zealand society has taken up the “call to arms”.

It all reminds me a little of the infamous Contract with America launched by Newt Gingrich in 1994.

Gingrich was a veteran congressman who waged an aggressive campaign to wrest control of Government from President Bill Clinton.

He delivered a sharp and urgent message to middle America – the country was being lost to liberals, trade unions and racial minorities. I was working in the United States at the time.

Who can forget the televised adulation which accompanied Gingrich’s sweep to power, and which launched him on to a titanic struggle to unseat President Clinton (he failed).

Gingrich’s election rhetoric had sounded like a call to arms, and it was, and a very successful one at that. But to whom was it addressed?

According to American commentators like Michael Moore, Gingrich aimed his message at a newly discerned group that was feeling increasingly disenfranchised and fearful: white male Americans.

White men in the US were rapidly becoming a “racial minority”. By 1994, they constituted about 35 percent of the country. White women and coloured people were threatening to dominate the arts, sport, entertainment, even politics. Young Americans were perceived to be switching on to the lure of a diverse and vibrant ethnic pop culture.

Although white males controlled about 80 percent of the wealth and power, that was no consoling thought. They perceived themselves to be losing influence and authority.

Worse, white males were increasingly fearful of being swamped by minorities. Their personal aspirations did not accord with the rapidly changing gender and ethnic face of the US; and that face was getting younger.

The privileges and rights to which they believed they were entitled were under threat, said Moore.

So they turned out in their thousands to support Gingrich, delivering him a historic landslide. (He would later be undone by Clinton’s soccer moms.)

Ten years on, and one wonders if we are not seeing the Gingrich effect resonating in this country.

Isn’t it conservative Pakeha males who feel the most threatened by (or indignant about) Māori receiving any perceived special treatment or rights?

Pakeha males constitute a distinct “racial minority”.

Within our ethnically diverse community, they number about 35 percent of the population.

And, as ethnic populations go, their situation seems to be worsening because Pakeha numbers overall are in decline.

The numbers of Pakeha men winning high honours in the arts, literature, film, music and scholarships have been in decline for years, especially when faced with opposition from women.

And those areas of national prowess much valued by Pakeha men, especially rugby, have long been handed over to Māori or Polynesian men like Tana Umaga.

The Colin Meads icon that once personified male and rugby prowess has long gone.

But if Pakeha men feel their decline, there is some consolation. As with the US, they still control as much as 90 percent of our wealth and power. In this regard, they possess an almost total dominance.

To many, such a dominance of the levers of power seems perfectly normal. It does not really matter that



Danny Keenan is a history lecturer and the owner of the New Zealand Wars website:
<http://www.newzealandwars.co.nz>.

the nation’s boardrooms, agencies, local councils and even Parliament are dominated by Pakeha men.

If it were Māori who possessed 90 percent of the wealth and power, what would be the reaction?

Well, Māori once did, but we have seen the result of this already. Wars were started against the tribes in the 1860s, and land confiscations followed.

This was done despite the aspiration, agreed to 20 years earlier, that we were all one people with all the same privileges and rights. As Māori were soon to discover, such rights were easily extinguished through the likes of the 1862 Native Lands Act.

If it were Māori who had such dominance over the levers of power, what would be the reaction?

We have seen the result of this already. Despite the Treaty of Waitangi assurances, Māori were denied access to power for 27 years after the signing of the treaty. This was the same treaty that made us all “one people”.

When New Zealand won self-government in 1852, Māori were again denied the vote. The vote went to Pakeha males. Fifteen years later, in 1867, Māori were finally granted four special seats. But they were effectively left powerless to stop the erosion of their land and rights. No one was saying that we were “all one country” in 1867.

And, with Dr Brash pointing to the increasingly favoured status of Māori, at the expense of others, we might ask – what happens when Pakeha begin to fear the dominance of Māori? We have seen this before.

Historian Alan Ward has argued that the wars of the 19th century were caused by Pakeha fear of Māori – a situation common to many colonial societies. Small enclaves of white settlers lived in constant fear of much larger concentrations of native peoples. A “war of the races” (as it was called here) was the result.

And, as James Belich has argued, the wars were fought to assert Pakeha dominance and sovereignty over Māori.

Is it fair to point the finger at white males? Does such a group even exist, with common interests to defend? Americans like Michael Moore are in no doubt, though we might here shy away from such an identification.

Yet it is the group that consistently escapes the notice of politicians. Instead, attention is diverted to other “problem” minority groups – immigrants, beneficiaries, women and Māori.

As others have said, the politicians stirring up the issue (predominantly Pakeha males) are articulating widely-held sentiments, and that’s why the debate is playing so well. And reasoned argument is a good thing. But I have to question whether this particular debate deals with reality or with matters of perception, where reason has little play.

All the same?

THOUGHTS

Deborah Russell calls for more thought.

We are all New Zealanders. Everyone should be treated the same. No one should get special treatment.

Sound familiar? They should do; statements like these have been gracing talkback radio and newspapers for a few weeks now. They have been brought into the public arena by Don Brash's state of the nation address to the Orewa Rotary Club. These sentiments all seem quite reasonable, except that they have occurred in a particular rhetorical context. They are about the treatment of Māori, and more particularly, the perception that Māori have been getting special treatment over and above anything they deserve. One respondent to a poll conducted by the *New Zealand Herald* said, "I think they're pushing it too far. We're one country and we should all just live together."

These statements sound like plain common sense, based on fact and on fairness. I think these sentiments are alarming. They are alarming because many people do not quite realise what they are asking for. Underlying these claims are hidden premises, that our most important identity is as New Zealanders, that "the same treatment" or "the same law" actually means treating everyone like Pakeha, that anything that singles one group of people out is "special treatment". Before we can decide whether we agree with the claims, we should be aware of the hidden claims.

We are all New Zealanders

Are we all New Zealanders? Factually, this is correct – everyone who was born in this country or who has taken up New Zealand citizenship is a New Zealander. The real issue is whether or not we identify as a New Zealander. Ninety six percent of us do, according to the ISSP survey carried out by Professor Phil Gendall in the Massey Department of Marketing late last year. (See page 9 of this magazine.) But according to the same survey, 39 percent of us identify as belonging to some other ethnic group as well. That suggests that at least some of us have several identities – our identity is layered, not uniform. A moment's thought will confirm this in other respects of identity. Like many people, I identify myself through my work: I am a lecturer in Philosophy. I also identify myself as a wife, a mother, a daughter. None of these identities is mutually exclusive. My most important identities, to me, are as a wife and mother, but that does not mean that the other identities are not important too. However, I reserve the right to determine for myself which of my identities is most important to me. Other people shouldn't tell me who I am.

Identifying as a New Zealander does not mean that we can't identify as anything else. It is factually correct to claim that we all are New Zealanders, but the hidden part of this claim is the bit that implies that we should identify as New Zealanders first and

foremost, and that being a New Zealander is the most important part of our identity. If you want to claim that we are all New Zealanders, you should also be prepared to argue that we are only New Zealanders, or that being a New Zealander is the most important part of someone's identity.

Everyone should be treated the same

This claim seems to be fair, at first glance. We are a very egalitarian nation; we firmly believe that everyone is of equal worth, and that no one deserves anything different based on social position or birth. So everyone should be treated the same. The problem with this claim lies in the many possibilities for treating everyone in the same way. Here are some absurd examples. We could treat everyone the same by amputating everyone's big toes, by forcing everyone to shave their hair, by requiring people to wear only blue jeans, by insisting that everyone must eat only raw food. Here are some less absurd, and perhaps even quite reasonable examples. We could make every person learn a particular language, such as Māori. We could tax away any personal income above say \$20,000, and thus ensure that everyone retains the same after tax income. We could force everyone to stop driving their cars for a couple of days every week.

The hidden premises in the "we should treat everyone the same" claim are to do with what that treatment should be. I suspect that many Māori would be delighted to be treated in exactly the same way as Pakeha. Then Māori might live as long as Pakeha, achieve the same levels of education and income, be imprisoned at the same rate as Pakeha. As one Māori person put it, Māori want to fail at the same rate as Pakeha. When someone calls for Māori to be treated the same as Pakeha, it is worth turning the call around, and thinking about whether Pakeha would like to be treated the same as Māori, in all respects.

No one should get special treatment

This claim is a version of the claim about everyone being treated the same, but it differs in that it is targeted at extra funding. The assumption is that Māori get extra money for certain things, just because they are Māori.

As it turns out, we are quite comfortable with the idea of giving people special assistance or extra funding. For example, pupils at rural schools receive almost twice as much government funding as pupils at city schools. Country people pay the same telephone line rental as city people even though it costs a great deal more to maintain lines in the country. We are happy to ensure that people in rural areas get extra funding, because then they can achieve the same outcomes as city people. In some areas, it is worth

giving people "special" treatment because the overall outcome is much better. For example, as a group, men are notoriously bad at seeking medical advice. They just don't want to go to the doctor. But it turns out that if we set up men's health clinics, men are much more likely to attend, and serious problems can be detected much earlier. Even though this is special treatment, the outcome is much better overall. When arguing against special treatment for Māori (and other groups), we need to be sure that they receive special treatment by virtue of being Māori (or whatever), rather than because of a special need.

We need to listen carefully to the claims that people are making, and try to tease out the hidden and unspoken parts of the claims, and test the claims against facts. I think that as university teachers and students and graduates, we have an added responsibility to think very, very carefully about the race relations debate in New Zealand. We are highly educated, and we have extraordinary skills in sifting evidence, analysing ideas, and applying knowledge. The degrees that we work so hard to get are not just job tickets; they are an education. We should be prepared to deploy that education in all areas of our lives, not just our jobs.

Get informed. Too many people have entered the race relations debate on the basis of little information. Get hold of a book such as Michael King's *Penguin History of New Zealand* (it's very readable) and learn about the history of Māori and Pakeha relations. Read the daily newspapers – many of them have done an excellent job of presenting some of the facts about spending on Māori and the foreshore debate and so on. And always, think. Think long and hard about the issues. It isn't easy, but we owe it to ourselves, and to our children, to make the effort to get this right.

Deborah Russell is a lecturer in philosophy.





Film school progress

The University Council has approved in principle the proposal for a Wellington campus-based film school offering postgraduate studies. The proceeds from December's gala opening of Viggo Mortensen's exhibition are to go towards film school student scholarships. Pictured are Vice-Chancellor Professor Judith Kinnear and Elijah Wood, aka Frodo Baggins.



Incubator launched

Wellington's new Fashion HQ incubator was launched with a swinging party and fashion show in front of purpose-built facilities in Cuba Street's Left Bank shopping mall.

The event, which was foreshadowed by a more formal launch in the Wellington City Council Chambers, was a stellar opportunity for fashion hounds to get a taste of summer 2003/4 designs. Four of the six designers now in residence are graduates from Massey University's degree or diploma programmes.

Revitalising the Palmerston North campus

Over the next decade the Turitea site of the Palmerston North campus – Massey's birthplace – is to receive a major makeover. This will begin with the now-approved Student Centre redevelopment, followed by new accommodation on campus, a redevelopment of the library and of levels one and two of the Registry, and new services and facilities around the concourse. Another major project is a retrofit of the College of Science's facilities.

A Sport at Massey strategy is being developed, and there are plans to form closer relationships with the city and to increase the number of co-located enterprises and partnerships on campus.

If all the proposed projects are signed off, up to \$100 million could go into campus development.

Longer term, there are plans for the upgrade of Wharerata, and the redevelopment of the Vice-Chancellor's residence, possibly as a heritage museum and gallery, is being discussed.



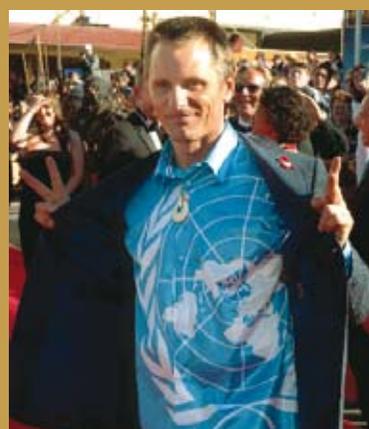
Tracking elephants

Technology pioneered by Dr John Holland and Rob Murray of the Institute of Natural Resources is being used to help manage the elephants of South Africa's Kruger National Park, on the border with Mozambique.

The team pioneered the use of satellite technology and global information systems (GIS) to track the movements of the native falcon in the central North Island. Now they are being called on to track the wanderings and eating habits of some of the 11,600 elephants.

Dr Holland has just returned from South Africa, where he and his team – including son Matt and PhD student Abigail Allan – helped hunt and tag a female elephant. The transmitter they attached is now sending information to a third-generation satellite in a geostationary orbit 36,000 km above the earth, which then feeds it back to Dr Holland's computer in Palmerston North.

Dr Holland has been involved with South African national parks projects for many years.



Collaring Viggo

When someone is a major Hollywood property – as well as heir to the Kingdom of Gondor – one expects a certain amount of... well, call it self regard. But Viggo Mortensen, who mounted an exhibition of his photographs on the Wellington campus, proved to be disarmingly unassuming. For a week Viggo was to be seen padding bare footed about the upper floor of the Museum building putting up the photographs before facing the press and hosting a star studded gala launch.

And when he appeared in the Wellington street procession to mark the world premiere of *The Return of the King*, Viggo wore a memento.

His blue, shiny shirt emblazoned with the United Nations flag was the creation of third-year Design student Michelle Wilson. Her break came after a meeting with Viggo as she helped him hang his photographs. What would he be wearing to the premiere? When he admitted to not being sure, Michelle offered to make him a shirt.

Michelle has since launched her own label, Michelle Yette, with a Versace-inspired fashion show as part of her 21st birthday celebrations.



Record 40,000 students enrol in 2003

On 3 November, when Sheree Reader enrolled in a paper in Summer School, Massey's enrolment for the calendar year broke 40,000. This is the largest enrolment in the University's history.

Ms Reader, who is resident at Linton Army Camp and a mother of two, had completed six papers towards her BA in education and psychology three years ago and then took a break from study to have her family.

The record number of enrolments in one year comprises students enrolled in semesters one and two, and in Summer School. More than 170 papers were offered by the 2003/4 Summer School, 60 percent of whose students are enrolled extramurally.

During 2003 more than half of the University's students were studying or had studied extramurally, over 8,000 of them enrolled in programmes

within the College of Business.

The Albany campus recorded particularly strong growth again in 2003, with more than 6,300 students enrolled at 16 November, up 700 from the 4,600 enrolled at the end of 2001.

Some 5,700 international students were included in the 42,000 enrolled across the University's campuses.

Under the volcano

In November of 2003 a group of eight postgraduate geology students were subjected to their very own *Survivor*-style experience, living off the land on the slopes of an active volcano.

Dr Shane Cronin and Dr Bob Stewart of Massey's Institute of Natural Resources led a group of eight PhD, master's and graduate students to the densely bushed, uninhabited Vanuatuan island of Lopevi, home to an active volcano.

The students mapped the geology of Lopevi, which has common characteristics with Mt Taranaki.

"For some it was their first time 'in the field'," said Dr Cronin. "We spent 24 hours on a leaky trading boat on rough seas travelling from Port Vila on the main island of Efate to Lopevi. The boat ran aground on the beach (and had to be relaunched in the middle of the night) then we had to hack a clear space in the bush to set up camp. It was raining and it wasn't exactly the island paradise everyone had been expecting."

But for study the island could hardly be bettered. "The products of the latest eruptions were very fresh, providing the students with an opportunity to see very fragile lava and deposit features as well as the ground cracks where lava rose to the surface – something you can't see in New Zealand."

Lopevi has erupted annually since the 1960s, as Dr Cronin can attest, having been there in June 2003 when it erupted with full force.



Hazards research chair announced

The Earthquake Commission is to endow a new chair in Natural Hazards Planning in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. The chair, focusing on the social aspects of hazards, will be a part of the Resource and Environmental Planning programme in the School of People, Environment and Planning.

Artist heads to Berlin

Needlepoint is not usually thought of as being among the repertoire of a fine artist's skills, but Ronnie Van Hout is fond of breaking with convention. Some fine needlepoint is a feature of his retrospective exhibition *I've Abandoned Me*.



Doubles and dummies in twisted situations feature throughout much of van Hout's work over the last two decades and are many among the 50 sculptures, multimedia works and paintings in *I've Abandoned Me*.

Van Hout finished his residency with the College of Design, Fine Arts and Music in January. In July he begins a year's residency as New Zealand's representative artist at the Bethanien Studio in Berlin.

Bachelor of Communication degree offered

From 2004 Massey is offering a Bachelor of Communication degree. The three-year (full-time) degree draws on the strengths of the College of Business and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. The graduates are expected to find employment in such fields as communication management and advice, public affairs journalism and relationship management.

Emeritus Professors

Massey University has two new emeritus professors: Professor Graeme Fraser, former Assistant Vice-Chancellor – Academic, and Professor Ian Watson, former Principal of the Albany campus.

appointments



Pro Vice-Chancellor, College of Business

Professor Keith White-Hunt is the new Pro Vice-Chancellor of the College of Business. He will be the first University Pro Vice-Chancellor to be based at the Albany campus.

Professor White-Hunt was appointed Dean of the Newcastle Business School, with the University of Northumbria in the United Kingdom, in 2001. The Newcastle Business School is the north of England's largest centre of business and management education, with approximately 2500 full-time and 1200 part-time and mixed mode enrolled students.

Professor White-Hunt has qualifications from Cornell, Stanford, Exeter, Bradford, Leeds and Lodz universities. His more than 70 publications are principally in the areas of technological change, technology transfer, new business development and international business.



Deputy Vice-Chancellor – Auckland

Professor John Raine is the new Deputy Vice-Chancellor – Auckland, succeeding Professor Ian Watson who retired in 2003. The position will carry with it responsibility for Massey's international portfolio.

Professor Raine, who has been the Pro Vice-Chancellor (Enterprise and International) at the University of Canterbury, is best known as the co-developer of the WhisperGen Stirling engine, which uses a variety of alternative fuels to generate electricity. (The first Stirling engine was produced in 1816 but has only recently appeared in commercial use.) The WhisperGen has won a number of awards, including the Premier Rutherford Award in 1996.



Graduate Research Dean

Professor Ken Milne is the new Dean of the School of Graduate Research.

Vice-Chancellor Professor Judith Kinnear said the establishment of the university-wide role was perhaps overdue. "It creates a leader in research training, recognising the increasing importance of this training, not just for Massey and other universities, but also for the future welfare and growth of New Zealand."

An alumnus of Massey and of the University of California, Davis, Professor Milne has served on the University Council for 12 years as a representative of the Academic Board. In recent years he has been Chair of the Doctoral Research Committee and Director of Graduate Studies for the College of Sciences. Earlier this year he was seconded to become Acting Principal – Palmerston North.

DEFENCE STUDIES INTERNAL AND DISTANCE PROGRAMMES AVAILABLE IN 2004

BACHELOR OF DEFENCE STUDIES (BDefStuds)

This is the only programme of its type offered (to civilians and Defence Force personnel) in New Zealand. The BDefStuds is a multidisciplinary programme dealing with the nature of conflict and military operations within the wider defence and security environment. Subjects include Military History, Command/Leadership, Logistics, Tactics, International Relations and Military Law.

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MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Massey Directions

Music School progresses

The planned New Zealand School of Music, a joint venture between Victoria and Massey Universities, now has a name, an interim director and, possibly, an inner-city location.

Wellington City Council has recommended an 18-month option to place the school's premises on the former Circa Theatre site. The proposal, part of the Civic Square Management Plan, has to be confirmed by the full Council.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor – Wellington, Professor Ken Heskin, and Victoria University Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor David Mackay, welcomed the Council's proposal.

The site would be an ideal location for the School and would build on Wellington's reputation as New Zealand's creative capital, they say.

"This is a hugely attractive site. It will become a hub for creative activity in the city. It is a fantastic location, right on the water in downtown Wellington."

The school aims to collaborate strongly with the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and the Wellington Sinfonia, they say.

The two universities agreed in September to form the School.

\$500,000 for asthma fellowship

Asthma researcher Jeroen Douwes is the recipient of a \$500,000 fellowship, which will allow him to conduct a four-year study to test whether exposure to endotoxins can help adult allergy sufferers develop immunity against asthma and other allergic diseases.

Asthma and allergies have both been on the rise for several decades, with one possible explanation the so-called hygiene hypothesis: compared with the past, children today are exposed to fewer infectious organisms. Without those infections their developing immune systems lack 'training' and end up over-reacting to relatively harmless irritants. Allergies and asthma result.

Some industries, such as wool processing and animal feeds, expose their workers to higher levels of organic dust and so to microbes and their associated endotoxins.

Dr Douwes intends to study adults who have shown a tendency towards allergic response to see how the exposure affects them.

If the study shows that exposure may reverse allergic immune responses in adults, then the way might be open to treat as well as prevent allergic diseases such as allergic asthma, hay fever, and eczema, in both children and adults.

About half of asthmatics have allergic asthma.

The collaborative research project with the Malaghan Institute has been made possible by a Sir Charles Hercus Health Research Fellowship. This is the first time it has been awarded to a public health researcher.

Studying the 'spin'

Senior lecturer in social policy Dr Richard Shaw is to investigate the role of political advisers in Cabinet Ministers' offices, a project that has received Marsden funding.

Dr Shaw's project, Straightening the Spin, is a collaborative work with Victoria University's Chris Eichbaum, former right-hand man to MP Steve Maharey, and, like Dr Shaw, a practised political observer.

"We want to find the extent of an adviser's influence on political decision making, at a time when spin, it seems, is an accepted part of politics," Dr Shaw says.



Music centre launched

The launch of the Centre for Eighteenth-Century Music was hailed as a "celebration of international importance" by Professor of Design Dr Duncan Joiner.

The Centre, based at the Wellington campus, was launched at the National Library in Wellington with a recital of extracts from some of the works the Centre will publish this year.

Associate Professor Robert Hoskins initiated the venture, which is already attracting the interest of overseas scholars, because there is no similar centre elsewhere in the world. The Centre for Eighteenth-Century Music has been established to provide a focus for research in a broad range of areas related to 18th and early 19th century music. The Centre will publish scholarly, practical editions of works by important contemporaries of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Preserving languages

Anthropological linguist Dr Martin Paviour-Smith of the School of Language Studies is part of a Marsden-funded three-person team that will collect and study languages in the Vanuatu islands.

"Vanuatu has the highest number of languages per person in the world – 110 among 180,000 people at the last count," says Dr Martin Paviour-Smith. Many of the languages are struggling or endangered.

With Professor Terry Crowley from Waikato University and Dr Liz Pearce from Victoria University, Dr Paviour-Smith will travel to the island of Malakula for three months each year for the next three years.

Dr Paviour-Smith has already lived for several months in Malakula developing an orthography (writing system) that he hopes will one day be used in the island's schools.

\$1.165m from Pre Seed Accelerator Fund

Massey has been granted \$333,100 per year for the next three-and-a-half years (a total of \$1.165m) from the Government's new Pre Seed Accelerator Fund. The money will part-fund up to a third of the cost of bringing research proposals with commercial potential to market. The balance must be sourced either externally or from within the University. Massey was one of four universities to receive funds.

The 33 projects put forward in the funding application included novel foods to maintain health and manage diseases, ranging from diabetes and obesity to cancer; improved vaccines for preventing animal disease; new ways of detecting oestrus in animals; better methods for disinfecting water; novel instruments for assessing the quality of materials ranging from concrete to medicines; and learning software that presents problems in a semi-PC-adventure-game format.



Mathematicians honoured

Two Massey mathematicians received awards at the Royal Society's inaugural Science Honours event. Professor Robert McLachlan (Palmerston North) received the New Zealand Association of Scientists Award for outstanding research. Professor McLachlan was recently given a Personal Chair in Applied Mathematics in the Institute of Fundamental Sciences and awarded a Fellowship of the Royal Society of New Zealand

Albany-based doctoral student Cynthia Wang was awarded the New Zealand Mathematical Society's Aitken Prize for the best researched student talk at the New Zealand Mathematics Colloquium.

New research awards

Four major new medals and associated awards are to be introduced. The overall Research Medal for the top researcher will bring a research grant of \$20,000; the Early Career medal, a \$10,000 research grant; the Team medal, a research grant of \$25,000; and the Supervisor medal a \$10,000 grant.

The Massey University Research Medals will be awarded annually. The individual medal will be given to a researcher who has made an outstanding contribution. This award will be the highest award for research bestowed by the University. The Early Career category will recognise up to three top performers who are showing research potential and leadership of the highest calibre; one team will be recognised for its outstanding research contributions, while another award will be made to the staff member with an outstanding record of supervision at masterate or doctorate level.

Diabetes linked to lack of exercise

Type 2 diabetes is acknowledged as a 'lifestyle' condition linked to diet and obesity. Research published in the *Journal of Physiology* by Stephen Stannard of Massey University's Institute of Food, Nutrition and Human Health and Nathan Johnson of the University of Sydney suggests a direct link between lack of exercise and the development of insulin resistance, the precursor condition to type 2 diabetes.

The Stannard-Johnson research hypothesises that diabetes, rather than being a disease, is a normal physiological response, but in an inappropriate environment. Mr Stannard says while the emphasis on treating diabetes has been placed on diet, exercise is just as important. "The body is able to stay healthy with a variety of diets, including high-fat diets, but it can't cope without exercise.

"Studies in the United States have shown that you can improve insulin sensitivity through exercise, even if you don't lose weight. It's all about making the muscle metabolically fit through exercise so it uses up the lipids in the muscle and improves the muscle's sensitivity to insulin."

The link between type 2 diabetes and exercise goes back to the early days of man's evolution when our hunter-gatherer ancestors had to be able to survive periods without food.

"The ones that survived were those that allowed muscles to function normally during starvation so that people could catch food, run away from predators, or survive a cold night."

Harvesting gold

A way to extract minute gold particles from the soil using plants has been developed by Dr Chris Anderson, a phytomining expert.

After six years of research, Dr Anderson has proven that fast growing herbs, such as garden-variety mustard, can pull tiny gold particles from gold-rich soil along with the other soil-bound nutrients they need to grow. So far the tests have been small scale, culminating with a 15 m x 15 m field trial in Brazil. Next will be full-scale field trials.

Dr Anderson says that while mining gold with trees is easy and inexpensive, extracting the gold from the plant biomass is difficult. "Early in the research we developed a processing system using chemical solvents that works in the lab. We need to expand that to a pilot scale and refine it."

The gold can exist in the trees as nanoparticles of pure gold, which may have potential in the medical and electronics industries, or as industrial catalysts. At present, an expensive chemical process is used to convert traditionally mined gold into small enough particles to be used in these industries. Plant mining could do that process naturally.

Dr Anderson says that with funding he could have a commercially viable plant-mining operation under way in two years.

Cancer collaboration

A team which includes Massey University senior lecturer Dr Kathryn Stowell and MidCentral Health medical oncologist Dr Richard Isaacs is working on how to tackle resistance to the drugs used in treating cancer. About 50 percent of patients develop such resistance. The two have worked together since 1997, and the team's research findings were published in the September issue of the prestigious *British Biochemical Journal*.

Dr Stowell says the joint approach allows scientists to work more closely with clinicians at Palmerston North Hospital.

Dr Isaacs says one benefit of the collaboration was the establishment of a joint research registrar position, which allowed a training clinician to work with patients and in Dr Stowell's lab. It also allowed researchers to test their hypotheses using real samples that had been stored in the hospital lab.

"It's that sort of work which is leading to magic bullet types of treatment, when you identify the gene abnormality and try to correct it."

The work is funded by a Massey University Research Fund grant, the Cancer Society and the Palmerston North Medical Research Foundation.



Nutrition in Niue

Niuean nutritional science student Gaylene Tasmania has conducted a pilot study of nutrition and obesity in Niue and found a generation of men and women who are between 23 and 25kg heavier than their

grandparents and whose diet is lacking in fruit and vegetables and high in alcohol and fat.

In her PhD studies she will work towards an intervention programme based on the results of the dietary intake study.

Literacy study funded

A study of literacy has been funded \$2.2 million from the Foundation of Research, Science and Technology.

Literacy and Employment, the first longitudinal study to assess the dimensions and implications of the low attainment of adult literacy, is being carried out by researchers within the University's College of Business in Palmerston North.

According to the *International Adult Literacy Survey* of 1996 (OECD, 1997) around 160,000 working-age New Zealanders have low attainment of literacy. The study has been driven by a group of prominent Wanganui community citizens, who approached the University for support. Project leader and head of the Department of Communication and Journalism, Associate Professor Frank Sligo, says that while focusing on Wanganui, the project will provide a model that can be replicated nationally.



Tohunga study

Psychologist Jhanitra Murray has been granted funding from the Health Research Council to study the practice of tohunga in Māori health and medicines.

Tohunga were vital to their communities in pre-European times as masters of a particular skill such as carving, astronomy, or medicine, and they continue to have a role in contemporary Māori society.

A lecturer in bicultural perspectives in the School of Psychology, Mr Murray will also research modern Māori health and how the effectiveness of tohunga practice is best measured. He is particularly interested in the use of rongoa (Māori herbal medicine) and karakia (ritual song and prayer).

Michael Brecker "acclaimed as the world's greatest living jazz saxophonist"

The International Jazz Series 2004

In Association with Massey University Presents

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Featuring special guests from the USA

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"acclaimed as the world's greatest living jazz saxophonist"

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"Grammy award winning vocalist"

Bill Cunliffe

"Grammy nominated arranger/pianist"

Jon Papenbrook

"Lead trumpeter extraordinaire"



May 27: Auckland Town Hall

May 28: Tauranga Holy Trinity Church

May 29: New Plymouth TSB Showplace

May 30: Hamilton Founders Theatre

June 2: Christchurch James Hay Theatre

June 3: Wellington St James Theatre

June 4: Napier Municipal Theatre

June 5: Palmerston North Regent Theatre

Musicians' workshops will be run in Auckland, Wellington and Palmerston North under the auspices of Massey University Continuing Education Programme.

For further information please contact:

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How New Zealanders view race relations and the Treaty

Most New Zealanders, including Māori, believe the same law should apply to all people.

This is one of the findings of a Massey University Department of Marketing mail survey of 1,000 New Zealanders, conducted between September and November 2003, as part of the Department's involvement in the International Social Survey Programme. The survey sampled respondents from the Electoral Roll and had a response rate of 54 percent.

Professor Philip Gendall, head of the research team, said the survey results show that many Māori and non-Māori see themselves differently in terms of their cultural identity as New Zealanders, and have different views about the importance and role of the Treaty of Waitangi. These differences are reflected in their opinions on race relations and Treaty issues and produce some predictable differences of opinion. Nevertheless, differences in the views of Māori and non-Māori are often less polarised than might be expected, and both groups strongly agree that the same law should apply to all New Zealanders.

Comparisons with 1996

Compared to the results of a similar survey in 1996, the proportion of people who believe all New Zealanders should have the same rights has increased by about 25 percent. Disapproval of the Government's handling of Treaty issues has also increased (by 12 percent); this may be related to a similar increase in the proportion of New Zealanders who believe the Government is taking too long to settle Māori land claims. Although most people believe, as they did in 1996, that race relations have worsened over the last two years, 5 percent fewer held this view in 2003 than in 1996.

Race relations

- Most people think of themselves only as New Zealanders (58 percent) or as a New Zealander first and a member of an ethnic group second (28 percent).
- 93 percent believe the same law should apply to all New Zealanders.
- 85 percent believe that, regardless of what happened in the past, all New Zealanders, including Māori, should have the same rights.
- 82 percent are in favour of legislation ensuring Crown title of New Zealand's beaches, foreshore and seabed, protecting access rights to these areas for all New Zealanders.
- 64 percent believe race relations have worsened in the last two years.
- 47 percent believe Māori sovereignty is not an issue because the Treaty of Waitangi gave sovereignty to the Queen and Parliament.
- 41 percent believe the Māori seats in Parliament should be abolished, but the same proportion disagree.
- 40 percent believe New Zealanders can be proud of their record on race relations.
- 40 percent believe Māori should have more control over their own affairs at a tribal (iwi) level.
- 35 percent believe New Zealanders can be proud of their achievements in settling Māori grievances.
- 20 percent believe Māori should have more control over their own affairs at a national level, but 50 percent disagree.

- 16 percent believe Māori should be called tangata whenua to recognise their special place in New Zealand, but 42 percent disagree.
- 8 percent believe Māori should be able to make their own laws and take disciplinary action, in similar ways to regional councils or professional bodies, but 79 percent disagree.

Treaty of Waitangi

- 77 percent believe the Treaty mostly creates division between Māori and non-Māori.
- 55 percent believe the Treaty should not have an important influence on Government decision-making.
- 62 percent agree that the Government's handling of Treaty claims shows it is willing to acknowledge the wrongs of the past and do something about them.
- 61 percent disapprove of the Government's handling of Treaty issues.
- 48 percent agree that the Government is honouring its obligations under the treaty.
- 75 percent believe the Government should set a firm time limit for the settlement of Māori land claims.
- 64 percent believe the Government should set a monetary limit for the settlement of Māori land claims.
- 57 percent believe the Government is taking too long to settle Māori land claims.
- 14 percent believe there should be no limit on the amount set aside for settlement of Māori land claims, but 70 percent disagree.

Ethnicity, gender and age differences

34 percent of Māori see themselves as members of an ethnic group first and as New Zealanders second. Compared to non-Māori, Māori are:

- more positive about the state of race relations.
- more in favour of retaining the Māori seats in Parliament
- more convinced of the importance of the Treaty of Waitangi in Government decision-making and more positive about its role in bringing people together.
- more in favour of calling Māori tangata whenua to recognise their special place in New Zealand.
- more in favour of having greater control over their own affairs at iwi and national level.
- more opposed to a monetary limit for the settlement of Māori land claims
- less supportive of legislation ensuring Crown title of beaches, foreshore and seabed.

Māori are also less likely than non-Māori to agree that the same law should apply to all New Zealanders and that all New Zealanders should have the same rights. Nevertheless, a majority of Māori support both these propositions.

Men and women have similar patterns of responses, though women tend to be a little less certain of their views than men, and are generally more positive about the Treaty of Waitangi and more sympathetic to the aspirations of Māori. The same applies to different age groups: generally their response patterns are similar, but those under 35 tend to be more supportive of the Treaty and of Māori aspirations than those 65 and over.

Give me land, lots of land

The Ecological Footprints of New Zealand and its Regions, 1997–1998

Have you ever, in an idle moment, wondered how much land it takes to sustain you and your fellow New Zealanders in living the way you do? Perhaps not. But if you worked for the Ministry for the Environment, the question would take on more than an abstract significance. So in 2002 the Ministry issued an ecological ‘Waiter, cheque please!’ by commissioning Murray Patterson and Garry McDonald to assess the ecological footprint of New Zealand and its regions. This they have done, publishing the technical paper *Ecological Footprints of New Zealand and its Regions*, using the data for the year 1997–98.

An ecological footprint, according to one definition, is the “area of productive land and water ecosystems required to produce the resources that a population consumes and to assimilate the wastes that the population produces, wherever on Earth that land and water may be created.”

To work out New Zealand’s ecological footprint McDonald and Patterson looked at products New Zealanders buy and the area of land it takes to make them. This included products made locally as well as imported. They also estimated the land our houses and sections occupy and the land required to absorb the carbon dioxide emitted in making the products we consume.

This land was, in turn, split into categories: agricultural, forest, degraded, and energy land.

At the end of this intricate exercise, McDonald and Patterson arrived at a figure for New Zealand’s ecological footprint of 11,685,000 hectares. This is 65.7 percent of the 17,784,000 hectares of usable land calculated to remain once national parks, forest parks, reserves and unproductive land are subtracted from New Zealand’s land area. New Zealand, it turns out, is one of the few developed countries living within its carrying capacity and, in this sense, falling within the definition of a sustainable economy. (Canada and Australia are two other countries with which we share this distinction.)

Partly this can be put down to New Zealand’s relatively small population (look at the population size relative to land area of Britain or Japan), but then Zealand is also peculiarly favoured by its geography and climate. Our pastoral dairy land, for example, is more than five times more productive than the global average. Two-thirds (65.4 percent) of our electricity is hydroelectricity, produced without carbon dioxide emissions. And our fast-growing plantation trees do a good job of sequestering carbon dioxide.

However, although nationally our ecological footprint is well within the bounds of the country’s ability to support us, individually, as citizens of a developed country, we are not as green as all that.

The per capita ecological footprint of a New Zealander expressed in actual land terms works out to be around 3.08 hectares, or around 4.4 rugby

fields. However, this is a local measure and no fair basis for ranking us against other nations. To make a just comparison, our footprint – and the footprints of the nations we are ranked against – must first be adjusted to take into account the productivity differences between nations. When this is done, New Zealand’s per capita ecological footprint rises to 8.35 hectares.

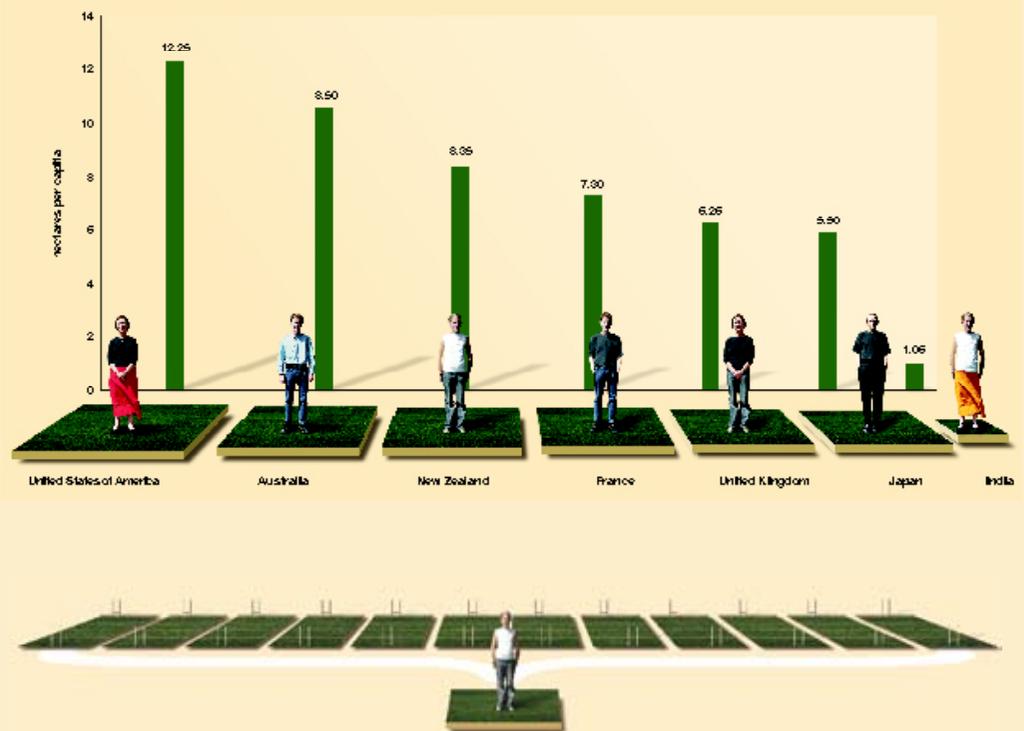
This puts us amidst a group of nations which are more prosperous than we are and so might be expected to have larger per capita footprints. The New Zealand per capita footprint sits below that of the United States, Denmark, Ireland and Australia, but above that of Canada, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and Japan. McDonald and Patterson attribute the smaller footprints of the latter to differences in national population densities (e.g. people live in smaller dwellings, which occupy less land), diet (e.g. less meat is consumed), lifestyle (e.g. greater use of public transport), and technology (e.g. more fuel-efficient vehicles).

The glaring differences in per capita national ecological footprints are between the developed and undeveloped nations. The ecological footprint of an average Indian is a mere 1.06 hectares, an eighth of our own.

It has been argued that the ecological footprints of most developed nations exceed available biocapacity

and are unsustainable. One authority has estimated that humanity’s ecological footprint exceeds biocapacity by 34 percent.

Country	hectares per capita
United States	12.25
Denmark	10.51
Ireland	9.53
Australia	8.50
New Zealand	8.35
Canada	7.66
France	7.30
Hong Kong	7.14
Germany	6.26
United Kingdom	6.26
Netherlands	5.98
Japan	5.90
South Africa	4.04
Argentina	3.80
Malaysia	3.68
China	1.84
India	1.06



New Zealand’s per capita footprint, adjusted for land productivity, is 8.35 hectares, or about 12 rugby fields.

New Zealand redrawn

The regional breakdown (1997-1998)

Auckland, Wellington and Nelson: With large populations condensed in urban areas, these regions overshoot their carrying capacity, but have a per capita footprint below the New Zealand average due to the efficient use of their smaller amounts of available land.

Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki and Tasman: These are the 'best' performing regions, operating within their regional carrying capacity and with below-average per capita footprint. None of these regions is that urban, and all except Gisborne have an above-average land productivity.

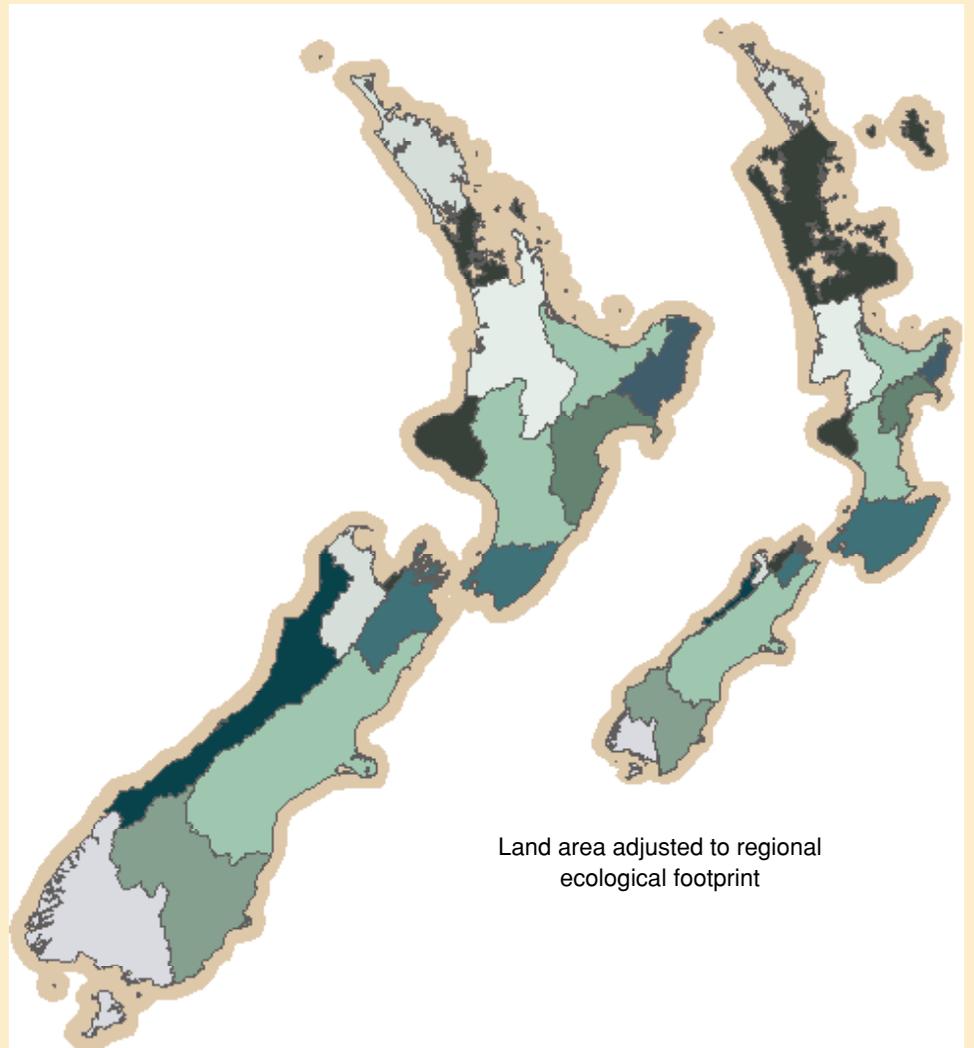
Northland, Manawatu-Wanganui, Marlborough, West Coast, Canterbury, Otago and Southland: Although these regions are within carrying capacity, their per capita footprints are above the New Zealand average. This is explained by generally low land productivity: more land is required to produce the same amount of product.



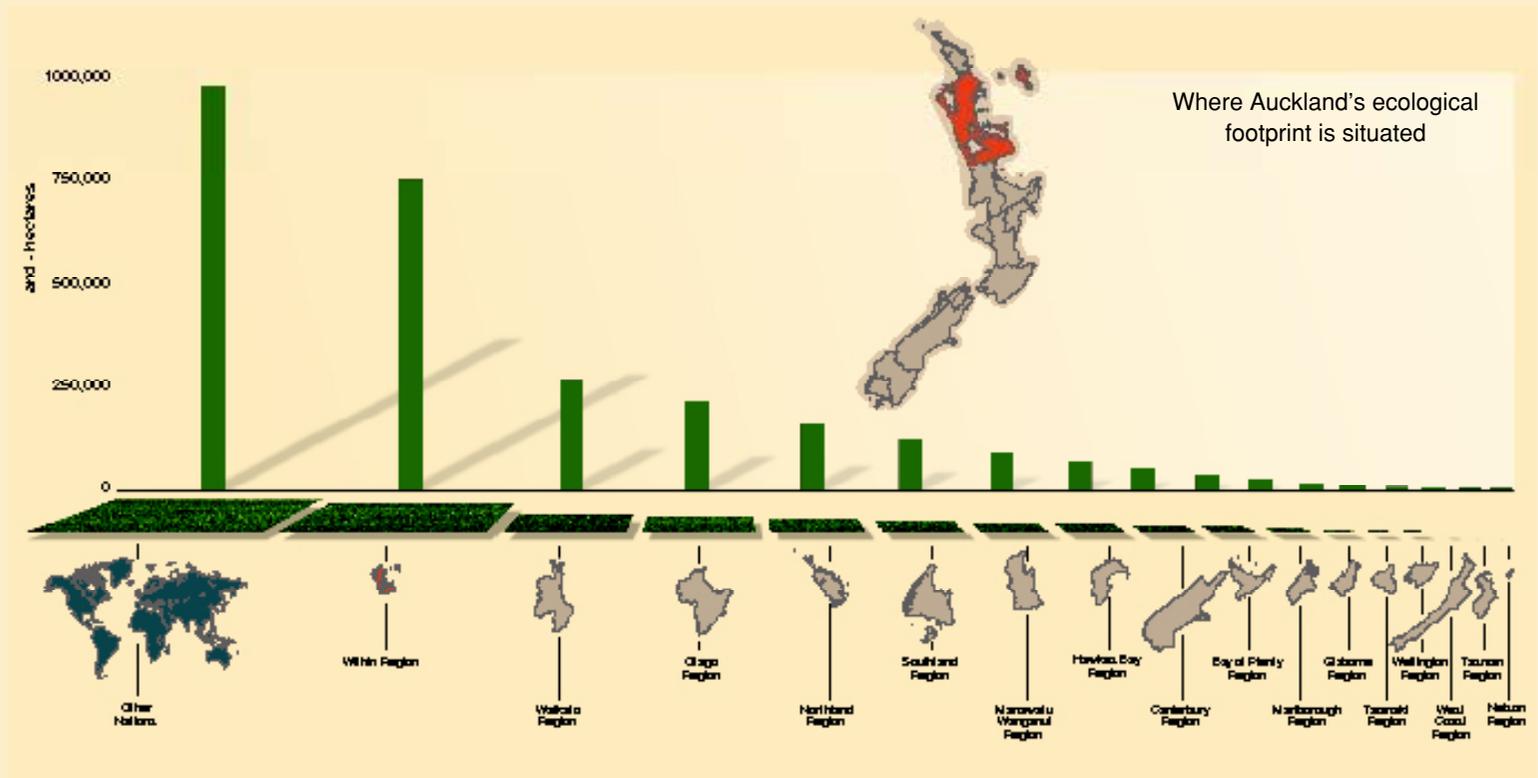
Professor Murray Patterson is the Director of the New Zealand Centre for Ecological Economics at Massey University, a joint venture with Landcare Research Ltd. He is widely published in ecological economics, energy analysis, environmental valuation, environmental policy and policy modelling. Much of his research is applied and interdisciplinary, operating at the interface between policy and sustainability concerns. In recent years he has lectured in policy analysis and evaluation as part of Massey's resource and environmental planning programme.



Garry McDonald is a Director of Market Economics Ltd, a consultancy based in North Shore City specialising in urban economics and geography. His research interests include environmental planning, ecological economics, urban dynamics, modelling of complex dynamic systems and the development of decision support tools for tracking progress toward sustainable development. He is a Massey recipient of a Bright Future Scholarship for doctoral research on Auckland's urban sustainability.



Region	Ecological footprint (ha)	Ecological footprint (%)
Auckland	2,320,000	21.7
Canterbury	1,738,000	16.2
Waikato	1,049,000	9.8
Wellington	1,029,000	9.6
Otago	1,019,000	9.5
Manawatu-Wanganui	880,000	8.2
Bay of Plenty	618,000	5.8
Northland	477,000	4.5
Hawke's Bay	385,000	3.6
Southland	375,000	3.5
Taranaki	233,000	2.2
Marlborough	164,000	1.5
Gisborne	142,000	1.3
West Coast	122,000	1.1
Tasman	82,000	0.8
Nelson	77,000	0.7



The case of Auckland

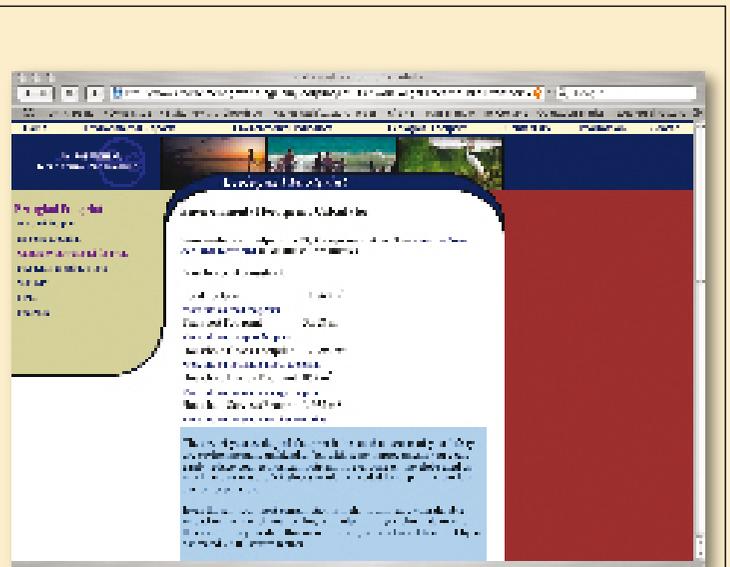
It has 30 percent of New Zealand's population concentrated on 2 percent of New Zealand's land area (224 people per square kilometre). It has one of New Zealand's largest ports and its largest airport, a traditionally strong manufacturing sector and a strongly growing services sector. Auckland predictably occupies New Zealand's largest ecological footprint. The surprise is that it isn't larger than the 21.7 percent at which it stands. In fact, on average the individual Aucklander has New Zealand's second lowest ecological footprint.

One of the reasons for this will be familiar to anyone who has looked down while flying in to Auckland International Airport: a surprising amount – 53.7 percent – of Auckland's land is farmed, and this land is highly productive, bettered only by the Bay of Plenty and the Waikato. Another reason is the smaller land areas occupied by many Auckland homes.

However, Auckland still overshoots its useful land area by 4.82 times, making good the deficit by drawing on land elsewhere. Much of this is offshore. In this it is little different to the rest of New Zealand: of the land that comprises New Zealand's ecological footprint, around 21 percent lies offshore coming to us in the form of the goods and services we import.

New Zealand's ecological balance of trade

If New Zealanders do not use up their available land, then who does? To work this out McDonald and Patterson have calculated an ecological footprint balance of trade. The New Zealand economy not only provides goods and services for its own consumption, but also exports goods and services to other countries. It is the land embodied in exports that accounts for New Zealand's remaining available land. Overall, the nation is a net exporter of embodied land, exporting some 11,090,000 ha, while importing only 3,294,000 ha. This means that New Zealand exports almost as much embodied land as it consumes domestically. In embodied land terms, New Zealand can not only be viewed as capable of supporting its own population, but also the needs of many other people overseas. It is perhaps not surprising that most of the embodied land exported is in processed agricultural and timber products.



Now calculate your own

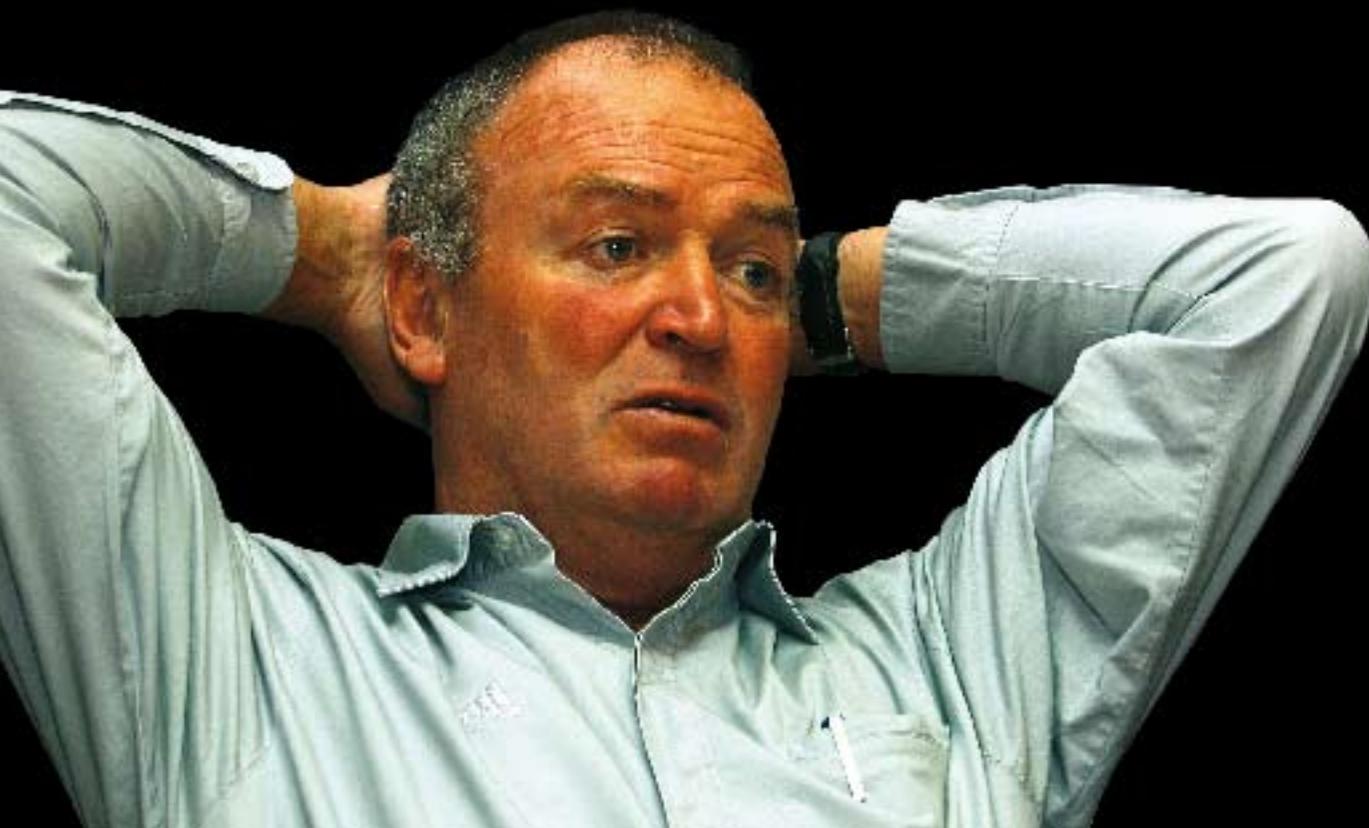
If you would like to see how you yourself rate – how large your feet are – then there is a way. On the Ministry for the Environment's web site is a simple, non-intrusive and entirely confidential online form. Answer the questions (concerning matters such as whether you live alone or with others and the sums you spend on cars, public transport and overseas travel), click 'submit', and you will be given the number of hectares of land required to support you and your lifestyle, plus a sometimes chastening read on how you rate against the average New Zealander.

If you don't like your profile you can always try out alternative personas, from monkish asceticism to jet-setting excess.

<http://www.environment.govt.nz/footprint/>

Nowhere to **run**, nowhere to **hide**

Words Tim Donoghue, Pictures Peter Bush



Graham Henry, the new All Black coach and Massey prodigal, is once again being cast in the role of the Great Redeemer.

The hopes and aspirations of the rugby-mad Welsh nation were lowered upon his rugby coaching shoulders in 1998. Now, five years after initially turning Welsh rugby round, Henry has been called upon to work his magic again – this time back home with the All Blacks.

It's a cut-throat job Henry has worked 35 years to obtain.

The 57-year-old says six years of extramural 'hard-labour' study at Massey University from 1974 to 1979 helped him achieve the job title he regards as the ultimate in world rugby: All Black Coach.

Born, bred and raised in Christchurch, Henry headed south to Otago University in the late 1960s where he met his future wife, Raewyn, and successfully completed a Diploma in Physical Education.

His teaching career proper began when Auckland Grammar headmaster John Graham welcomed him to his staff in 1973. Fiercely ambitious, Henry soon realised his Otago diploma would not, on its own, be enough for him to achieve his teaching career aspiration of becoming a headmaster.

So he began what would become a six-year one-armed-paperhanger association with Massey University in the 1970s as an extramural Bachelor of Education student.

Looking back on it all now, Henry finds coaching international rugby teams these days a far easier proposition than facing the challenges of life confronting the Henry household in Auckland in the 1970s.

Back then, alongside his teaching duties he and his

wife Raewyn (subsequently an Auckland and Wales netball coach in her own right) were also responsible for the running of Auckland Grammar's hostel, with its 96 residents.

At that time his busy life also included

- extramural studies at Massey;
- helping raise two infant children – Matthew and Catherine
- teaching science to fifth formers, biology to sixth and seventh formers and physical education to all-comers
- coaching the First XI for three years (1975–77)
- coaching the First XV for six years (from 1973–75 as co-coach and 1976–78 as sole coach).

"It was absolute bedlam trying to do all those things. It's far easier being the All Black coach," Henry says.

Amidst the chaotic junior teacher lifestyle of the 70s the former Canterbury and Otago cricket representative said he found the key to academic success at Massey was to put the effort into the regular assignments.

“I didn’t mind doing them. They just took a lot of time. Around exam time I was up studying till two in the morning for about six weeks.”

Little wonder then that he found the final three months (in the final year of BEd study in 1979) spent studying for his degree in Palmerston North a luxury. “It was part of the teaching deal in those days. In the final year of extramural study we were given the last term off to focus solely on our degree studies.”

The Massey years for Henry were busy, challenging ones when his people and staff management skills were honed and tested.

Massey taught him one of life’s real lessons: nothing in life worth having comes easily. “To be very frank I enjoy working and I enjoy working hard. If I’m not working hard I get bored.”

During the Massey years Henry says he discovered a simple formula for coaching success. “The key to it all is to motivate people and make them feel good about themselves. When people feel good about themselves, they’ll perform.”

In August 1982 Henry was appointed Deputy Principal of Kelston Boys High School, a position he held until 1987 when he became Principal. A demanding-enough position one would have thought, but Henry also coached the Auckland rugby team from 1992 to 1997. It was a combination of roles he managed by careful delegation – a skill he had learned during his his hectic years of teaching, coaching, studying and parenthood.

The advent of professional rugby also saw him coach the Blues to Super 12 championship honours in 1996 and 1997. His charges also made the final in 1998.

1996 was a major turning point in Henry’s life, the year he resigned the job security of his headmastership for a gambler’s world of full-time professional rugby coaching.

As well as Super 12 success Auckland won the Air New Zealand NPC 1993–1996 (inclusive) during the Henry years. The Ranfurly Shield also made its home at Eden Park from 1995 to 1996.

If there is a Henry quirk that came through in our relaxed 45-minute interview, it is that he is very all-or-nothing. It is a trait that many professional rugby coaches share. They cannot doubt their own abilities.

In 1998 Henry took a calculated plunge and stunned New Zealand with the announcement he

was off to become the eighth coach to mentor Wales in 10 years. In catching the flight to Cardiff, Henry appeared to many to be sacrificing his lifelong goal of coaching the All Blacks to the lure of lucrative short-term financial prospects.

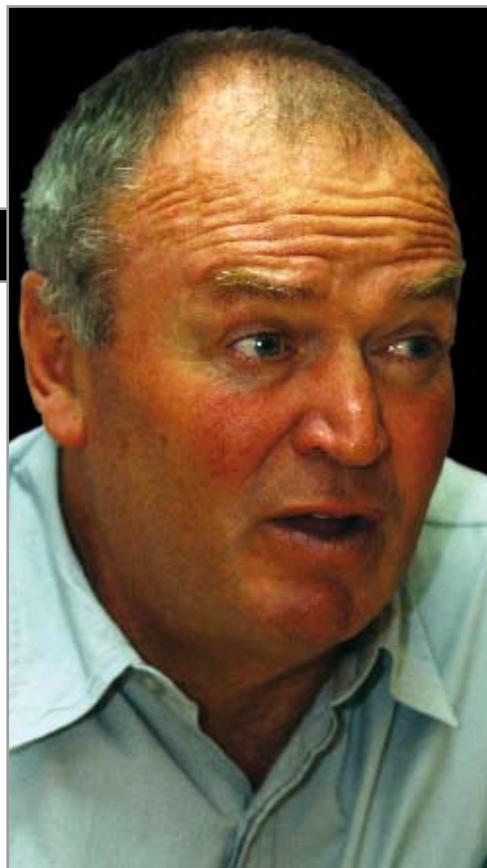
In his first year in the valleys he could do no wrong. Dramatically reversing a quarter-century spiral of decline in the fortunes of Welsh rugby, his team bowled France in Paris and England at Wembley after just missing out in an historic upset to the world champion Springboks – also at Wembley.

The opening of the new Millennium Stadium saw Henry’s charges beat France again and South Africa – the first time the Welsh team had performed such a feat – as part of a 10-match winning streak.

Wales also qualified for the quarter-finals of the 1999 World Cup where the Samoans put paid to his chances of progressing further.

From then on the results graph for traditionally erratic Wales had just one way to go and three-and-a-half years after arriving in Cardiff, Graham Henry faced the first crisis of his career.

Against the wishes of the Welsh hierarchy, in 2002 Henry decided it was time to return home. Upon his return to New Zealand he headed straight for Christchurch and a family holiday with his elderly parents at Akaroa on Banks Peninsula, a place where he holidayed often as a child.



“I hired a motel there and did a lot of running, walking and thinking.”

The wheel of life had turned full circle for Henry. There he was, a man in his mid-50s, sitting on a healthy bank account, temporarily with nowhere to go professionally.

“I had to get out of Wales. I was going to die there. I loved it, but I just ran out of steam. I lost my edge.”

When things were not going so well in arguably the world’s most passionate rugby nation, one defence mechanism was simply to ignore newspapers, radio and TV. “By doing that I was fine.”

In Akaroa he decided one of the first things he’d do on his return to Auckland would be to knock on the door of Auckland Rugby’s chief executive, David White.

This course of action saw him back in the coaching fold in a technical advisory capacity with a welcoming Grant Fox, Wayne Pivac (Auckland 2002–03) and Peter Sloane (the Blues 2003).

The rest, as they say, is All Black history. Last year Henry assumed the All Black coaching role at the expense of yet another coaching casualty, this time John Mitchell, whose team failed to bring home the World Cup bacon when it stumbled at the penultimate hurdle against Australia.

Henry’s poker-faced, all-or-nothing personality type appears suited to the high-stakes, death-or-glory world of international rugby coaching, where one is measured by the latest test-match result. From a New Zealand perspective, many of those test-match results involve the All Blacks against Australia.

Lost tests against Australia have cost All Black coaches dearly in recent years as Mitchell, following in the footsteps of Wayne Smith, discovered when he

was sacked in 2003.

The current All Black coach, as coach of The Lions in 2001, also knows what it is like to fail at the highest levels in Australia. As the first ‘imported coach’ to mentor the Lions he was just a snatched lineout throw away from a glorious and historic 2-1 test series victory against the Wallabies.

Maybe that’s one reason why Henry was happy to rehabilitate Smith, yet another All Black coach to stumble against Australia (in 2001), as a member of his coaching staff.

Smith’s return to the coaching ranks also raises the possibility of a former All Black hooker and captain, Anton Oliver, appearing once again in an All Black team photo alongside Smith, his old All Black coach and mentor.

Henry knows the psychological value of having Smith, ‘a man who’s worn the jersey’, on board. He also knows he’s going to have to field rough,

tough forwards for the demanding two-year contract period. But, predictably, Henry's saying nothing too specific about Oliver or any other player's chances at this stage.

He's happy with his first two certainty selections though, co-coaches and fellow All Black selectors Smith and his successor with Wales, Steve Hanson.

"I think it is important these guys feel really good about themselves. Smith and Hanson. They are world class coaches in their own right. They have both been very successful here and very successful overseas. I see them as a partnership in coaching rather than a boss and two guys working for him."

Henry's two-year contract with the NZRFU features a 2005 tour of New Zealand by his former prodigals, the Lions. There's no easy ride this year, with test matches scheduled against world champions England (two), Argentina, Australia (two), South Africa (two), France and Wales.

Already as an international coach – with the exception of Wales for the obvious reason – he's beaten every team on the 2004 itinerary.

The Henry message to rugby fans for the next two years is, don't expect anything too radical in the selection department, particularly in the forwards.

He has no desire to throw an experimental youngster (à la Frank McAtamney in 1956) into the front row now, particularly for the two tests against England this year and the Lions next year, as such a selection could see the player forever destroyed for test rugby purposes.

Oh, and yes, as part of an all-inclusive honeymoon approach Henry belatedly does show his hand just a little. He says he has been in regular contact with Troy Flavell in Japan. The wink and the nod says it all. Flavell's the type of physical player whom Henry would have liked for the big matches in the next two years. But that's belated conjecture now as, in Flavell's case, the Japanese chequebook has won yet again.

"Obviously I'm also thinking about the 2007 World Cup. I'm looking to build a team to handle this year's schedule and the Lions over the next 18 months. The nucleus is there now."

If he gets a further two-year term for the build-up to the 2007 World Cup, Henry says he'll adopt a more expansive and experimental selection strategy aimed at nurturing younger players for World Cup duties.

At a time when most men are starting to wind down in their career Henry is facing the greatest challenge of his professional coaching life. Looking over his shoulder Henry knows he succeeds Mitchell, a man who brought home two Tri-Nations championships and a Bledisloe Cup.

For Mitchell this was not enough to keep him in the job. The rugby-mad New Zealand public will accept nothing less than gold at the 2007 World Cup.

The great unanswered question facing the Great Redeemer, the Massey prodigal, is can he do what Sir Brian Lochore did as All Black coach at Eden Park in 1987? Once again, a nation's hopes will be riding on him.

Once again a nation's hopes will be riding on him.



When discussions become heated over the issue of biotechnology, as discussions sometimes do, here is a suggested remedy. Slice a crisp loaf of bread, take a well-ripened Camembert, open a consoling bottle of wine, and call for a toast to biotechnology and some of the favours it has bestowed.

For biotechnology has been around for as long as yeast and bacteria have been used to make bread, cheese and wine, and for as long as people have selectively bred their crops or animals. Biotechnology is far more than the single issue with which it is often confused: genetic modification.

Though it is true – you might care to concede as you pour another glass – that in the last 30 years things have changed; that biotechnology has entered a new age.

Some date its arrival to 1977 and the announcement that a human protein had been manufactured in a bacterium using a synthetic, recombinant gene.

By this reckoning, as Brian Ward began his studies at Massey in 1978, the biotech age had only just begun. By 1985, however, as the newly qualified vet settled into his first job in an equine and dairy practice in Takanini in South Auckland, extraordinary things were happening. This was the year of the first field tests of plants genetically engineered to be resistant to insects, viruses and bacteria. It was also the year in which DNA fingerprinting was first used in a criminal investigation.

Now, 20 years into the biotech age, as the newly appointed and first Chief Executive Officer of NZBio, Ward will have his chance to shape the future of New Zealand's own small but burgeoning biotech industry. In a way the job will fulfil his earliest career aspirations, because Ward had been attracted to veterinary studies not out of any James Herriot romanticism, but because of his strong interest in the biological sciences. "I wanted the broad exposure to biological science, farming systems, physiology, pathology, clinical medicine, and surgery, which a veterinary degree gives you," he explains.

Currently the biotech industry in New Zealand comes in at around some 350 organisations, with 40 of these having biotechnology as their core activity. Around 3,500 people are directly employed in biotech. It is a diverse industry, says Ward, with strengths in some of the areas you might expect, such as food technology and primary production, but also in areas where New Zealand has no natural advantages. "We've got pockets of strong capability in human health, and this is simply because we have some researchers who are absolutely world-class," he says. He cites Protomix, which is working on new diabetes treatments.

BIOTECHNOLOGY:

“The application of science and technology to living organisms, as well as parts, products and models thereof, to alter living or non-living materials for the production of knowledge, goods and services.”

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development definition



Life skills

New Zealand's biotech sector
is small, but growing fast.

Brian Ward is the new
CEO of the new industry
organisation, NZBio.

In February 2002 the Government identified biotechnology as one of three growth sectors (the others are creative industries and information and communication technology) as deserving special attention. Each sector had not only the potential for high growth in its own right, but could provide a stimulus across the national economy. A Biotechnology Taskforce was commissioned, and in 2003 the taskforce came back with the report, *Growing the Biotechnology Sector in New Zealand: A Framework for Action*.

The report sets out the taskforce's 10-year vision for the industry: the tally of 350 organisations will surpass 1000, of which 200 will have biotechnology as their core activity; the 3,500 people employed will become 18,000; and the export values of the industry, currently running at around \$250 million, will break \$1 billion a year.

NZBio will help make this happen.

In NZBio's offices overlooking The Terrace – a concrete canyon that cuts through the government and corporate heartland in Wellington – it feels a bit unfair to be pressing Ward, the very new CEO of a very new organisation, too hard about what he has planned.

Ward has been meeting his constituency, making himself known and setting up the networks he will need to work effectively. He needs to take his bidding from NZBio's membership, which includes national and international corporations, primary sector organisations, biotech start-ups, Crown Research Institutes and New Zealand universities.

“One of the first things we are doing is establishing an advisory council of 20 to 30 key individuals from the sector, who will identify the important issues, the barriers and the opportunities, and help us prioritise.”

NZBio will certainly have to prioritise.

The taskforce report recommended a conscience-wracking list of 28 actions, some to be pursued by Government, some by industry. They include targeting the repatriation of key scientists and entrepreneurs (so-called 'rainmakers') (part of Action 1); carrying out a study of the tax structure applying to the biotechnology sector (Action 6); amending patent legislation to bring it into line with international best practice (Action 20); and – two actions that can be ticked – the creation of a single biotechnology industry body, seed funded by Government (Actions 10 and 11).

One action that is already a priority is attracting more venture capital into the industry. Investment, Ward says, is a significant constraint on the

From Takanini to The Terrace

From Takanini in 1985, and his first job as a veterinarian, Ward followed a varied career path. First he worked for the American health-care company Baxter in New Zealand as the marketing manager in diagnostics, then he headed for the UK, initially locuming in large and small animal veterinary practices. There followed a time when Ward managed the African business for Beecham Animal Health, and its post-merger successor SmithKline Beecham (now, after another merger, GlaxoSmithKline), in marketing and business development roles. Then, together with a friend, Ward started up a company and sold veterinary practice management software for a couple of years.

It was following the birth of his son in the UK that Ward began to plan a return home. New Zealand was where his friends and family ties lay, and “a great place for kids”. His one dilemma was whether to go back into practice as a vet or to look for something in the health-care pharmaceutical industry.

The matter was resolved when Ward came upon a friend selling a practice in his home town, Havelock North. Purchased by Ward, the practice became the AnimalCare Veterinary Group, which Ward managed for a number of years, but in time he yearned for fresh challenges. In preparation for a career change he embarked on a Massey MBA.

It is a degree with a certain reputation. “The Marriage-Breakup Association, that’s it,” says Ward (whose own – to another veterinary graduate – made it through). “It was a huge amount of work, but I really enjoyed it; it was just fantastic. What I liked about it was that it wasn’t like an undergraduate degree, where you have a passive audience with lecturers. This was elective knowledge, so not only have you got some great lecturers, but within your class you have some fantastic people as well. I made some great friends. It’s like being in the trenches: it forges good friendships.”

With his MBA completed in 2001, Ward once again changed professions to become the Manager, Economic Investments, for the Foundation for Research Science and Technology, a role he credits with teaching him much about the way New Zealand science works.

“It exposed me to a broad range of science and provided me with some wonderful insights into the New Zealand science system and into publicly funded research. I had worked in large corporates, which have research and development functions that are much more strongly commercially driven.”

“We predominantly funded basic targeted research, as opposed to blue-sky basic untargeted research. ‘Targeted’ in that it can be broad ranging, but there needs to be an understanding of what the application of the science will be,” he explains.

A good portion of the research FoRST funded – or invested in, if you’d rather – was biotechnology related.

Ward took up his position as NZBio chief executive officer in December 2003.

biotech industry, particularly when it comes to commercialisation. “One of the things we are focused on is creating a significant bioinvestment fund in New Zealand for the commercialisation of science. We want to get at least another 100 to 150 million dollars in the market. That may come from a New Zealand or an Australasian fund, but access to funding is absolutely critical.”

The biotech industry, he says, is like the oil industry in that while being high risk and long term, it offers potentially lucrative returns. “You need to be in for the long term – five to ten years. You need a lot of money. When you look at what it takes to get a drug to market now, people talk about sums in the order of \$500 million. That is a lot of money.”

For this reason, much of the work that goes on in New Zealand will probably fall somewhere short of developing, distributing and marketing actual products. “It’s not likely that we will take products all the way down the value chain, but to get them far enough so that you can get some significant value, say by licensing, you need to invest a significant sum. That could be \$20 million, or that could be \$100 million.”

Another constraint on the biotechnology industry is people: attracting top-quality students into the field,

providing the industry with graduates with the right skills, and attracting people to work in New Zealand and having them want to stay here.

Here the Tertiary Education Commission and the universities are key. But not all of the skill gaps have to do with an understanding of the science of biotechnology: the task force report also identifies a lack of world-class chief executives and managers, and of scientific entrepreneurs with the ability to drive research into commercial application.

Ward commends the efforts by universities to have scientists share in the commercial value of the research they create, and he would like to see as few barriers as possible to the movement of scientists between institutions and between the public and private sector. He’d also like to see a few more flights taken across the Tasman

“New Zealand and Australia have a lot of synergies. Internationally we are perceived as being a single market and a lot of our scientists come from an agricultural or primary industry base,” he says. “The biotech industry will have a significant impact on primary industry. It will increase levels of production and, because we will be able to select and process plants and animals in particular ways, it will lead to

a new mix of differentiated and technically complex products.”

NZBio’s sibling in Australia, AusBiotech, has performed creditably in its three years and Ward has been across to learn and establish relationships. If the Australasian industry is disadvantaged by its relatively small scale, then the compensatory advantage is the ease with which alliances and relationships are forged.

Ward believes NZBio and the industry generally need to lift the profile of the industry so that it can compete for the best students, who otherwise so easily fixate on the idea of becoming lawyers or accountants.

On the broader issue of addressing public misunderstandings he is realistic: “I think the level of acceptance of biotechnology will improve. The trouble is that some of the issues are quite complex. It’s not easy to articulate in one or two sentences what the underlying science is and what the benefits are and have a rational discussion. And then people can jump to the GM issue.”

In the US the biotech industry has been more about human health “and people see the benefits, and besides they have been at it for so much longer. They have had a biotech industry for the last 30 years. A lot of the

debate is about common practices that have been going on for a long time and with an established safety record.”

In New Zealand we too are destined to have biotechnology become an integral and unremarked part of our daily lives, much the way information technology is now. “Biotechnology is going to transform the New Zealand economy, not within five years, not within ten, but within 25 years we will see significant changes,” says Ward. “It will change the way we farm, the way we process products, our approaches to human health care, and our environmental management practices.”

At the same time, he cautions, along the way a number of companies will certainly fail – and that is something we must learn to accept as the price of entrepreneurial success.

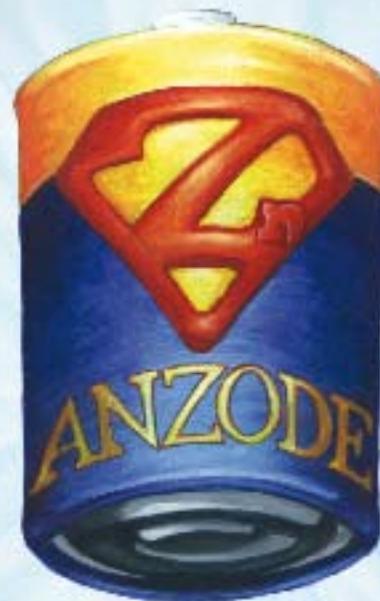
“One of the problems New Zealanders have with high technology companies is that we aren’t used to having companies fail. These ventures are high reward and high risk. We have to accept failure, knowing that some companies will not succeed, but at the other end some high value companies will be created.”

How do you change the New Zealand psyche? “More successes!” he laughs.



Accentuating the

A Massey-developed battery technology moves towards commercialisation



Inventing a new battery technology is one thing. For two university scientists, breaking into the \$200 billion world battery market is something else.

In 1997 Drs Simon Hall and Michael Liu of Massey's Nanotechnology Centre had begun painstakingly working on the long-standing problem of developing a zinc anode suited to use in rechargeable batteries.

When a zinc anode discharges, the zinc oxide dissolves in the electrolyte and moves around the battery. The problem comes during recharging: the zinc anode takes on a radically different shape, and, what is more, it forms spikes, called dendrites, which can penetrate the walls of the battery. So zinc, which

Centre, where Hall and Liu were working. "Over dinner David told me about his work and Simon and Michael's research. He said their invention was coming up for patenting and they were trying to get together with a commercialisation partner but it wasn't working. I went back to the US and took a look around. I found that the technology had real commercial potential."

To enlist the help of others, Chris Officer approached the Kiwi Expat Association in California. Here he encountered Howard Moore, who remembered Officer from Massey. Hadn't the two of them been in B Hostel in the same year? Moore (who had gone on to found biotech company Tercica Inc. with another

"Anzode is a very good story. It's attractive to investors. We've got a market-ready product," explains Officer. "Hall and Liu have taken a very entrepreneurial approach. They've designed with manufacturers in mind as well as end users and they have been extremely pragmatic."

"It doesn't require further research to bring it to product. It's not IT, it's fundamental chemistry, and it's a battery – an everyday basic that powers nations."

Officer spent the winter in Palmerston North negotiating a deal with Dr Gavin Clark, the Director of Commercialisation at Massey, for an exclusive global licence to the zinc electrode technology. In return the University receives a capital payment and royalties over time. Anzode has spent over US\$100,000 to protect the patents in 30 countries and territories, and they intend take the new technology to the market as quickly as possible.

For Hall and Liu, who now join the Anzode payroll as part of the soon-to-be-established Massey Anzode Research Centre (MARC), the patents mean they can at last break silence. From 1997, when they began their work with zinc and batteries, their record of discoveries in peer-reviewed journals – the measure of a career-minded academic – dropped away. They knew that before they could let word out, they needed their intellectual property patent protected.

"Universities don't need more encouragement to do research. They need more flexibility so that researchers can develop commercially viable products without jeopardising their careers," says Officer.

The Anzode battery technology has so far attracted interest from the US military, a major US consumer electronics firm and the world's largest manufacturer of electronic components for cell phones and laptops, among others.



Dr Liu at work.

is cheap, power efficient and widely employed in single-use batteries, has been little used in rechargeable batteries. In 2003 Drs Hall and Liu were confident they had an elegant solution – and a marketing and commercialisation problem.

Enter Chris Officer, a former Massey staff member, management consultant, e-commerce adviser and alumnus now living in San Francisco. Officer was in New Zealand investigating investment opportunities when he called in to see his brother, Professor David Officer, Director of the Nanomaterials Research

US-based Massey alumnus Ross Clark) was keen, and together with another alumna, Linda Jenkinsen, Chris Officer and Moore sat down to discuss the next steps. And so Anzode Inc. was born, a name that plays on Zn and anode but also, says Officer, suggests "A(n) NZ ode". Officer became Anzode's chief executive and president; Moore one of the two directors.

Anzode swiftly attracted a group of Australian, New Zealand and American 'angel' investors: investors willing to fund a start-up business without asking for a large equity stake.

Molecules made to order

Organic superglues, disease treatments and better food flavourings: these are some of the projects where synthetic organic chemist Carol Taylor employs her skills.

Carol Taylor calls herself an “architect, engineer and builder”. The Associate Professor of Chemistry designs and makes molecules which she hopes will ultimately enable others to make advances in treating diseases, and developing new surgical products.

Providing the “atomic infrastructure” is the speciality of Dr Taylor’s seven-strong team.

“A lot of biologists and biochemists are full of ideas but they can’t get their hands on the molecules to answer the really interesting questions. What we can contribute is the ability to make things, and I love making things,” Dr Taylor says.

She does this from her fourth-floor office at the Institute of Fundamental Sciences. Dressed in jeans and sneakers, surrounded by books and papers, the diminutive chemist explains that once planning is complete sitting at a computer, she’ll front up in the lab to make the new molecules, step-by-step, tracking changes using spectroscopy of various kinds.

“Instruments like the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometer can give us enough information on an atomic level so we can know, for example, if we’ve replaced a hydrogen atom with an oxygen.

“It’s an area of chemistry that’s more art than most. It’s art and science.”

The research group has three major projects under way, all focusing on design, synthesis and evaluation of molecules.

Lead-in work was inspired by a sticky protein excreted by blue mussels. Researchers in the USA had determined the amino acid composition of the molecule. The substance, which sticks the mollusc to rocks remains sticky while under water, lending potential for development as “surgical superglue”, Dr Taylor says.

“We’ve made small versions of the sticky protein but what I have to do now is make it more efficiently and produce a reasonable amount

of it so we can do something meaningful with it.

“During the mussel protein work we developed skills in the synthesis of amino acids called hydroxyprolines, and this led us almost inevitably to look at collagens, a family of proteins with all sorts of structural roles – they make up skin, cartilage, nails, hair and bone.”

Collagen can be compared to a piece of rope made up of three strands, intertwined to form a tough fibre. Dr Taylor’s team is looking specifically at the role of hydroxylated prolines and their derivatives, which are found in abundance in the collagens.

“The challenge at a fundamental scientific level is to understand how the amino acid composition translates to the function of the molecules; for example, what makes them very strong or what happens if there is too much carbohydrate?”

The molecules produced in the study, and physical data, will provide a clearer picture of the factors influencing the structure and stability of these proteins, Dr Taylor says.

“And when we start to achieve that, we may even glean insight into the molecular basis of some collagen-related diseases, including arthritis and osteoporosis. If we can understand what’s going on, scientists are then in a position to try and develop therapies.”

Some members of Taylor’s team have recently become part of a subcontracted project with the Fonterra Research Corporation on a Foundation for Research, Science and Technology project worth \$570,000 over three years. Initially concentrating on cheese, the team is working on novel flavour compounds that may be used in the food industry.

In 2000, when Taylor moved to Massey University, she received Health Research Council funding of \$340,000 over three years to look at the design and synthesis of molecules that might have an impact on diseases, including multiple sclerosis and



asthma. This work is in collaboration with the University of Auckland's Geoffrey Krissansen.

Dr Taylor graduated MSc at the University of Auckland in 1988, having worked with Professor Con Cambie. She used a compound isolated from the native silver pine to produce a molecule of interest to the perfumery industry.

The fascination with organic chemistry grew through two summers (1987 and 1988) investigating the addition reactions of some bright orange compounds with Professor Harold W. Heine of Bucknell University in the US, and continued with a PhD in 1993 from the University of Pennsylvania and a doctoral thesis involving the development of catalytic antibodies for peptide bond formation under Professors Ralph Hirschmann and Amos Smith. During 1993 and 1994 Dr Taylor was a research associate at Princeton University in New Jersey, returning to New Zealand in 1995 to a position at the University of Auckland which involved split teaching responsibilities between the Department of Chemistry and Auckland Medical School.

"That was supposed to be 75:25 but I used to joke it was 90:40," she says.

Promoted to Associate Professor last year, she combines her research work with teaching.

"Traditionally people talk about an academic position as being 40 percent teaching, 40 percent research and 20 percent admin, but I think the way things are going in New Zealand you are encouraged to excel at it one of these things. You have people who do no teaching ... but have other people who do very little research and are committed to teaching. Then there's those of us who are a bit deluded and try to do everything."

Dr Taylor's first academic term this year is immersed in teaching, and she's considering what "whiz-bang" sideshows she can come up with to capture students who are not chemistry majors. She's also juggling managing her team, securing research funds, organising international placements and scheduling requests from international bodies who have invited

her to speak. Last year she did a six-city lecture tour of British universities, ending in Edinburgh, and this year she'll speak at the prestigious Gordon Research Conference on Natural Products Chemistry in New Hampshire in July, then later in the year in Philadelphia at a symposium to honour one of her mentors

"I have turned down other opportunities to speak because my teaching schedule doesn't allow it, and I don't have an army of 20 people working for me. I need to spend time at home in Palmerston North working in the lab to produce results.

"And I am still teaching because I think students deserve to be taught by research-active people. That's what a university is supposed to be about."

Though her research team is small, Dr Taylor prefers it that way. "Because it's hard to organise people's contracts, struggle with management and administration. No one teaches you to be a teacher, manager or accountant.

"And I like to keep a pretty close eye on the accounts. We work so hard to get research money and I personally feel a huge amount of accountability to those funding agencies that invest in us – so we try to spend the money wisely."

The scientific community and university structure at Massey are incredibly supportive, Dr Taylor says, and it is "not impossible" to do really good scientific work in New Zealand.

"But it's hard to get good people ... One of the biggest problems is getting PhD students because there are too many good opportunities for them to go overseas."

The team is currently composed of two postdoctoral researchers, two PhD students and a visiting student from Germany, with a PhD studentship and research assistant position Dr Taylor is trying to fill. The future looks financially assured thanks to a new Marsden grant of \$585,000 over three years confirmed in

September 2003. The project is looking at "molecular complexity beyond the genome", in particular how proteins are modified and manipulated during and after their assembly under genetic control.

"We hear a lot about genomics and we can clone the gene and we can manipulate the gene but where's the other information? Getting the DNA doesn't tell us everything. There's the influence of the environmental conditions, the health of the individual for example."

A focus of this work is an unusual amino acid called histidinoalanine. This is an example of a protein cross-link, in which two previously distant pieces are joined together in an irreversible manner.

"The formation of this crosslink is implicated in the ageing process," Dr Taylor says, "older teeth, for example, have higher levels, and they also occur in cataracts."

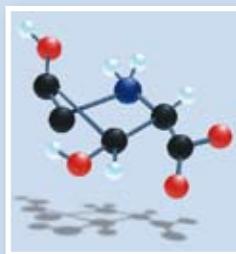
The 37-year-old was presented in 2001 with the prestigious Easterfield Medal, awarded every two years by the New Zealand Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Society (London) to a New Zealand scientist who has made a substantial contribution to chemistry research. Eighteen years into her chemistry career, she's as enthusiastic as ever.

"Actually making molecules is not a sit on your bum and stare at your computer screen kind of science. It's get into the lab and find a way to make things work.

"The thrill when you do find something is tremendous. A really good 'Eureka moment' only happens every five or six years in my experience, but it's really, really satisfying. To have an idea and see it through to completion is unbelievably rewarding."

The process requires "real creativity", Dr Taylor says with an obvious passion.

"It's the only game in town; it doesn't matter how tired you are or how frustrated you are. It's like a calling. It feels like what you have got to do."





Can the dollar be disciplined?

The dollar reaches a seven-year high against the US dollar. 2003's trade deficit is described as the worst since records began in 1960. Consumers embark on a spending spree while exporters fret. What is happening here? Will the market self-correct, and what chance does the threat of intervention have of working? MASSEY sought the views of Professor Allan Rae and of Chris Nixon, from the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research.

Is it just the value of the dollar that is creating the trade deficit?

Allan Rae: No, it's a combination of factors. The New Zealand economy has grown rapidly over the last few years and that puts money in people's pockets. So consumer spending is buoyant. And in addition the buoyant dollar brings advantages for people who want to buy imported products in shops in New Zealand. They become cheaper and so become more attractive – and this can also add to the trade deficit. Weaker export commodity prices, especially for dairy, have also played a role. This underlines the importance of achieving the elimination of the EU's export subsidies through WTO negotiations.

New Zealand importers, particularly manufacturers who use imported components in their production operations, can also take advantage of the high value of the dollar. They can import components more cheaply, which encourages their own domestic production, and this may boost employment and, in turn, the economy.

Shouldn't the value of our dollar self-correct as our trade deficit grows?

Allan Rae: In years gone by, a continued trade deficit of this size would lead to a lowering of the value of the New Zealand dollar – had it been freely floating – and so would have tended to be self-

correcting. These days, exchange rates – which, of course, are linked with interest rates – are much more influenced by flows of international capital than by flows of goods. Overseas investors look around for somewhere to put their dollar. They see that New Zealand has higher interest rates than say, Japan or the US. They're also looking for economies that have some growth and are 'safe bets' from a political point of view. So overseas money flows in and when investors have to exchange foreign dollars for New Zealand currency, the demand for the New Zealand dollar goes up, and so does its price.

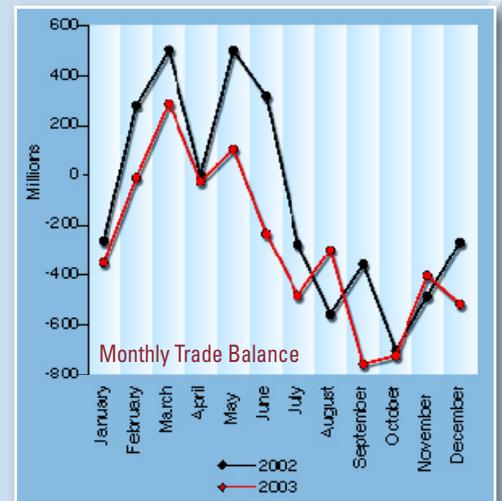
If we try to reduce the value of the dollar by lowering interest rates we do make it all less attractive for foreigners. But then even more people will take out loans to buy houses and so on, raising inflation. So there's a lot of domestic balancing to be done.

Chris Nixon: There is very little we can do to stop the rise of the New Zealand dollar. In fact, it is not the rising New Zealand dollar. It is more the falling US dollar, as money flows out of the US economy because of its sluggish performance.

In this environment the Reserve Bank's job is to set interest rates to ensure that inflationary pressures do not get out of hand. This means there will always be a tension between lowering interest rates, which will discourage overseas investors (lowering the dollar) and fuel inflation (by encouraging easy credit), and increasing interest rates, which will encourage overseas investors (pushing up the dollar) to choke off inflation.

Will the Reserve Bank's expressed willingness to become a market player change things?

Allan Rae: I don't think this has much potential to significantly alter the New Zealand dollar value, simply because the Reserve Bank has limited resources relative to other players, including some



Statistics New Zealand

very large institutional players, who are active in foreign currency markets. Some central banks have tried such approaches in the past, many without much success despite the large costs involved.

Chris Nixon: If the Reserve Bank intervened in the market, modern communication and the ability to move money with a touch of a button would mean that huge amounts of money would be bet against the New Zealand dollar – we simply do not have the reserves to sustain defending the dollar. This happened in Europe a number of years ago when the European nations tried to defend their currencies. The policies lasted a few days and the monetary authorities of those countries sustained huge losses.

The main role of current monetary policy is to keep inflation low, not to influence the dollar. The song and dance made about intervention will make no difference over the long run because they can only tinker around the edges. In fact if you look at Australia, where they do intervene around the edges, the ups and downs of the dollar are very similar to New Zealand. So, a big story, but little real impact.

The failure of the Cancun trade talks can't have helped our trade deficit prospects either.

Allan Rae: I still feel there is reason to hope for a satisfactory outcome. The negotiations are in a more favourable position for us than at this stage of



the Uruguay Round, which brought some gains after 1994 (although they were less pronounced than the euphoria of the time suggested). Now we have more recognition by governments of the effect of trade barriers and the benefits of change for poor and rich countries alike.

In this new round lots of proposals were put forward, and more will come. There is an expectation that some consensus will be reached, although the discussions in Cancun were very disappointing. It's been on the back burner for a few months, but we know work is continuing in the background and the agricultural negotiations have just got under way

again. Of course it's highly unlikely there will be a result by the original deadline of January 2005. It will be 2006 or 2007, more likely.

Chris Nixon: The problem with the instant gratification society we live in is that we want things to happen right now. Trade negotiation delivers benefits over the long haul. The pace is glacial. However the gains are real. The Uruguay Round has delivered real benefits to New Zealand, particularly to dairy farmers, because we have managed to limit the subsidies European farmers get for exporting dairy products. There have been other more subtle gains which are

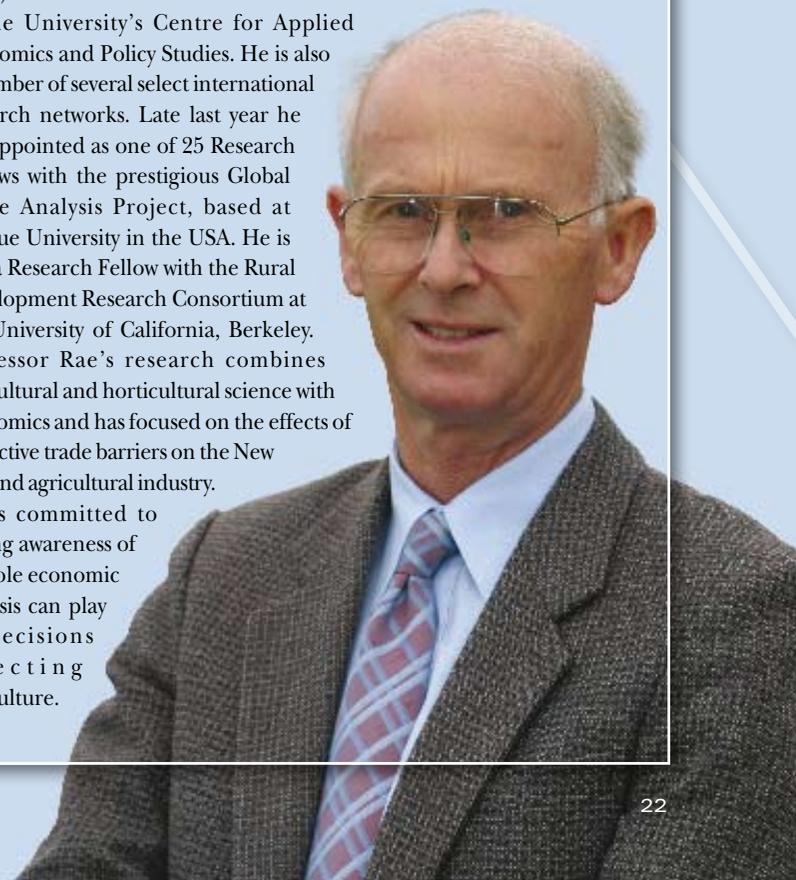
very real but harder to quantify. For example, we no longer have to go cap in hand every year to the Europeans to extend our quota arrangements as we had to in the '70s and '80s – they are automatically enshrined in the GATT.

Postscript: Willing they may be, but the Government and Reserve Bank have so far judiciously avoided intervening in the market. After the Reserve Bank's announcement the Kiwi dipped to 64 cents against the US currency, but it was back at 66 cents a few days later, driven, so the word was, more by what was happening in Japan and the United States than in Wellington.

Chris Nixon studied under Professor Allan Rae at Massey University, graduating Bachelor of Business Studies in 1985 and Master of Business Studies in 1992. He is now Manager, Research Contracts, with the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research. Chris has been involved in research on agricultural and trade topics for the last 18 years, previously with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He describes his role with NZIER as demonstrating to agricultural clients the importance of institutional economics. He is particularly interested in economic behaviour and why this sometimes deviates from the expected. He has recently completed a book, *New Zealand's Trade Policy Odyssey*, with colleague John Yeabsley, on trade policy and small countries.



Massey graduate (Master in Horticultural Science 1970) **Professor Allan Rae** is now Director of the University's Centre for Applied Economics and Policy Studies. He is also a member of several select international research networks. Late last year he was appointed as one of 25 Research Fellows with the prestigious Global Trade Analysis Project, based at Purdue University in the USA. He is also a Research Fellow with the Rural Development Research Consortium at the University of California, Berkeley. Professor Rae's research combines agricultural and horticultural science with economics and has focused on the effects of restrictive trade barriers on the New Zealand agricultural industry. He is committed to raising awareness of the role economic analysis can play in decisions affecting agriculture.





“Upping the ante”

Ian Warrington speaks about his aspirations for extramural study

New Deputy Vice-Chancellor Palmerston North Ian Warrington is back on his home turf. The man who started a BHort Science degree at the Palmerston North campus in 1965 has been appointed in time to see the Turitea site through a \$17.4 million redevelopment and to take the thriving extramural programme to the next level.

“We know there are more and more options evolving for extramural study,” Warrington says, “and we know Massey is recognised as a leader in distance learning. What we’re looking at now is upping the ante – providing more and better options to each of the 20,000 extramural students whether they are the majority focusing on professional development or those just following an interest.”

Eighty percent of extramural Massey students are in work, Warrington says, with 29 percent in education, 14 percent in health or community services, 11 percent running their own businesses and another 11 percent in management. Three-quarters have already studied at a tertiary institution, with many opting for extramural at postgraduate level.

“We have extramural students running the Australian and New Zealand operations of multinational businesses,” Warrington says, “people who pick and choose the management topics they study to provide the exact mix of skills they require as they move up the corporate ladder.”

Feedback from these students includes high praise for College of Business staff, especially their willingness to incorporate real-life business scenarios to the programme.

“We have one student who produced his thesis on the challenges facing his industry in the Asian sector – he’s the regional sales director. A former professional rugby player and now coach who already has a PGDip sports management is completing

his MMgt thesis using a real-life study. We have a veterinarian who worked on his management skills with a PGDip BusAdmin and who has just completed his MBS.

“Others choose extramural because it allows them to combine both work in practice and experience with continued upskilling – one BEd graduate is deliberately staggering her MEd over three or four years to benefit from the mix.

“The contact courses are another bonus – students say the information gleaned from other extramural students in the workplace provides yet another facet to the learning.”

Because the area is already “very professionally run” it is a challenge to improve the existing programme. “But particularly in a global context this could link with our internationalisation strategy. I anticipate Massey developing partnerships with targeted universities.

“Another key issue is the use of new technology. I think Massey does very well with e-learning but there are real prospects to push the envelope. I’ve been talking to people and listening and it’s too early to outline our plans but I can advise you to watch this space.”

Extramural students are big business for the university, which has developed a reputation as “well organised, as the can-do university for distance education”.

“They come to Massey because they want an accessible tertiary institution which is supportive, flexible with deadlines and reputable. Extramurals can feel isolated in their studies, so the good communication lines we provide between students and tutors is also important.

“Though the feedback we have is that our extramural students are more than satisfied, we will be looking at extramural needs and demands, which we recognise are different to internal students.”

Warrington’s time as a Massey University student started in 1965 at A hostel, with many horticultural science lectures at Wharerata. With Warrington originally hailing from Hastings, horticulture was an obvious career choice and Warrington “thoroughly enjoyed” his years as a student. In 1967 he became president of the Students’ Association.

“During that term the contracts for the current students’ centre building were let, along with stage one of the sports centre (now the events centre) – so I have a very strong affiliation for these entities on campus.”

On graduation, Warrington joined DSIR as a research scientist. In 1971 he completed his MHort Science, and in 1974 was awarded a Harkness Fellowship. The 18-month United States trip saw Warrington spend time as a research fellow at the University of California Davis and Duke University in North Carolina, allowing him a glimpse of both publicly (Davis) and privately (Duke) funded institutions.

Returning to New Zealand, Warrington continued to work at DSIR, running the highly-specialised national climate laboratory. By 1981 he’d submitted for a DSc, which was awarded by Massey, and was recognised as a guest lecturer and supervisor of MSc and PhD students.

After DSIR became part of HortResearch, Warrington continued to climb the management ranks while studying the impact of environmental factors on biological systems. Following in the footsteps of former Massey Vice-Chancellor James McWha, Warrington was named chief executive of HortResearch in 1996.

In 2001 he “came across the road” as Professor of Horticultural Science. After 18 months he chaired the steering group for establishment of a BioCommerce Centre, the building development programme for the AgHort complex and the university genetic technology committee. When the former campus principal’s position came up, he threw his hat in the ring.

“Because I realised I was already doing a lot of things related to university administration – I had the knowledge and connections and felt I could play a role here. Like a lot of university graduates I felt that I would like to give something back to a system that gave me a lot.

“Secondly I had a long history on this campus ... thirty years on, a lot of the buildings I was involved with are in need of refurbishment and I think I can contribute to that.”

Just weeks into his five-year contract, Warrington has pledged to keep a balance between his areas of campus responsibility and extramural.

“Though the majority of extramurals are high achievers using Massey to stay ahead, it’s an absolute delight to me to see people in their 80s crossing the [graduation] stage, people pursuing a lifelong passion.

“We too will be focusing on continual learning and improvement of our programmes. Extramural at Massey will stay a step ahead.”

The veterinarian

Warren Nuttall graduated in November with his MBS – 41 years, a BSc, BVSc, MSc and two graduate diplomas after he started study.

The Wairoa meatworks vet finished the required papers extramurally, 17 years after he started.

“I’ve tried every damned thing,” he says. “Tertiary papers about every second year of my life, nearly permanent study.”

The business study came after Warren’s scientific training: first a microbiology BSc at Otago, followed by his BVSc at Massey University completed in 1972.

“The vet study was financed by MAF so I started at meat works for three or four years then moved to a lab job in Palmerston North. Then I thought I had better learn something about how to manage people so I did a DipMgmt run at the local polytech under the New Zealand Institute of Management. I started that in 1978 and it was six papers and I did four or five by 1983. Then I convinced MAF to let me go to Aus to do an MSc in tropical veterinary science at James Cook University in Queensland.”

Back in Palmerston North in 1984, Warren finished the management diploma in 1986. “Then it was convenient to go to lectures at Massey as I was working close by, and MBAs were just coming in, so I enrolled for a PGDipBusAdmin.

“I did six papers and decided to transfer to the nine-paper MBA. Then I got transferred to Wairoa and had to pull out of the rest.”

A stint as a Waikato University extramural student



followed, Warren completing a diploma in personal financial planning during block courses while working at Wairoa’s three works. “It sounded like an interesting and useful diploma. My dad had just died and it seemed like my mum needed help and I thought I’d sort out my planning too.”

That complete in 1999, Warren again returned to Massey study, this time extramurally. “So I had two papers left and I thought, blow it, if I do two papers a year I’ll be 60 in (April) 2003 and I’ll finish the MBS.”

The return was not without its difficulties, including a failed research project resubmitted after negotiation with business Professor Tony Vitalis.

“Things have changed a lot over the years ... there was a real difference in attitude and style from previous projects I’d completed for science [courses]. But we reached agreement.”

Though he has nothing planned “this year”, Warren is considering more study.

“I came from a working-class background. My parents left school at 13 or 14 during the depression and the message I got from them was to get educated, so I just kept going.

“I actually quite enjoyed it. Working in a totally different field was interesting. In the back of my mind was the thought that maybe it would get me up the career ladder, but I found that was a waste of time so then it was for my own satisfaction.”

Though it has cost him “thousands” and countless hours of study and sacrificed holidays – “if I really had to hit something hard I would take a week off” – Warren has been rewarded by grades that have improved as time went on. The man who barely passed secondary school gathered all As and Bs for his most recent papers. And the work has kept him in touch with new technology, and boosted his existing skills

“By taking on papers by distance I sat down and learned how to type and use a computer to do assignments and get motivation... it’s been a marvellous learning curve.”

The rower

Whether travelling the world with the New Zealand rowing team or investigating Marlborough pa sites, Grant Carroll takes his extramural study with him.

With a BA in anthropology, Grant was looking to integrate his archaeological skills with cutting-edge geographical information systems technology. A rower for seven years, training for up to five hours each day, he needed a flexible programme.

The Massey University extramural Postgraduate Diploma in GIS was the answer.

After starting the programme while based in Dunedin in January, Grant was able to spend five months training at Cambridge before the world championships. The recently-named Massey Sportsman of the Year took fifth place with his coxed four team at the 2003 World Championships in Milan.

“I was aware things might happen that way so that’s why I chose to do the extramural study,” Grant says. “I’ll continue with rowing now as I’ve got the club season coming up and I’ll be based in Dunedin again until the nationals, with more training for the New Zealand crews over summer at Lake Karapiro. I have a laptop so I’ll just take the work with me.”



Part of Grant’s extramural course work includes a project on environmental conditions around pa sites in Nelson and Marlborough. The hands-on focus of the GIS diploma was important.

“I looked at Dunedin, but it was not a clear course. You couldn’t do just GIS, you had to do surveying, and Otago didn’t offer extramural – that was a main selling point.

“And it’s been really good. The people have been really supportive. I was going to miss a block course and they said I could come back and do it another time, which was really helpful.”

The four full-year papers are “mainly practical”, Grant says, with no end-of-year exams. “It’s just learning what works and what doesn’t, and how to use the GIS system.”

The 24-year-old sees the diploma as a way of combining his BA, an interest in archaeology and a future career. “There’s a lot that can be done with archaeological consultancy or even just research within an anthropology department. GIS is another string to the bow, a practical skill. It’s becoming more prevalent within archaeology but there’s not many people combining the two within New Zealand.”



The educator

A “passion for learning” brought Merina Tagaloa to Massey University in 2000. Four years on, equipped with a BA majoring in education and wiser from the experience, she wants to give something back. Describing herself as “100 percent Samoan”, Merina is studying extramurally to complete her MEd, specialising in adult education.

“I want to get into training and development within adult education and work with my own people,” the 22-year-old says.

“In my first year [at Massey] I had a lot of help from the Pacific Island liaison officers and university staff. I used the liaison officers when I wanted to know about Pacific Island functions, and to find extra assistance when I was struggling with a paper. I found out what tutorials were available and examination tips, and with a large student loan I also found out about scholarship information.”

Friends heading to Massey’s Palmerston North campus encouraged Merina to go there, as did a wish to be independent from her family in Wellington while living in a smaller city.

Though she settled quickly into hostel life, “there were so many things in the first year I was not aware of – just little things – for example little things like activities at MUSA [Massey University Students Association] and things for the Pacific Island Club”.

Merina settled easily, however, and made friends,

many of them in the Samoan Club. In 2002 she was the Pacific Island officer for MUSA. “Trying to understand their issues and problems I learned a lot,” she says.

Now she wants to give something back. “I want students to have an experience like mine: a lot of help and someone to be there.”

Having decided to focus on adult education with a view to working with Pacific peoples, Merina became an extramural student in her third year, though she remained in Palmerston North and worked part-time on campus.

“I wanted to take adult education electives and the adult education school is based in Wellington, so I did extramural study.

“I found I do enjoy extramural study more. I have discovered my learning development has improved; I have become more of an independent learner rather than waiting for things to be given to me on a plate. Extramurally you have to read and search for yourself. “It’s proved to be one of the best decisions I made.”

Now looking at working for a major contracting company in Auckland – “it’s a position to design and set up training, the majority of staff are Pacific Island” – Merina is continuing her study with a paper this year on leadership and communication in adult education.

“I’m doing it part-time because I want the exposure to the workforce and the experience is important, so I’ll

probably take three or four years to finish the master’s. I could finish it next year but I want the experience.” Merina plans to again take a contact course on campus at Easter.

“I did the contact courses in Wellington last year and they were really helpful. It was a good team environment and just listening to what other students brought was worthwhile – their opinions and ideas and drawing on their expertise and work environments gave me a different angle. I was just a student.”

Plans for travel are also on the agenda. A successful six-month spell in Sydney last year while studying proved to her that extramural study really is a portable option.

“I needed a new environment and new people so I went there and worked for a bit, but at the same time I could still study. I do want to go overseas again and the extramural fits in.”

Working without a home computer is countered by trips to Massey’s Albany campus or to Internet cafes to access information.

“And I’m the sort of person who, if I need help, would just ring up the lecturer without hesitation. I’ve also emailed lecturers.”

Admitting she’s “highly motivated” and goal driven, Merina does have suggestions for others. “My advice is it’s all about planning ahead and it’s time management. It’s all to do with juggling it.”

In a Chinese newsroom

Spending a month teaching new reporters on China's *Shanghai Daily* newspaper, Massey journalism lecturer Alan Samson discovered having a nose for news is universal.

Just before I finished training 11 new reporters for a revamp of Shanghai's English-language *Shanghai Daily*, the big news was a suspected case of SARS in Guangdong Province.

The story filled the newspaper's front page, as earlier had other big Chinese stories, notably the horror of the gas blowout that killed more than 200 people in Kaixian in southwest China. These were "news" in anybody's language and it was good to see local stories dominate as examples for the young interns.

These stories were also good examples for me. I had landed in Shanghai aware that all Chinese papers were state or Communist Party-controlled, but with little idea of what I should expect of a Chinese newsroom.

My stint at the 50,000-circulation *Daily* was courtesy of a grant from Asia 2000, a local foundation aimed at creating closer ties with Asia. With Massey it had devised a scholarship for two journalism graduates to go to Shanghai each year, extending an already-existing scheme whereby two are similarly sent to Phnom Penh in Cambodia.

Two 2003 graduates, Ben Fahy and Emily Watt, were in Phnom Penh while I laboured in China. For Shanghai, I was the lecturer pathfinder – the first scholar, Sally Kidson, is due to follow later this year.

I arrived in the city of 16 million shell-shocked at both its size and its freezing winter temperature. But the biggest shock – after scaling the 40 floors to the *Daily's* newsroom, that is – was to come. I had a loose expectation I would be employed "polishing" the work of the Chinese reporters, and was flattened when senior editor Liu Hong without warning asked me to train the new reporting staff.

I had no resource materials. With just one week to prepare, I pencilled a programme of topics, from "what is news?" to how to find it and, of course, how to write it. I also included the mechanics of the trade, from note taking to ethical issues.

For resources, I pressed colleagues back home to email me course notes to rewrite with a Chinese context. It took me the full week but, just in time, I had lessons drawn up with all references to Helen Clark, Kerry Prendergast and other New Zealand personalities expunged. Instead my copy was littered with Premier Wen Jiabaos, basketball Yao Mings and so forth.

The training group comprised 10 women and



one man, all university graduates – mainly English majors – of diverse ages and backgrounds. What they all glaringly had in common was that they had no understanding at all of journalism.

I had been warned that my biggest challenge would be to get the young interns to participate in discussion, but, after a nerve-wrackingly quiet first couple of days, they opened up,



most of them willing to discuss the most contentious of subjects.

Early on, before I had taught them anything at all about the "inverted pyramid" journalistic writing style, let alone the mysteries of "angles" and "intros", I had each write a piece on any subject they liked, and was surprised by their obvious abilities. There were the spelling and grammar mistakes, to be expected in writing in a foreign language, but they all wrote interestingly, fulfilling one of the main journalistic injunctions: never be boring.

And they caught on quick. The climax of the course was a requirement to go out into the streets of Shanghai to find and write their own news stories. I told them I didn't want to see them from dawn to dusk. I could see the panic in their eyes as they straggled out the door!

The results were superbly encouraging. Sure, they struggled with English oddities of tense and grammar, but I was thrilled to find in many of them a very real sense of news.

One wrote about the annoying hawkers who push advertising cards at pedestrians at street corners – she not only interviewed the distributors, but the local shopkeepers, the commuters and, bravely for China, the police. Another found a local newspaper wholesaler who had reserved newspaper kiosk jobs for thousands of redundant Shanghainese. Yet another developed a current story in the *Daily* about a teenage mother who had left her stillborn baby on her fourth-storey windowsill, into an analysis of the paucity of

Chinese sex education.

Whether about pickpockets or the emerging Shanghai business trend of franchises, all of the stories were interesting to read. They were issues. They were "news".

But would fired-up young reporters be encouraged to continue in this fashion? Editor-in-chief Zhang Ciyun encouragingly says his newspaper philosophy is, "news, news, news". "That's very important so we can have a better understanding of the city, of the region and of Chinese people," he told me.

The intent is clearly there. When September 11 rocked the United States, the *Shanghai Daily* was the only paper among China's thousands that ran the story as its front-page lead. Proudly displayed in the conference room, the full-cover splash could have been laid out in the US - or New Zealand. And when Saddam Hussein was captured during my visit, he too was splashed liberally across page one.

But important government policies are clearly conveyed "correctly" under the end-tag of the Chinese news agency, Xinhua. And in discussing the paper's odd lack of editorials, Mr Zhang concedes that the paper has limits on free expression. "We are not encouraged to comment on national or international affairs," he says.

Later, however, features' editor Huanian Zhu reasonably alludes to the impact of big business ownership on western papers. She has a point. You don't see stories in Rupert Murdoch-owned papers criticising Rupert Murdoch.

It also seems clear that the press coverage in the newspaper is streets ahead in terms of freedom than its counterparts of even just a few years ago. The *Shanghai Daily* impressively pursues its editor's dictate of "news first and foremost". Witness the SARS and Kaixian gas blowout pieces.

The paper promises to be a lively environment for 11 keen new reporters. At the end of my course, one of the foreign experts praised their basic understanding of what news is about, saying: "I don't mind if they make writing or grammar errors ... as long as they can find the stories."

On returning home, I received the email from the lively Dong Zhen: "I am now working for the metro department, mainly covering the beat of crime and social security stories," she wrote. "I have my story published in today's newspaper (sic) on the metro page. It's about three uncovered wareheads (sic) in Shanghai. It's an exciting experience interviewing those people."

The story – and the apostrophes – were immaculate. It's early days, but on that basis the *Shanghai Daily* may have scored well. And in a climate of growing Chinese economic and press freedoms, if the scholarship contacts can be maintained and developed, Massey University may have scored well too.



Veterinary Adventures in India



Four in the morning in India's Garwhal Himalaya. Overhead the summit snows hang luminous in moonlight, while from the valleys comes the tinkling of bells as a host of mules and donkeys are led towards the settlement of Gaurikund to begin their working day. This is the start of the 14-kilometre and 1,600-vertical-metre pilgrimage to the temple at Kedarnath, the site where Hindu legend has it that the Lord Shiva, lord of all beings and protector of cows, appeared in the form of a bull before plunging himself into the earth up to his ridged neck.

In a few hours the motley procession will be under way, the pilgrims and the holy men in tattered robes making their way up the concreted path, past the kilometre markers, past the wayside stalls where steaming bowls of vegetarian curries are ladled out to customers. Some will march determinedly on foot, at least until they tire, some travel regally by sedan chairs, bundled against the cold and borne by two pairs of wiry mountain men; but most will choose to travel by mule or – less commonly – pony. An estimated 5,000–7,000 mules and ponies ply this trade.

Long before there was such a thing as mass tourism there have been pilgrimages. The Kedarnath pilgrimage has been happening since around the 8th century, when the temple was founded, beginning each year in May when the snows of winter recede and finishing in October when they close in once more. As in the days of Chaucer, being a pilgrim offers a stimulating mix of sightseeing and company as well as the chance to put temporal matters aside and attend to matters of the spirit.

But you wouldn't want to be the mule or pony that carries the pilgrim. The mule, with pilgrim astride, must make the there-and-back journey twice a day – as well as travelling kilometres to and from a home village. It is hard toil, and brings with it mortification of the flesh that few pilgrims or even holy men would suffer.

Most of the animals bear saddle sores and girth galls – persistent, often infected sores where their trappings chafe dirt and sweat into their hides. Their lungs, damaged by respiratory disease, labour in the thin air. Their hooves, fitted with the local one-size-fits-all approach to shoeing, skitter on the concrete path. Many stumble and are injured; some fall from the path to their deaths.

But the lot of the Kedarnath mules and donkeys is beginning to improve. In recent times the pilgrimage has gained a new institution: a camp of veterinarians and paraveterinarians treating the mules and donkeys and educating the owners. The camp is run by the Brooke Hospital for Animals, and among the invited veterinary surgeons in 2003 was Massey alumna Jo Watson, now based in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

For the friends and family gathered at her graduation in 1992 there was probably never much doubt that Jo Watson would become a vet. An able

student, with her father a veterinarian, she had been raised on 10 acres with a menagerie of cats, dogs, sheep and cows, and she spent much of her childhood and teenage years riding horses.

As a new vet, Jo cut her teeth in a mixed practice in Taranaki, then headed to the UK, where her vocation let her intersperse bouts of work and saving with travel: trips to Africa (one of them with her sister overland through West Africa, and another to Rwanda to see mountain gorillas and then to visit Victoria Falls), a six-month circuit of South America, and three months in India culminating in an overland return to the UK.

In 2001 she spent eight months working for the Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs during the foot and mouth epidemic. While doing so she met a vet who had worked for Help in Suffering, a charitable registered trust which runs shelters in India in Jaipur and Kalimpong,

Mules really are stubborn: that was one of Jo's lessons when she began working at Gaurikund – and in common with most animals seldom look forward to

one of the small guesthouses that now surround the temple. The temple itself is a plain stone building set against the background of the magnificent 6,970m peak of Mt Kedarnath. Outside a handful of sadus warmed themselves in the weak sun.

A few late arrivals were wandering about inside, having paid the late fee. The temple had closed at 1pm and wasn't to open again until 6pm. Some baksheesh solved the problem. I wasn't comfortable visiting such a holy temple so I waited while Dr Ashok and Rahkee had a special blessing from the priest. The walk back down was easy and enjoyable but we arrived well after dark. Luckily we had our torches. There are hot springs at Gaurikund. Perfect for tired muscles but unfortunately we didn't have time.

Kedarnath was not Jo's first assignment. That was the HIS shelter in Kalimpong, in the mountains in West Bengal near Darjeeling, where Jo arrived at the beginning of the monsoon. At 1,200 metres,



visiting the vet. From early morning until late evening Jo and her team of vets and paravets coped with a sometimes near chaotic flow of patients. "A crowd of mule owners would arrive together and each want their animals examined first," she explains. Every animal was dewormed, vaccinated, given a dietary supplement and had its teeth checked.

To combat the saddle sores and girth galls, grooming kits were handed out together with instruction in their use. To improve shoeing practices, five of the local farriers received farrier kits and training.

And Jo walked the pilgrimage route, rising at 5.30am to set off.

It wasn't long before the Himalayas came into full view, making us forget how unfit we were. We had to listen out for the mules coming from behind, as they would push past us with no consideration for the danger at the edge of the path... We walked slowly, eventually arriving early afternoon. At Kedarnath thousands of mules were lined up waiting to carry people back down. It is possible to stay at Kedarnath in

Kalimpong receives "good" rain, and for three months Jo's feet were constantly wet as she walked door-to-door in the villages vaccinating dogs against rabies, or at a farmer's request strode into the night along the narrow and slippery paths through the terraced rice paddies to treat a sick animal. Next came Jaipur – the sweltering city of 2.5 million people that is the capital of the Indian province of Rajasthan.

Travel to India and the street dogs – often mangle-ridden, sometimes injured, lying listless in the shade, or picking through garbage – are one of the things you notice.

The males fight, and their wounds are invaded by maggots (in India there is a particularly voracious maggot called the screw worm, which invades in large numbers and consumes healthy as well as dead tissue). The females struggle to raise litter upon litter of pups, most of which do not live beyond a year.

Some of the dogs will be rabid. ("Two days ago I passed a rabid dog while returning from my daily run," writes Jo, and a month before this the shelter held a rabid horse, so dangerous that it could not be neared to euthanase.)



In India many municipalities periodically poison or electrocute their stray dog populations, but the numbers soon rebound. The HIS philosophy is to spay, treat and vaccinate – a routine that occupies most of Jo’s mornings – and this has proven a better way of reducing populations than the occasional slaughter of strays. At Kalimpong Jo spayed 12 dogs a week. In the year to mid-December 2003 the Jaipur shelter of HIS, with its five Indian and two foreign volunteer vets, had spayed 3,114 dogs, with Jo’s own tally breaking 1,100.

Dogs are just one member of the menagerie of wild, semi-domesticated and domesticated animals at large on the streets of urban India.

Most famous are the sacred cows, an estimated 9,000 of which wander the streets of Jaipur alone, relying, during times of drought, on scavenging and on handouts from the devout, who feed them with kitchen waste and fresh lucerne, specially purchased. In this predominantly Hindu nation it is illegal to kill cows (in Rajasthan the slaughter of cattle brings a ten-year sentence), even to euthanase those that may have met with terrible injuries.

Pigs wander the streets, providing – along with the street dogs – a form of waste and excrement disposal. The pork will feed tourists in the local restaurants.

And there are the beasts of burden that are the trucks and taxis of the poor.

I find it surprising how much countries in the developing world still rely on animals for transport. As well as horses and donkeys, ox and buffalo carts are still used in large numbers and around Jaipur it is estimated that up to 5,000 camels are used as beasts of burden. These animals carry wood from the villages to the city, walking hundreds of kilometres.

Finally, unquestionably the greatest of the local creatures great and small, around 90 elephants live in Jaipur. They feature in wedding processions and carry tourists to the Amber Fort.

I am no expert on elephants, but basic veterinary knowledge goes a long way. Last Christmas we had our Christmas dinner with one of the Muslim elephant owners, after being called to an emergency. There were five of us dining cross-legged on a bed, Christian, Buddhist [an elephant expert from Myanmar], Hindu and Muslim all enjoying the special meal.

Why are so many animals in India in such straits? It cannot be laid at the door of Hinduism, which teaches respect for animals. The elephant-headed god Ganesh rides on a rat, writes Jo, and “I regularly see people releasing rats they have caught in non-lethal traps.” The Jain accountant at the shelter “won’t pour hot water down the sink in case it kills

an insect somewhere along the way”. Nor is it some fundamental difference between Indians and non-Indians. Indians are, writes Jo, as dotingly sentimental about their pets as people in any Western nation.

I don’t think most people intend to be cruel but some don’t understand the basic requirements of food, water, rest and veterinary treatment. And some people really can’t afford the basics. One man brought his horse to the shelter for treatment but unfortunately it died. His whole family relied on the income from the horse transporting vegetables to market. He has six daughters to support, which is considered very unlucky. In most of India a dowry is still paid to the groom’s family, a reason why people prefer sons. He is a very nice man and we were in the position to give him another horse so that he can continue to feed his family. He knows the importance of it to his family and takes very good care of it.

When animals are used for production and transport, economics tends to influence the way they are treated. Most people concentrate on short term gain as they are living hand to mouth. They have no savings. These people don’t plan for the future or think about the long term health of the animal. This is especially the case when the animal is not working for the owner. The person working the animal is expected to feed it, so the animal is fed poor quality, cheap food. Some of the donkeys are not fed at all. They work all day and then are expected to forage for themselves at night. In the city this means scavenging on the streets with the dogs and the pigs.

Some of the traditional medicines cause a lot of damage. Firing [using burns as a treatment for chronic inflammations in the belief that it prevents the formation of performance-hindering scar tissue] is very common in horses and camels. We regularly have to treat these animals’ badly infected burns. Several elephants are now blind due to the Ayurvedic

treatment they received for simple eye infections. These treatments involve chilli powder and other irritants. Traditionally donkeys with eye infections are also treated with chilli powder mixed with brick dust, which causes intense pain and irritation.

These people aren’t cruel but because of their ignorance they cause immense suffering.

When she last emailed, Jo had taken up riding again, her mount a male camel that was being walked from Rajasthan to Bangalore, a journey of five months that was to have ended with his slaughter at a local festival.

Rescued by an animal shelter and taken into HIS care, he is now back to full strength.

He is a big bull camel and it is the mating season, so I have to be a bit careful. He threatens every other camel we see but really he is very well behaved. I ride him just like a horse. He responds well to voice commands. He has learnt English very quickly. A NZ visitor to the shelter bought us a proper camel saddle. It is a bit uncomfortable. The entire neighbourhood seems to find it highly amusing to see a foreigner riding a camel. All the passing traffic slows down and people look and point and laugh.



Spring Offensive: New Zealand and the Second Battle of the Somme by Glyn Harper (HarperCollins \$45.95)

In February 2003 the end of an era came about when Bright Ernest Williams of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade died. He was the last survivor of the 100,444 New Zealanders who packed up their kit bags and sailed off to do their bit in the Great War. But though those who fought in it are gone, WWI is still very present.

I was most recently reminded of this when I went to see Peter Jackson's *The Return of the King*, for what is that scene in the dead marshes where Frodo gazes down on the face of a long-dead warrior but an evocation of landscapes of the Somme? (Where Tolkien fought briefly before being invalidated out with the typhus-like trench fever.)

As a military historian, Glyn Harper has spent years keeping company with New Zealand's WWI troops. His books include *Massacre at Passchendaele: The New Zealand Story*, *Letters from the battlefield: New Zealand soldiers write home 1914-1918*, and now *Spring Offensive: New Zealand and the Second Battle of the Somme*.

In *Massacre at Passchendaele* Harper gave an account of the events and bungled leadership that took more than 1000 New Zealanders to their deaths in the space of two hours

in a quagmire before the small Belgian village of Passchendaele.

They died in a squalor of thigh-deep mud, machine guns, and thickets of barbed wire and their valour achieved little. Summon your worst imaginings of WWI and Passchendaele will answer.

In *Spring Offensive*, by contrast, the New Zealanders made a vital difference at a moment when the stalemate had been broken and the German Army had it within its grasp to inflict a decisive defeat on the Allies.

By the middle of 1917 Russia's armies had begun to dissolve and by the time of Passchendaele, late in that year, the new Russian revolutionary government had requested an armistice. Germany was now able to transfer men and artillery to the Western Front, where the French and British armies were in poor shape.

On 21 March 1918 at 4.20am the Germans opened the Kaiserschlacht (Kaiser's battle) or Michael Offensive with a barrage from almost 6500 guns. It was the heaviest artillery barrage of the war, and it was devastating. At 9.30am specially trained storm troops advanced behind a creeping barrage, leaving centres of resistance to be dealt with later. Over the next six days the Germans would advance 40 miles, an extraordinary distance when success was generally measured in yards. The New Zealand division, hurried to the battlefield, came into play on the 26 March. As Harper puts it:

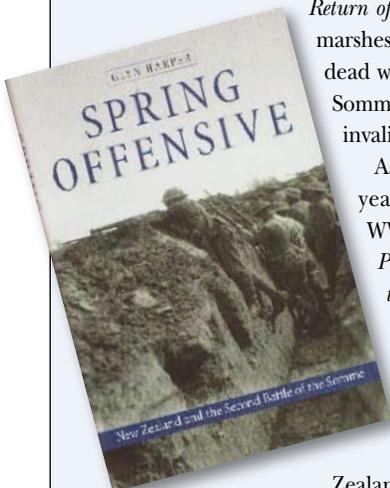
... at a time when well-trained, high quality soldiers were desperately needed, the New Zealand Division, widely acclaimed as one of the best Allied divisions in France, was thrown into the thick of the action in the most dangerous sector of the line. There between Hébuterne and Beaumont-Hamel, they brought the German advance to a standstill.

Harper's account provides both a strategic context for the actions of the New Zealand Division and a detailed battlefield perspective, enlivened with many quotes. Take Thomas Eltringham, a Lewis gunner recalling the close fighting some seventy years later:

People used to say to me, 'Was you scared?' Yes, who wouldn't be? But, I said my biggest worry was not to let my mates think I was scared. Mustn't let them down.

Associate Professor Glyn Harper is the Acting Director of the Centre for Defence Studies.

MW



The Enigmas of Easter Island: Island on the Edge

by John Flenley and Paul Bahn (Oxford University Press RRP \$69.95)

As a child I was captivated by the adventures of Thor Heyerdahl, but while I enjoyed *The Kon Tiki Expedition*, in which Thor, five crew members and a parrot spent 101 days drifting/sailing aboard a balsa wood raft (towed beyond Peru's coastal currents and carrying modern provisions and a still for making fresh water) before hitting a reef east of Tahiti, it was *Aku-Aku: The Secret of Easter Island* that I read and reread. The Kon Tiki Expedition was a straightforward swashbuckling adventure intended to provide the proof of Heyerdahl's contention that Amerindians could have settled Easter Island. *Aku-Aku*, recounting Thor's archaeological investigations of Easter Island, was much more intriguing. *Aku-Aku* had family caves containing ancient carvings brought forth only for Heyerdahl's gaze. It revealed an ancient history in which the aristocratic long-ears, of South American descent, were wiped out in a bloody insurrection by the plebeian Polynesian short ears. It was a rattling good yarn. Maybe too good, for Heyerdahl got it wrong. There is no need to add South American settlement to the mix to explain Easter Island. Polynesian culture does nicely. But the shadow of Heyerdahl stretches longer than that of any of Easter Island's famous statues, and when *The Enigmas of Easter Island* was first published in 1992 it caught criticism from Heyerdahl's legion of followers, who were still smitten with the Amerindian connection.

This second edition adds a decade's worth of research findings to the original book and Heyerdahl, though it is acknowledged that his *Aku-Aku* expedition did a lot of good archaeological work, remains wrong.

So what do we know of the 'mysteries' of Easter Island that New Agers are so fond of? In truth there do not seem to be that many great mysteries left, more riddles and loose ends. Where did the original inhabitants come from? From Polynesia. One could not put it more plainly than Captain Cook, who visited in 1774 (and who had been outtailed by Polynesian double canoes): "In Colour, Features, and Language they bear such an affinity to the people of the more Western Isles than no one will doubt but that they have the same Origin,..." Why the many hundreds of Moai (the emblematic Easter Island statue)? They seem certain to represent high-ranking ancestors, keeping their memory alive and often serving as their funerary monuments. How were they carved, moved and raised? They were carved from the soft volcanic rock of the Island using stone chisels and the one resource the islanders had in abundance: time. How were they moved and raised? Well, a variety of methods have been shown to work, though many rely on the use of wooden frames, runners and rollers. Which brings us to the most instructive question: what can have happened?

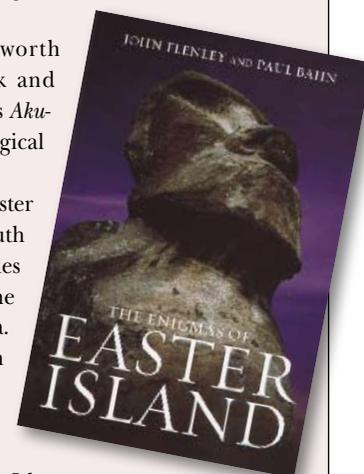
Easter Island turns out to be an environment cautionary tale. Treeless at the date of first recorded European contact, presettlement Easter Island, according to the evidence, was well forested, with extensive stands of the Chilean wine palm.

For the first settlers this was a land of plenty. But as the population of their descendents burgeoned that changed. The trees were felled, the once dense seabird colonies destroyed. Polynesians rats did their share of damage, eating the palm seeds. The last forest may have been cut for firewood around 1640. Lacking the timber to build canoes the islanders could no longer fish or travel to gather food as they had. Fertile forest soils were lost, such streams as there were dried up. The population reached carrying capacity, and famine, warfare and the casting down of the Moai followed.

Take what lessons you may.

John Flenley is Professor of Geography and an expert in the vegetation history of Easter Island. He is the recent recipient of the honour of Doctor of Science from Cambridge University.

MW



Bartók's Viola Concerto: The Remarkable Story of His Swansong

by Donald Maurice (Oxford University Press, RRP \$155)

This book tells the intriguing story of Béla Bartók's viola concerto, a work unfinished at his death in 1945.

Composer, pianist and ethnomusicologist; Bartók was the most important Hungarian composer of the 20th century, and responsible for the awakening of the interest in Hungarian folk music.

Drawing on interviews and previously unavailable documents, this book discusses the commission of the concerto, its reconstruction, events leading up to the premiere, its reception over the second half of the twentieth century, the revisions, and future possibilities.

While no definitive version of the work exists, this concerto has become arguably the most performed viola concerto in the world. After his death, Bartók's family asked his friend Tibór Séryly to look over the sketches of the concerto and to prepare it for publication. While a draft was ready, it took Séryly two to three years to assemble the sketches into a complete piece.

For almost half a century, the Séryly version enjoyed great popularity among the viola community, even while it faced charges of inauthenticity. In the 1990s, three revisions appeared, one by Donald Maurice. In 1995 the composer's son, Peter Bartók, released a facsimile of the manuscript, opening the way for an intensified debate on the authenticity of the multiple versions. This debate continues

as violists and Bartók scholars seek the definitive version of this final work of Hungary's greatest composer.

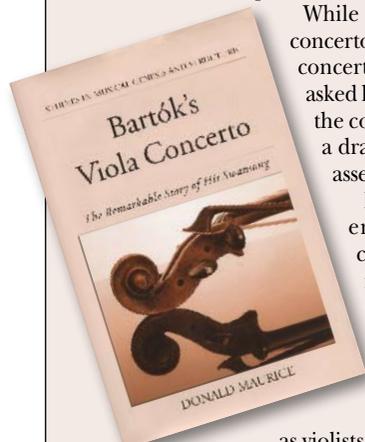
How should we regard a work unfinished at the time of the composer's death, and later completed by others? Whose work is this viola concerto? Who decides what is authentic? Professor Maurice has, over 20 years, sought answers to these questions.

Opinions range from complete dismissal to a fine but incomplete example of Bartók's final period.

This book will appeal not only to Bartók scholars and violists, but also to fans of musical or literary detective stories.

Donald Maurice is Professor at Massey University's Conservatorium of Music, soon to become part of the New Zealand School of Music in collaboration with Victoria University's School of Music.

PM



Time Will Tell: Conversations with Paul Bley

by Norman Meehan (Berkeley Hills Press, \$29.95)

"Talking about music is like dancing about architecture," said Duke Ellington, and Massey's Head of Jazz, and accomplished jazz pianist Norman Meehan will not disagree. But that hasn't deterred him from completing his first book, based on a series of interviews with Montreal-born jazz giant Paul Bley. "Books about music can offer a window of understanding," says Meehan.

Bley's contributions to jazz as a pianist, bandleader and performer are many. During the 1960s he experimented with free jazz. He led a movement from fixed to free metre, pioneered the live use of electronic instruments, and explored a move away from fixed tonality.

He showed what could be done with total freedom, once all the rules had been broken.

Eclectic, avant-garde and modernist are terms Meehan uses to describe the 72-year-old Bley.

Which Bley recording does Meehan most recommend? When asked, Meehan pauses, for Bley has made over 140 recordings in his 50-year career, Meehan suggests *Mindset*, published by Soul Note. Another favourite is *Diane*, recorded with Chet Baker. "Bley's music defies categorisation. On *Diane*, Bley's performance is gorgeous, just gorgeous," says Meehan.

So what does Bley have to teach aspiring musicians? "Jump in. Find a band and get in it", says Meehan. As Bley said, "Practice makes perfect. Imperfect is better."

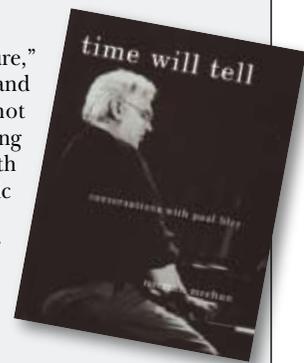
For Bley, improvisation is the key. "Rehearsals are counterproductive. Repetition is a downward spiral." The longer you try to be beautiful, the bigger the hole you are digging. It's very important to be ugly, or as Meehan puts it, "If you're not reinventing yourself you're not a jazz musician."

"His music is not always easy, but it is intriguing," says Meehan.

Time Will Tell has been well-received. A review on the website *all about jazz* runs: "The jazz book as oral history, often stitched together by a professional writer, has had a chequered history. Yet *Time Will Tell* is an extraordinary feat: a "talked" document replete with lyrical turns of phrases, raucous humour, unorthodox advice for the novice or seasoned player, and instructive gossip about jazz greats. Bley the raconteur is just as seductive as Bley the pianist, a free spirit reinventing jazz with a romantically playful imagination always on the move."

So read the book, or, as Meehan says, "Best of all, listen to the music."

PM



The Second Favourite Son

by Dan Myers (Hazard Press, RRP \$34.95).

The present day disappearance of the heir to the Peebles-Packard empire begins this first novel by Massey MA English graduate Daniel Myers.

The Second Favourite Son follows the growing fortunes of the Straughan-Peebles-Packard farming corporation, grown from the soils of the plantations in the south of North America. It tracks the feud that dogs the family through the generations, begun the day matriarch Eulah Mae gave Theo Stokes the slip at the altar in 1784. The novel moves from past to present as the "second favourite son" Jefferson Davis (JD) Packard is forced to return to the 'slavery' of the family empire he has tried to avoid for all of his 25 years, vowing to uncover the truth behind his brother's disappearance. As he solves the mystery – and reclaims his true love – we alternate with a past that lays out the history of the dynasty

This is a good, entertaining, fast-paced light read, covering 200 years in 430 pages. The reader is extremely grateful for the Packard/Peebles family tree at the front of the novel – the only way one



can keep track of the evolution of the empire through the generations, and of the intermarriage of the already close families. A similar genealogy for the opposing feuding family would also have been helpful – though perhaps this may have provided far too many clues.

The novel is counter factually set in a disunited United States of America, with a Union in the north and the Confederate States

in the south; the African Americans in the Confederacy have fewer rights, lower status and racial undercurrents still run strong. The good ol' Southern Boy still reigns in these parts.

As with many mystery/murder/intrigue/love 'entertainment' novels, the character development here is limited. The eldest son is expected to live and breathe the honour of the family, and though perpetually doomed, is forever blondish, good looking and arrogant with a liking for either drink or devilment, while the second son is likely to be darker, shorter, more sensitive with a dream to escape the

'slavery' of the dynasty and all it represents. And, through the generations it is the second son that forges the lifelong friendship with the plantation's slave leader, or in JD's time, with Dexter Peebles, a private investigator and descendant of Packard slaves. And strong women feature only at the very beginning and the end – but again this is the confederacy.

Myers' attempts to portray parallels between the slavery of the Blacks in the Southern states and the first-born son's slavery to the honour and tradition of the Packard family is fanciful – or is it supposed to be? Perhaps he is being facetious. If so, he's being a bit clever for this reader.

Myers is originally from Chicago, grew up in California but has lived in New Zealand since 1987. He has worked as a pilot, a flight instructor, air traffic controller, an English teacher in China and a TV gag-writer. A graduate of the university of South Carolina he gained an MA in English from Massey in 2002. He has also taught American literature, creative writing and English language training. Now based in Queenstown, he teaches English as a foreign language.

RD



The Alumni and Friends office: at back Mike Freeman and Paul Hayes; at front Karen Greer, Paula Taylor and Susan Young.

Becoming the new manager of the Alumni and Friends Office has been an interesting proposition from the word go. I cannot help but feel that everything I experienced in the initial stages, from having my first interview by phone while honeymooning in Australia, to being kept away from work by floodwaters in my first few days on the job, augurs well for the interesting and challenging times that lie ahead!

Coming new to the university, I find there are three aspects to this position that excite me. The first is the grass roots enthusiasm that you, the alumni and our other friends, have shown for actively maintaining your connection with Massey University. The attendance at all three campus-based reunions held in the latter half of 2003 was fantastic. Approximately 300 alumni, friends and staff attended each event. The Vice-Chancellor, campus Deputy Vice-Chancellors and representatives of the Massey University Foundation addressed the gatherings. The speakers presented details of Massey's development plans and suggested opportunities where supporters could be involved.

This was the first year region-wide events were held. We intend to build on this enthusiasm and to contact attendees in the coming months and ask them to help us plan further activities. It will be wonderful to increase the number of attendees and to facilitate the building of closer ties between members of the Massey University community. From my own experience, I know that as a means of maintaining and extending networks, and receiving the benefits that flow from such networking, these social functions are invaluable. My congratulations go to the Alumni and Friends Office team for the success they had in organising those very popular and well-attended events.

I am also excited by the potential for what can be achieved for the alumni and friends community. Already material benefits, such as the Westpac VISA card, exist as do opportunities to socialise, such as at the Mystery Creek National Fieldays. Conversely, the university also benefits not only from the generosity of members of the alumni and friends community through the Massey University Foundation, but also from the ambassadorial role that alumni and friends play.

The potential for further benefits to the university, its staff and students and our alumni and friends is certainly here. An electronic mailing list enabling people to network in cyberspace, career mentoring for students, job placement for graduates and increased networking through the establishment of local or faculty-based chapters, are just a few examples that spring to mind. It is with great enthusiasm that I look forward to facilitating the establishment of such projects.

Of course, the existence of an active and vibrant community would not be possible without a reliable infrastructure. I find I have joined a team that is not only enthusiastic and dedicated in its support of our alumni and friends, but one whose members continually seek out new ways of performing and achieving in order to offer the very best to the people it serves. This enthusiasm and dedication certainly provides me with inspiration as we develop ideas and strategies for moving forward.

Whether we were young undergraduates without adult responsibilities, free to party, older students studying while supporting a family, internal or extramural students, or employees, it is our association with Massey University that connects us all. I look forward to meeting you and sharing the interesting and exciting times that lie ahead.

Paula Taylor
Manager
Alumni and Friends Office

Alumni and Friends events 2004

These details are provisional and should be confirmed well ahead with the Office of Development and Alumni.

Contact alumni@massey.ac.nz

Current information can be found on the alumni web site:

<http://alumni.massey.ac.nz>

- 21-24 April Albany Graduation 21-24 April
- 10-14 May Palmerston North Graduation
- 24-25 May Wellington Graduation
- 4-5 June Massey Agricultural College/Massey University Rugby Football Club 75th Jubilee celebrations, Palmerston North
- 17 June Alumni and Friends function, Mystery Creek Fieldays, 5.00pm-7.00pm, BNZ marquee, Fieldays, Hamilton
- August Alumni and Friends After Five function, Wellington campus, 5.30pm-7.30pm, Great Hall, Museum Building
- October Alumni and Friends After Five function, Albany campus, 5.30pm-7.30pm, Round Room
- 26 November Palmerston North Graduation
- 3 December Alumni and Friends After Five function, Palmerston North campus, 5.30pm-7.30pm

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The Massey University Visa card benefits both you and your university. You can earn hotpoints to gain a range of great rewards including Air New Zealand Airpoints®. And, each year your account is open, Massey University will receive a cash donation from Westpac. For more information or to get an application form call 0800 888 111 (24 hours a day, seven days a week) or contact Massey University on 06 350 5865 or alumni@massey.ac.nz.

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Eventful Times

2003 was the first year region-wide events were held. Due to the overwhelming and enthusiastic response to these events, it has been decided to repeat them in 2004. A few added attractions will be built into this year's events, so keep your eye out for your invitation and register early. These events are wonderful occasions to celebrate our connection with Massey University.

Massey Alumni Journalism

Tutor Gil Shadbolt and former student Lee Harris caught up at the Journalism Class of 1983's 20th Anniversary reunion. Graduate James Gardiner, now a journalist with the *New Zealand Herald*, wrote a succinct and entertaining editorial in a souvenir newspaper commemorating the achievements and lives of the class of '83. An excerpt follows:

Issues of the day included lots of debate about whether we could smoke in tutorials and typing/shorthand lessons and, despite fervent opposition, the smokers generally continued to smoke...Favourite haunts for course staff were the Mt Cook Café, the Royal Tiger, just down the road on the corner of Taranaki St and Abel Smith St, and the Southern Cross on Abel Smith St, which had a garden bar. There were also a few marches and protests that year. The biggest was against the Texas nuclear warship coming to town...The other march was against the planned introduction, by National's Labour Minister Jim Bolger, of youth rates and the scrapping of the student job scheme.



Peter MacGillivray met Professor Robert Anderson in 1967. Anderson had recently arrived from Australia and MacGillivray was the senior warden responsible for all the hostels at the Palmerston North campus as well as being a senior lecturer in farm management. MacGillivray and his family lived in an apartment at the end of the Pink Hostel – renamed McHardy Hall.

Massey Alumni Palmerston North



Emeritus Professor Des Fielden and Honor Fielden reminisce with Desmond (Dip Hort 1991) and Joyce Dawe of Levin. Professor Fielden was a staff member from 1963 to 89 and Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science before his retirement. Desmond and Joyce Dawe have retired to a horticultural business in Horowhenua.



Zoology was the connection when Iain Miller met his future partner Alison Franklin. Iain started his BSc in zoology in 1989. Alison graduated in 1993 and went on to gain a masterate in ecology, graduating in 1995. Her thesis was the first to look at the wild horses of the Kaimanawas. The couple is now farming at Ti Tree point, near Dannevirke, where Alison also runs a sport horse stud.



Bruce and Angela Kissling. Bruce was Student Association president in the late '40s.



Massey alumni tour the Albany campus.



Granville Emmet (Dip Dairy 1959) and Graeme Liggins, an extramural student who graduated in 1995.

Massey Alumni Albany



At the Wellington alumni event, from top: design graduates; Warren Larsen, founding member of the Massey University Foundation, with Devon Sutcliffe, Council member (1998-99); the event as seen by a Conservatorium of Music ensemble; Paddy Bassett, Massey's first degree-level woman graduate (BAgrSc 1941) with Massey Chancellor Nigel Gould.

New benefit under negotiation



Te Awa Winery recently approached the Alumni and Friends Office with an exciting offer. The Hawke's Bay winery is proposing to make one of its single estate wines available to the alumni and friends of Massey University at a special price. As well as providing this benefit Te Awa Winery proposes to donate \$1 to the Massey Foundation Scholarship Fund for every bottle sold. An added incentive is the proposal to give those who purchase the wine the chance to win an exclusive package of lunch for two at its winery restaurant in Hawke's Bay, along with a private tour of its facilities.

Negotiations between Te Awa Winery and the Office of Development and Alumni are in progress as this issue of MASSEY goes to press. Final details will be posted on our website when negotiations are completed.

Proposals such as this provide mutual benefit to all concerned. Businesses benefit, alumni and friends receive exciting offers, and additional funds are available to students through our scholarships. It is an excellent example of how the broader Massey University community can work together to benefit and support its members. We invite other alumni and friends of Massey University involved in businesses with suitable services or products to offer in a similar arrangement to contact the Alumni and Friends Office.

Office of Development and Alumni Relations
 Private Bag 11 222
 Palmerston North
 New Zealand
 T 64 6 350 5865
 F 64 6 350 5786
 alumni@massey.ac.nz
<http://alumni.massey.ac.nz>

Alumni benefits

Discounts, benefits and services have been negotiated with the following organisations and businesses for Massey University alumni:

Massey University Library

Massey University alumni are granted special borrower status with the Massey University Library. An annual payment of \$100 (which is a 50 percent discount on the normal rate) entitles alumni to the borrowing privileges of an undergraduate distance student. You can borrow books in person or have them sent to you in the post within New Zealand. Contact alumni@massey.ac.nz for more information.

Massey University Visa

If you choose the Massey University Visa, Massey automatically receives a donation of one percent per annum on the interest earning balance or a minimum of \$10 per annum, whichever is greater, to the Massey Affinity Card Scholarship fund. You can earn hotpoints to gain a range of great rewards including Air New Zealand Airpoints. For more information, or to get an application form, call 0800 888 111 (24 hours a day, seven days a week) or contact Massey University on 06 350 5865, or alumni@massey.ac.nz. You can also download the application form at <http://massey.alumni.ac.nz>

Kanuka Grove Book and Resource Centre

Kanuka Grove supports Massey University alumni with a special discount of 10 percent on all trade items. Open Monday to Thursday from 8.30 am until 6.00 pm, Fridays 8.30 am until 5.00 pm and Saturday from 10.00 am to 2.00 pm. Kanuka Grove is available on-line for all book and resources at <http://kanukagrove.massey.ac.nz>. They are happy to respond to e-mail requests (kanuka.grove@massey.ac.nz) for that special title, and would love to hear from you. Kanuka Grove is New Zealand's biggest teachers' resource centre, stocking a huge variety of products. These include fabulous books for children and adults, as well as educational resources more specifically focused for teachers and parents. Just drop them a line. Contact: Adrian Phillips, Director, Kanuka Grove, College of Education, Hokowhitu Site, Centennial Drive, Palmerston North, phone 06 3513329 fax 06 3513324.

Career move

Massey's unique on-line career management programme is specifically designed for alumni, students and staff. The programme is provided at a special Massey rate of \$125 (incl. GST). This enables you to register on-line and access information about what you need to do to be a front-runner in today's job market, as well as activities that will sharpen your career management skills and accelerate your progress towards your career goals. For more information go to <http://careers.massey.ac.nz/careermove.html>



Find a classmate

Looking for a fellow classmate, graduate or staff member? The Office of Development and Alumni has an up-to-date database containing more than 50,000 names. Email, write, phone or fax us with as many details as possible and we'll help you make contact. Please note, the Office of Development and Alumni complies with the Privacy Act and will not release personal information without permission.

Massey University qualification reviews - College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Over the next four years every programme offered by Massey University will undergo a comprehensive review. These qualification reviews are part of Massey's commitment to providing an integrated portfolio of qualifications that are relevant, research-based, appropriately resourced and effectively delivered. Each review will be conducted by a panel of experts – internal and external, national and international.

In 2004 the College of Humanities and Social Sciences will review the following qualifications:

Review One: Bachelor of Health Science, PGCert in Health Science, PGDip in Health Service Management, PGDip in Rehabilitation, Cert in Rehabilitation Studies

Review Two: Bachelor of Māori Visual Arts, Master of Māori Visual Arts, PGDip in Māori Visual Arts, PGDip in Te Reo Māori, GradDip in Māori Development

Review Three: Bachelor of Midwifery, Master of Midwifery, PGDip in Midwifery, PGCert in Midwifery, Bachelor of Nursing, Master of Nursing, PGDip in Nursing, PGCert in Nursing

These reviews are now underway and submissions are invited.

All students, past and present, are welcome to make a submission to the panel. Staff associated with the programmes, key stakeholders and employers are also being invited to make submissions.

Four broad areas will be considered by the review panel:

- programme objectives
- qualification structure and management
- teaching, learning and assessment
- overarching considerations, Treaty and equity, health and safety.

However, the panel welcomes comments on any aspect of the qualification(s) you, as an individual or as part of a group, consider relevant. It is important if you wish to comment that you make a submission. The deadlines for submissions are:

- Health/Rehabilitation: Monday 3 May 2004
- Māori Programmes: Monday 31 May 2004

Nursing/Midwifery: The date, which is likely to fall in early August, will be confirmed once the review is underway.

If you know of anyone you think may have a contribution to make, you can either advise them directly or ask for information to be sent to them.

If you have any questions about the qualification reviews or about how to make a submission please let Fiona Coote (F.S.Coote@massey.ac.nz) know. She will be happy to assist in any way she can.



MURFC 1929 –75th Jubilee - 2004

It is not too late to register for the Massey Agricultural College/Massey University Rugby Football Club 75th Jubilee celebrations. These celebrations will be held over Queen's Birthday weekend on Friday 4 and Saturday 5 June 2004.

The reunion will kick off with a cocktail function to welcome attendees on the Friday evening. During the Saturday, Club Day games will be played and various reunion activities that fit in with the game schedule will also take place. The major event on the programme, the Jubilee Dinner, will be held on Saturday evening at the Palmerston North Convention Centre. Guest speakers, Doug Rollerson, Dr Bob Burgess, and Kevin Schuler will join with MC Neil Sorensen in a great night spent with old friends, team mates and club officials reminiscing and reliving the highlights of the past 75 years.

The organising committee has produced a list of all students who have played for the club's 1st XV since the first match in 1929. A jubilee booklet of photographs of these teams and various club events of historic note has also been produced and will be available during the celebrations.

You might be able to help the committee in its aim to provide a complete set of team photos to be held in perpetuity in the Massey University Archives. Photographs of the 1st XV (Senior A) teams for 1931, 1936, 1937, 1948, 1949, 1953, 1956, 1961, 1965, 1969 and 1974 are damaged or missing. If you have photographs of these teams, please contact the committee, which can arrange for them to be copied.

Don't miss out on being part of this once-in-a-lifetime reunion! Get in touch with the organising committee and register your intention to attend.

Massey University RFC 75th Jubilee
 PO Box 449
 Palmerston North
 Phone: 06 357 0911
 Fax: 06 356 3006
 Email: 75th@masseyrugby.co.nz
 Web: www.masseyrugby.co.nz



New memorabilia range

The Massey University brand has recently been revamped and updated. With a strong focus on people, the new look incorporates bold colours with the New Zealand fern. It also associates colleges with particular colours and textures.

The range of apparel and memorabilia available through the Alumni and Friends Office is currently being brought into line with the new branding. This is an opportune time for us to review our range. Over the next six months we will carry out market research, source new items and ultimately develop a new line of goods for you to purchase.

Whether your need is for a gift to send overseas, something practical for yourself or a keepsake of your association with Massey University, there will be something to suit you. If there is a particular item you would like to see us stock, please email us at alumni@massey.co.nz.

Our website will be updated during the year, as items are added or removed from our range. For the latest up date visit: <http://alumni.massey.ac.nz>.





MADE IN FAIRY

ITEM	MSRP	MSRP	MSRP
1. T-shirt	\$19.95		
2. Cap	\$19.95		
3. Zip-up Jacket	\$19.95		
4. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
5. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
6. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
7. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
8. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
9. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
10. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
11. Polo shirt	\$19.95		
12. Polo shirt	\$19.95		

MEN'S PUBLIC

1. T-shirt	\$19.95		
2. T-shirt	\$19.95		
3. T-shirt	\$19.95		
4. T-shirt	\$19.95		
5. T-shirt	\$19.95		
6. T-shirt	\$19.95		
7. T-shirt	\$19.95		
8. T-shirt	\$19.95		
9. T-shirt	\$19.95		
10. T-shirt	\$19.95		
11. T-shirt	\$19.95		
12. T-shirt	\$19.95		
13. T-shirt	\$19.95		
14. T-shirt	\$19.95		
15. T-shirt	\$19.95		
16. T-shirt	\$19.95		
17. T-shirt	\$19.95		
18. T-shirt	\$19.95		
19. T-shirt	\$19.95		
20. T-shirt	\$19.95		

1. 100% Cotton
2. 100% Cotton

MSRP: \$19.95

1. 100% Cotton
2. 100% Cotton
3. 100% Cotton
4. 100% Cotton
5. 100% Cotton
6. 100% Cotton
7. 100% Cotton
8. 100% Cotton
9. 100% Cotton
10. 100% Cotton
11. 100% Cotton
12. 100% Cotton
13. 100% Cotton
14. 100% Cotton
15. 100% Cotton
16. 100% Cotton
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18. 100% Cotton
19. 100% Cotton
20. 100% Cotton



1960

Alan Quartermain, Master of Agricultural Science 1960, lives in Papua New Guinea, where he is currently acting chief scientist, the livestock programme leader, the officer in charge of the publications unit, and the scientific editor for the PNG National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). He is based near Lae. NARI works on food crops, new cash crops, and livestock and resource management issues, mainly for smallholder farmers.

1961

Tony Pearce, Diploma in Agriculture 1961, has sold his farm and is now semi-retired in town.

1965

Hugh Williams, Bachelor of Agricultural Science 1965, is retired ("semi-retired - give me work any day") after having farmed Woodlands Park, Kirwee, in partnership with his wife, Helen, for 32 years. He is active in farmer politics (Federated Farmers) and irrigation promotion. Hugh kept a 32 ha block, which has been in the family for more than 100 years, and is in the process of developing an irrigation system, building a house and landscaping.

1973

Greg Edmeades, Master of Agricultural Science 1973, completed a PhD at the University of Guelph, Canada. He then joined CIMMYT, an international agricultural research centre. He spent 16 years in Mexico and five years in Ghana, working as a maize agronomist, physiologist and breeder. In 1999 he joined Pioneer in Hawaii, working mainly on drought tolerance. He intends to return to New Zealand in 2004.

1974

Byron Bentley, Master of Arts 1974, has spent 30 years teaching. From 1994 to 1999 he was principal of Western Heights High School. From 2000 he has been the principal of Macleans College, a co-ed school with a roll of 2,300.

1979

Rosemary Hancock née Cleland, Bachelor of Technology 1979, worked as a process engineer in the dairy industry for 13 years. She then made a complete career change, becoming the director of Événements Limited, a conference and event management company working throughout New Zealand.

Peter Owen, Bachelor of Horticultural Science 1979, spent two years after graduating working in Europe and North America. Then for eight years he was a Horticultural Consultant with New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. For the past 14 years he has been co-owner of Eyebright, New Zealand's largest producer of dried flowers.

1985

Helen Cronin née Coutts, Bachelor of Technology 1985, worked as an industrial engineer at Unilever and Ford Motor Co. and as an executive assistant at New Zealand Rail before studying fashion from 1995 to 1998. She was then logistics manager at Rembrandt Suits and also a self-employed management consultant. Helen is married to Deane Cronin and has two daughters, Julia and Amy. She says she is a keen gardener and home renovator in between consulting, being part of the family and filing GST returns. She would like to make contact with other 'techies' from the 1983 and 1984 classes and other fashion grads from 1992 and 1993, just to see what has happened with everybody.

1986

Joanne Turpie, Bachelor of Science 1986, has been working in the IT industry. Since 1995 she has built more than 200 websites.

1987

John Hawkins, Bachelor of Agricultural Science 1987, spent a year as a forester at Kinleith and then moved to Sweden in 1988 to work for one of the local forestry giants. He is now working on development for the local cell phone company, where he gets to play with the latest in cell phone technology.

1988

Clare de Castro, Bachelor of Arts 1988, tutors adult students one-to-one for the Workbridge system of training and support in employment.

1989

Kathleen Brzoskowski née Spring, BBS 1989, is now raising children. Before this she had been a salesperson for Telecom Directories, a marketing manager for Challenge Realty, and a real estate salesperson for LJ Hooker.

Lisl Prendergast, Master of Educational Administration 1989, completed an MA in 1992 with the Institute of Education at London University and an MRE (Master's in Religious Education) at the Catholic University of Australia in 2002. She is currently Principal of Sacred Heart college, Lower Hutt, which has a roll of 800 girls.

1990

Ian Barnes, Bachelor of Social Work 1990, headed to America after graduating to study towards an MS in Economic Development at Eastern University. While doing so he "married a local (Monica) and forgot to come home! Living in Philadelphia, PA. We now have three girls (Jamilah, age 9; Joharah, age 4; Mirah, age 4 months). Have been doing social work ever since I got here. Have worked mostly with 'at risk' and delinquent youth in inner-city Philadelphia. Have returned to school full-time to get my NSW because over here you can't go very far in the field without one. I'm three quarters of the way through year one at the University of Pennsylvania. Am contemplating PhD."

Conrad Healy, Bachelor of Science 1990 recently moved to Wellington after 10 years in Auckland. He is still with Ford New Zealand. Conrad is married with two children.

Melda Townsley née O'Reilly, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 1990, became director of a management consultancy and continues to conduct corporate training in communication skills in Fiji. As a trustee and examiner for Speech NZ (New Zealand Speech Board) she develops syllabuses, conducts examinations throughout New Zealand, and is manager marketing for the Board.

Julie Ann Woods, Bachelor of Education 1990, has been teaching since graduating in 1999, mainly in New Zealand with a two-year stint as a specialist at Highlands Intermediate in New Plymouth. In May 2003 Julie Ann gave birth to a daughter, Gemma, described as "gorgeous".

1991

Andrea Sturmey, Bachelor of Arts 1991, has been in the broadcasting industry for ten years, the last four with 91ZM Wellington. She is currently taking time out of the workforce to care for her young family.

1992

Susan (Sue) Hagenson née Simpson, Diploma in Agriculture 1992, travelled overseas between 1993 and 1996, with 11 months in Japan teaching English, 10 months at the Scottish Agricultural College in Edinburgh, and 20 months with the Holstein Friesian Society in Scottsbridge, England. On her return to New Zealand in 1996 she started a relief milking business (Udder Relief). She joined Livestock Improvement in 1997 as a staff development trainee, and progressed to her current role: IVP in Cattle.

Wayne James MacArthur, Master of Business Administration 1992, has, over the last two years, lectured part time at Victoria and Massey Universities in Marketing and International Business. He now has full-time employment at Massey's Wellington campus.

Angela McLeod née Prince, Bachelor of Agriculture 1992, finished study for the Bachelor of Agriculture in 1989 and went on to complete the practical requirement. She was involved in a car accident in December of that year which forced a change in career. She returned to university after rehabilitation to retrain, and completed a Diploma in Development Studies. "I did not graduate until 1992 for the Bachelor of Agriculture because I needed to complete the practical, which, of course, physically I could not do. I negotiated with the Ag/Hort staff and completed some reports that enabled graduation - thanks." After various voluntary and part-time work Angela now works as the senior advertising consultant at the *Upper Hutt Leader*. She is married and owns a motorcycle shop with her husband. "We own a 14.5 acre lifestyle block which keeps me in love with all things farming."

1993

Liz Martin, Bachelor of Education 1993, has been teaching for 10 years at schools in Kaitiaki, Napier, Rotorua, Gisborne and Tauranga.



Lesley Dawson, BSc (Zoology) 1979, writes:

Since my student days I worked as a technician at Ruakura, Hamilton, with MAF for three years and then did my OE. with an Agricultural Exchange. On returning, I completed a one-year course at a Bible school, which then opened up an agricultural missionary position on the Southern island of Mindanao in the Philippines working alongside an indigenous church.

I have been living amongst the poor for almost 15 years now, during which time I have been able to introduce various livelihood schemes, including hog and chicken raising projects. Other kinds of micro-enterprise projects, such as establishing small corner-stores, setting up a local motorbike-taxi, sewing projects and door-to-door sales of various goods have at different times been funded so the local families can enjoy a better quality of life. The gifts (smaller amounts)/loans to get started are anywhere between five and 200 New Zealand dollars. A School Assistance Program has also been ongoing without which more than 100 children would not have begun/ furthered their education enabling better work opportunities in their latter teen years.

This is holistically worked out as the Word of God is also taught and is being demonstrated practically through daily living, slowly bringing overall long-term changes to the community as a whole.

I'm presently in New Zealand for a break and I am looking forward to going back in the latter part of the year for a further term of three years.

Michelle Patterson formerly **Sheeran/Palmer**, Bachelor of Education 1993, is the newly appointed principal of Rukuhia Primary School. Michelle had been the deputy principal at Morrinsville Intermediate (with a year's leave taken to teach in London). Michelle has completed a PostGrad Diploma in Special Education at Waikato and is currently completing a Master's in Leadership.

Clyde Smith, Doctor of Philosophy 1993, was a senior lecturer in biochemistry at the University of Auckland from 1997 to 2003. He is now at Stanford University, working primarily at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory in biomedical research.

1994

Adrian Barker, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 1994, has worked in the wool industry as a wool buyer and product manager, run a risk management business for 10 years, and managed a new business for Carter Holt Harvey Forests: Woodmetrics, a forest sale management service for private growers.

Michael Godfrey, Master of Arts 1994, moved to Australia in 1982 and, except for a year in Wanganui, has remained there since. He completed a Bachelor of Divinity at the Melbourne College of Divinity in 1986 and was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1987. Since then Michael has worked as an Anglican priest in Melbourne, in NSW, and, from January 2004, in Charleville in far west Queensland. He is currently studying ("occasionally") for a PhD in theology from the Australian Catholic University. He is a columnist with the national (Australian) Anglican monthly *Market-Place*. Michael is married to Anne (van Gend) with two children, plus six, on and off, from his previous marriage.





Katharina Stärk, PhD in Veterinary Epidemiology 1998, writes:

I enjoy very much reading about the latest developments at Massey through the magazine. I find it interesting to learn about the careers and achievements of fellow Massey graduates. Therefore, I thought I could also send you a short summary of what I have been up to since I completed my PhD in Veterinary Epidemiology (with Professor Roger Morris) at the Palmerston North Campus in 1998.

After returning to Europe, I first spent two years in Denmark working for the pig producer organisation (www.danishmeat.dk). I was leading a project on risk assessment of salmonella in pigs and pork. Risk assessment had only recently been introduced in the veterinary field in Denmark and it was a pleasure to be able to help develop this powerful method in Denmark. I learnt a lot about the Danish pig industry and was very impressed with their professionalism and concern with food safety.

After Denmark, I returned to Switzerland – my home country – and since then I have worked for the Federal Veterinary Office (www.bvet.admin.ch). I am head of the epidemiology group. Since I started in the year 2000, the team has grown considerably and is now an independent department within the office. We are responsible for all national monitoring and surveillance programmes related to animal health and safety of animal-derived food. We also conduct risk assessments in these areas. The major diseases of concern in Switzerland are BSE (mad cow disease) and respiratory diseases in pigs. We also document the disease-free status of Swiss livestock regarding a number of highly contagious diseases. It is an extremely interesting and challenging job. I am also teaching epidemiology to undergraduates at the vet school of the University of Bern.

I am glad that my job also allows me to continue to work with my friends and former colleagues of the EpiCentre at Massey University in Palmerston North. Together, we are developing a new software programme for the capture, management and analysis of epidemiological data in the Swiss Veterinary Service. This programme will be a complex and novel system that will support us in our effort to protect the health of animals and consumers in Switzerland.

As part of my duties as a member of the Swiss delegation in the Codex Alimentarius Committee for Meat and Poultry Hygiene, I visit New Zealand every February and always stop by at Massey in Palmerston North. This is great, as I miss New Zealand and its friendly and relaxed lifestyle.

Best regards

Katharina Stärk

Wendy Hooper, Certificate in Early Childhood Education 1994, completed a BEd (teaching) Early Childhood Education in 2003. Since graduating she has been teaching and studying at the Masterton UCOL Childcare.

Janet Rutherford née Gradon, Bachelor of Arts 1994, now retired, graduated “at the ripe old age of fifty-seven”. She had studied part-time while working in the Early Childhood sector. “The experience of completing a Massey degree meant far more to me than the extra dollars in my paypacket. I have been able to take part in the community in a far more useful way because of my university experience. For example, negotiating with the ACC to get my husband’s payments reinstated; negotiating with the health system to get appropriate treatment for him; writing to the broadcasting corporation about inappropriate programming; helping a cricket club committee to write a set of strategic plans; contributing to a genealogy group; and writing my family stories for my grandchildren. I am able to take a more informed interest in what is happening in the world around me and act appropriately to accept, or do something about trying to change, what is happening. While none of these activities are earth-shattering, they make me, and others like me, more productive people in the community.”

1995

Stuart Baker, Bachelor of Education 1995, was a drug-testing official at the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

Leonard Restall, Master of Education 1995, is semi-retired. He promotes professional development seminars for teachers: ‘In Pursuit of Excellence – Overcoming Underachievement’, and he is writing a book on this topic. Leonard also leads motivational seminars in churches of all denominations.

1996

Rebecca Brown, Bachelor of Veterinary Science 1996, studied homeopathy in England, taking a three-year course with the Homeopathic Physicians Teaching Group. After five years in England she now practises as a homeopathic veterinary in Auckland.

Caroline Kirk née Liebenow, Bachelor of Science 1996, worked in Australia in the mining industry for a few years before returning to New Zealand. She is married to Duncan and lives in Gisborne, where she is a field officer with Ravensdown Fertiliser.

Sally Millar née Linton, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 1996, has worked as a kiwifruit manager in the Waikato, and in a dairy farm partnership in the Bay of Plenty. On completing an Honours degree in Law at Waikato, Sally worked for Federated Farmers as Policy Manager, Resource Management. In 2002 she spent a year with Dexcel as project team leader, Farm 4 Tomorrow, environment and animal welfare. She is now self-employed as an environmental consultant to the agriculture sector. In 2003 she served on the MAF reference group on land access to private land.

Mano Rajan Ram, Master of Business Administration 1996, worked with Transfund New Zealand for five years, then for Transit New Zealand, the agency responsible for planning, maintaining and building New Zealand’s state highways.

Angie Roddick, Master of Arts 1996, is an account manager with Coca-Cola, responsible for two petroleum accounts. She is also enrolled in a DipBusAdmin extramurally (endorsed Marketing).

1997

Shane Francis, Bachelor of Business Studies 1997, moved from being a part of senior management to becoming a consultant for first a cellular start-up business in Auckland and now a chartered accounting firm in Tauranga. He is continuing his studies at Massey towards ICANZ entry, intending to go into public practice and potentially form a partnership.

Karen Hart formerly Baker/Loney, Bachelor of Arts 1997, has been writing plays for years 9 and 10 students. She has been teaching overseas and has married.

Nur Aniza Jusoh, Bachelor of Business Studies 1997, returned to Malaysia and worked with a construction and property management company, Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad. She was there for three-and-a-half years as a project account executive. In 2000 she graduated with an Executive Master’s in Business Administration from Universiti Teknologi Mara. From 2001 to 2003 she worked with the construction and engineering company Ranhill Berhad as a project accountant. She is now teaching accounting and finance. In two years’

time she hopes to pursue her PhD and is considering returning to Massey. She was among the first batch of MARA (Malaysia) sponsored students that came to Massey in 1995. “The two years we spent studying towards our degrees there were the most memorable in our lives. It was a new culture and a new adventure for us. Our bonds and friendship are still close and from time to time we meet to see each other and share memories of Massey. Given the chance, most of us would like to go back there again with our families. Most of us are now senior executives and some of us have our own businesses. Whenever we have the chance, when people ask us where is a good place to study, we always say New Zealand, because the people are friendly, the environment is good and also it is a good place to travel. And if they ask what university, of course we say try Massey. We had a great time studying there. I do hope that in the coming years, I will be able to visit Massey again and maybe one day, send my children there too.”

Alicia Marsh, Bachelor of Science 1997, started out as a quality control technician at Monteiths Brewing Co and is now an assistant laboratory manager at Montana Wines in Blenheim.

Francesca Matthews née Brown, Bachelor of Veterinary Science 1998, worked in veterinary clinical practice for three years after graduating, before heading to the UK to work and travel. In the UK she worked on the foot and mouth outbreak, which she says was a huge learning experience and one she doesn’t wish to repeat in New Zealand. She is now back in New Zealand and has moved from clinical practice to distance education. She is enjoying the challenges and more routine working hours.

Nieva Natural, Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies 1997, is the officer-in-charge of the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Division from 1999-2000. She now holds a Masterate in Public Administration with honours from the University of the Philippines, graduating in 2002.

Tony Rasmussen, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 1997, is working as Assistant Curator at Te Manawa in Palmerston North. He works on exhibitions in the Life (History) Department and helps manage the collections. Tony is studying Communications Management, and is also involved in pastoral care of postgraduate international students at Massey.

1998

Peter Lehrke, Graduate Diploma in Science 1998, has held positions in product development and production management for pharmaceutical manufacturers, including Glaxo, Fernz Corporation, Nufarm and Douglas Pharmaceuticals. He spent four years in Fiji designing, building and establishing a pharmaceutical factory in Nadi. He now runs a consulting business called Pharmaceutical Technologies, assisting nutraceutical companies with product development, quality systems, equipment sourcing and installation.

Pana Luamata, Bachelor of Business Studies 1998, was accepted on the JET Programme, and lived and taught in Japan from 1998 to 2000. Pana returned to New Zealand for a year then moved to Sydney in 2001 to be with his partner. “We met in Japan and we are planning to get married at the end of 2004. I’ve been working since and trying to buy investment properties. Albany was a great campus and has prepared me well for the real world. I hope my mates who read this get in touch with me, because they’re the reason why I had a great time at Uni.”

Clifton Madgwick, Bachelor of Applied Science 1998, has completed a postgraduate Diploma of Management from Melbourne Business School.

1999

Mark Armstrong, Master of Philosophy 1999, first worked for BNZ Credit Cards, then went on to a joint venture between The Warehouse and Westpac Trust. He is now with Tower, heading up their sales effectiveness programme.

David Cheng, Master of Business Studies 1999, graduated from the Massey MBA programme in 1999. He worked first for Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting) as a senior strategy consultant for 2.5 years. His next employer was Watson Wyatt Worldwide, a human resource consulting firm, as the general manager of Beijing Branch. Currently, he is working for IMB consulting, focusing on Petroleum and Petrochemicals. “I am very proud of my career development and appreciate indeed Massey’s education experience.”

Sally Edgerton, Bachelor of Applied Science with Honours 1999, tutored at the Southern Institute of Technology, and graduated in the Diploma of Environmental Management programme. She then travelled overseas, worked at DOC for two years, and now holds the position of Environmental Education Officer at Environment Southland.

Ian Hodge, Bachelor of Veterinary Science 1999 worked in general practice for nine years. He gained membership of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists (Cattle Chapter) in 2003. He specialises in dairy cattle medicine.

Rachel Holland-Bosch née Bosch, Bachelor of Business Studies 1999, had her second child in 2003, Tony, little brother to Daniel. She now works from home developing and hosting websites, and setting up email marketing.

Alice Hook, Advanced Diploma in Fashion Design and Technology 1999, travelled for a year in the UK where she met her partner. She returned to his home in Perth, and now has a job there at Daneechi Swimwear. She shares herself between the factory and the office. She owns a house there and plans to settle.

Fleur Pedersen, Bachelor of Education 1999, is currently relief teaching, between competing in international rallies as a co-driver (navigator). She won the Malaysian International Rally in 2003.

Kurt Pittman, Bachelor of Business Studies 1999, was project co-ordinator for the Auckland Warriors in 2000, sport director at Pakuranga College 2001-03, and is now marketing manager, New Zealand Rugby League

Darin Sheridan, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 1999, worked in the radio industry as a sales representative after graduating. He went to the UK and worked as a finance analyst, then worked in France in a financial role for a holiday company. Darin now works for Colgate in marketing.

Carla Taylor née Maine, Master of Science 1999, is married and living in Marton. 2004 will be her fifth year teaching at Rangitikei College.

Justine Marie Verrall, Diploma in Business Studies 1999, managed a 120-seat contact centre in the insurance industry. She is now a full-time student at Albany, completing a Master's in Management.

Lyndon Wheeler, Bachelor of Applied Economics with Honours 1999, has been working for ANZ in Wellington, Auckland and Sydney. He is involved in arranging asset-backed securitisations for Australian property investment and development companies. He has recently undertaken a postgraduate diploma in Legal Studies through the University of New South Wales. "Apart from work and study I enjoy travelling around Australia and going to Europe when time and finances allow. I am off there in June 2004 for four weeks going through Finland, Sweden, Denmark and ending up in Switzerland for the Montreaux Jazz Festival."

2000

Stephen Paul Bargh, Master of Educational Administration 2000, was HOD of health and physical education at Kapiti College while studying. "My studies provided me with an opportunity to develop a wider perspective on education. Upon graduation I became frustrated with the lack of opportunity to put the things that I studied into practice. In 2001 I moved to NZQA where I was part of the team that implemented the NCEA." In the last two years he has been working as a national assessment facilitator.

Sarah-Jane Codyre, Bachelor of Arts 2000, since graduating with her BA has completed a postgrad shortened BEd in primary teaching. Then she left for Taiwan. "A strange choice perhaps, but one of the best things I could have done. I now manage a school of more than 300 children and a staff of seven English teachers from all over the world, and 11 Chinese teachers. I won't stay forever but in the meantime the money's great, the job is fun and challenging, so why not? I will start my MEd in 2004 extramurally, from a university in Australia. So, that's the next challenge."

Kim Coss née Burrows, Master of Business Studies 2000, worked as a management consultant, married, relocated to Melbourne and back, hosted Chinese homestay students and was made redundant. Kim then changed career direction and is now an experienced and qualified ESOL teacher. "My husband and I are going to China in 2004 to teach English for six months, then coming back to start a family."

Nigel Peter Haddon, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 2000, has been a self-employed insurance and mortgage broker since 1998. He is based in Newmarket, Auckland.

Jennifer Phillips née Legg, Bachelor of Education 2000, did an IT diploma in multimedia integration last year while teaching. This year she self-published a book: *You Can Make A Web Site*. Jennifer is the president of the Australian Federation of University Women - Australian Capital Territory. She is also a webmaster, poet and artist, whose works can be viewed at <http://citwings.com/art.html>

Andrew Te Whaiti, Master of Business Administration 2000, is CEO of New Zealand Māori Arts and Crafts Institute. It is New Zealand's largest cultural tourism attraction, with almost 600,000 international tourists each year. He was previously marketing manager.

David Weir, Bachelor of Science 2000, worked in Auckland for a Masterbatch company doing quality control and research and development. He then travelled to the UK and worked and travelled for two years. "During my time in the UK I was working in finance. I came back home to NZ briefly and temped doing office admin for two months before moving to Sydney. I have been at my current job for four months."

Vivien Yeung, Bachelor of Technology 2000, moved to Hong Kong after graduating and found a job as a flight attendant at Cathay Pacific Airways. She writes, "It was awesome to travel the world and meet people of all backgrounds while enjoying the job and having fun! Two years flew by and it was time to secure a better future. I started a Master's in Technology majoring in Packaging and I intend to finish soon."

2001

Raymond Clark, Master of Educational Psychology 2001, is working for the Department of Corrections. He is finding his psychology qualification relevant.

Nora Elson-White née Nicholas, Certificate in Teaching English for Speakers of Other Languages 2001, began her teaching career in Whangarei, then took 12 years off to bring up her daughter, Fleur (23) and son Alexi (19). "On returning to teaching I did SPELD training to support students' learning/reading difficulties. In 1992 I started working at Northland Polytechnic at the International Centre. Then I began my new phase in professional development, mainly focused on ESOL teaching, with Massey University from 1998 to 2000. I changed schools twice during that period but managed to tailor my assignments to the types of classes I had. After a year's stint at Melville High, a multicultural school in Hamilton, I returned to Whangarei to resume teaching English, French as well as ESOL, at Pompallier College. Currently, I am doing the Licentiate DipTESOL through Trinity College, London (and EDENZ in Auckland) whilst part-time teaching. I look forward to taking a break from study after 2004, so I can pursue much neglected creative pursuits."

Fay Freeman, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 2001, worked in senior management in local government, followed by developing her own consultancy. Her clients include local government, sporting and community organisations. She works in community planning, consultation, dispute resolution and strategic planning.

Anita Marie Karauria, Bachelor of Arts 2001, worked as a relief teacher during 2003 in primary and secondary schools in Palmerston North. She is attending Massey during 2004 studying towards a qualification in history. She intends to teach.

George Kosui, Bachelor of Business Studies 2001, has been involved in the supervision of financial institutions in the Solomon Islands, including credit unions. He has been trying to make credit unions the mechanism that provides credit to rural people. George has one paper left to complete a Postgraduate Diploma in Banking. He plans to do a Master's in Banking in 2005.



Clayton Willocks, BBS (Human Resources) 2003, is a human resource manager with the Royal New Zealand Airforce in Auckland. Willocks, 30, also plays second base for the Black Sox - New Zealand's champion softball team which won the world series championships after a triumphant showdown with Canada in February. Willocks has played for the Black Sox since 1997. The team also won the series in 2000.

He has since left Auckland for a 12-month peacekeeping tour with the UN in Israel. Posted as a military observer, Willocks will be stationed at hot spots, observing and reporting the various military build-ups and breaches of restrictions. He is looking forward to travelling during leave periods, to Turkey and to Egypt in particular.

Suzanne Rokstad, Graduate Diploma of Teaching (Secondary) 2001, worked in market research, print design and sales before starting a family. She now teaches accounting and mathematics in Taupo.

Ken Williams, Diploma in Catering and Hospitality 2001, moved to Australia "because the money is better" as a second chef at a cafe, bar and restaurant in Brisbane. "It's been hard getting my qualifications recognised as a chef in Australia, but the weather is fantastic and I found a nice Kiwi girl to live with."

Debbie Wright née Eccleson, Certificate of Education 2001, has been working with special needs pre-school children in rural areas. She is currently studying for a Diploma in Special Needs at Christchurch College of Education.

2002

Dave Anderson, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 2002, has spent seven years as a shearer, four years as a farm manager, and ten years in real estate.

Lou Bird, Master of Philosophy 2002, became the executive secretary for the Plants Market Access Council (PMAC), a new horticulture body, in March 2003. The appointment took him from Palmerston North, where he had been national horticulture adviser to the Department of Corrections, to Wellington, which he loves. Lou had a daughter in late 2003.

Indira Chandrasena, Master of Philosophy 2002, went to Australia after graduating. In Australia she is working as a casual and contract teacher at the same time as studying for a Master's in Educational Studies at UQ. "I have completed a Graduate Certificate in Education (Mathematics), and now I have to do three more papers to complete the Master's. I am still wondering whether to take these three papers or not, because I have a Master's already!"

Tancy Douglas, Bachelor of Business Studies 2002, transferred to Chicago with her husband in 2000, where she finished her degree after seven years of extramural studies. After two years in Chicago they moved to London, where she is now a human resources adviser for Shell Oil.





John Lovick Corbett BSc(Agric.), MAgrSci, DSc, AM

The death occurred on Monday, 8 December 2003, of a well-known retired CSIRO scientist and Massey alumnus, Dr John Lovick Corbett. He was 77.

John Corbett completed his first degree at Reading University, England, in 1946. Then followed a postgraduate Diploma in Dairy Husbandry and the award of a United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture Scholarship for postgraduate study at what was then Massey Agricultural College where he gained a Masters of Agricultural Science with first class Honours.

In 1963, John Corbett joined the CSIRO Pastoral Research Laboratory at Chiswick near Armidale. John developed methods that for the first time allowed calorimetric measurement of the energy expenditure of grazing animals and quantitative measurement of the various products of digestion of their feed. His research at Chiswick contributed towards the development of the GrazFeed programme, which is now widely used by sheep and cattle producers across Australia.

He published more than 100 scientific papers and monographs. Massey awarded him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1968.

In 2002 John Corbett's many achievements were recognised when he was appointed as a Member in the General Division of the Order of Australia, being presented with an AM for his services to agricultural science, livestock grazing research and animal production, and to the community of Armidale Dumaresq.

Dr Corbett is survived by his son Andrew Corbett (Sydney) and two daughters, Nicola Croft (Inverell) and Catherine Sniekers (Armidale), and their families.

Bruce Fraser, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 2002, is working as community relations manager for Environment Bay of Plenty.

Andy Gurney, Bachelor of Business Studies 2002, travelled overseas in 2003 and is now a manager in NBNZ business banking. "My BBS is very much used in this job." Andy plays cricket for Kaipara Flats Cricket Club, rugby for Mahurangi RFC, and golf off a 6 handicap.

Mike Haines, Bachelor of Aviation 2002, was appointed as customer services manager at Christchurch International Airport. In 2003 he joined the Civil Aviation Authority in Wellington as a Rules Project Specialist, working on aviation rule rewriting and reviewing. He is currently one paper and a thesis away from completing a Master's in Aviation at Massey.

Stephen Hitchcock, Master of Applied Statistics 2002, worked for Pathfinder Solutions as a business analyst in Melbourne for 18 months, and recently moved to Citibank.

Mary-Anne Kindell née Coleman, Bachelor of Business Studies 2002, has been conducting a five-year continuous travel survey on behalf of the Land Transport Safety Authority. She enjoys the freedom of organising her own schedule. "Each visit is different, and selected participants are so interesting and willing to assist in an official Government survey." She covers the Castlepoint, Masterton, and Lower Hutt areas.

Issue 15 Erratum

Apologies to Lou Bird, Master of Philosophy 2002, for the inadvertent gender reassignment in issue 15, and congratulations on the birth of his daughter.

Wayne King, Graduate Diploma in Rural Studies 2002, gained a horticulture lecturer's position at Cromwell Campus of Otago Polytechnic in 2003. He is also working part-time as a pest and disease consultant with Pyne Gould Guinness. He reports to MAF Policy on horticultural issues, and is co-author of an annual summer fruit report.

Miles Lacey, Bachelor of Arts 2002, has co-written a historical novel set during the Third Reich. (Visit www.margaretswar.com for more details.)

Judith Mikoz, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 2002, is currently studying for a Master's in Management.

Pataka Moore, Bachelor of Arts 2002, settled in Otaki, and has based himself at Te Wananga-o-Raukawa (TWOR) as an environmental researcher looking at reintroducing Māori freshwater indicators. He co-ordinates the Diploma in Environmental Science at TWOR and has undertaken a postgrad Diploma in Māori Resource Development at Massey. Pataka is also looking at an eel management plan for Ngati Raukawa.

Donna Neal née Karl, Postgraduate Diploma in Health Service Management 2002, is currently contemplating an MPhil (thesis only). She commissioned the Newborn Neonatal Service at North Shore Unit. Donna writes that she spends many hours a week stuck in traffic on Auckland's southern motorway.

Garry Rosenberg, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies 2002, has worked as national sales manager at Potter Interior Systems, and general manager of MCD Ltd, a subsidiary of New Zealand Plumbers Merchants Ltd.

Chris Sutherland née Rutherford, Bachelor of Arts 2002, spent 11 years in a flying career with Air New Zealand International before beginning work as a personnel consultant.

Karwyn Werder, Bachelor of Education (Teaching) - Primary 2002, has become a fully qualified primary school teacher. She is studying extramurally for a Post-Graduate Diploma in Education, and is currently teaching five-year-old children. She says, "I love teaching tamariki."

Lyn Wiffin, Postgraduate Diploma in Nursing 2002, is taking a break from postgraduate study while working in the challenging field of crisis intervention in mental health services. "I love the dynamic nature of the work and the challenge of accessing the best possible support and treatment for people with mental illness."

2003

Debbie Arnold, Bachelor of Business Studies 2003, is still studying, now doing a postgrad Diploma in Prof. Accounting. She is a keen 'middle of the pack' marathon runner and has competed in 12 events in 2003. She also ran in her first 60km mountain run, the Kepler Challenge.

Margaret Arnold née Fitness, Bachelor of Nursing 2003, is continuing in the same role, as assistant secretary for personnel and health with the Salvation Army.

Vany Be, Bachelor of Business Studies 2003, enrolled at Massey in 1993 as an extramural student while working full-time as a clerk. She says, "As I progressed with my studies I also progressed with my career, moving up the ladder. I also had two more children. Studying gives you the discipline and the fulfilment of a career as well as academic stimulation."

Rose Brown, Postgraduate Diploma in Education 2003, has been working as a special education advisor, working with children who exhibit severe and challenging behaviour. She has joined a Sweet Adelines Chorus (Women's Barbershop) and will be off to Perth in September 2004 to sing at an International Convention. She also joined the local Federation of Graduate Women group in Invercargill.

Julie Doyle formerly Mitchell/Gunter, Bachelor of Education 2003, has been working at International Pacific College, partially on the strength of two ESOL papers she took. It has now developed into a three-year contract. She says, "I also turned 50 this year. It's my first paid full-time job since before having children and my first full-time teaching job in 30 years!"

Jennifer Hilda Kipfer née Simpson/Bisman, Bachelor of Education (Teaching) - Primary 2003, has been relief teaching from year 0 to year 13 classes around Orewa. She had her own class of new entrants for term four of 2003. She is now the Community Education co-ordinator for Orewa College.

Tim Hope, Bachelor of Engineering 2003, has been working in IT and software development. He is moving to the University of Melbourne to do a Master's in Telecommunication Engineering.

Gail Lees, Bachelor of Nursing 2003, now has a postgrad psychiatric nursing certificate.

Rosalina McCarthy, Postgraduate Diploma in Museum Studies 2003, has opened a research business specialising in Nelson's land and photographic history. Her clientele is local and worldwide. Her archives hold 120 years of historical maps and information.

George Mathew, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration 2003, is studying towards a Master's in Management. He is also studying Mandarin and has completed a Diploma in Wine Tasting.

Hannah Minot, Bachelor of Education (Teaching) - Early Years (Birth to Eight) 2003, has completed her first year of teaching. She is currently working in Wellington at Kea House, one of six childcare centres at Victoria University. Apart from work, she has been playing tennis and learning how to windsurf.

David Neumann, Diploma in Agriculture 2003, is working on a 380 ha prime beef unit in Ruawai, Northland, with pedigree Belgian Blue Cattle. The farm belongs to Member of Parliament Lockwood Smith. "I have enjoyed the challenge of looking after an MP's farm. Soon I'll be taking on bigger roles, such as share farming, to fulfil a dream of being a landowner and a New Zealand farmer. Thanks Massey."

Garrick Wayne Parr, Bachelor of Business Studies 2003, started his BBS studies in 1979. "I'm not sure if that is a record or not," he writes. "Message: never give up!"

Chungui Qiao, Master of Science 2003, was at Statistics NZ working on statistical analysis and modelling. He writes, "I presented two conference papers and published another two papers in refereed international journals. I am going to take up a position at the Centre for Social Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Development, in 2004."

Maureen Rusk née McKegg, Bachelor of Arts 2003, saw an advertisement for a one-on-one adult literacy tutor two days after returning from her graduation, for a six-month maternity leave position. "Within a week of applying I was employed and began work. The tutor I was relieving for moved away so I was offered the permanent job. Staff almost begged me to stay on so I have agreed to."

Lily Sui, Bachelor of Aviation 2003, has been working in the Out of Parliament Office for Pansy Wong, MP. "I quite enjoy it. This demonstrates that knowledge is transferable, though it is a bit of a challenge."

Andrew Sutherland-Smith, Doctor of Philosophy 2003, was a postdoctoral research fellow at the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, UK, from 1998 to 2002. In 2003 he researched the molecular biology of the muscular dystrophies. He is now a lecturer in the Institute of Molecular BioSciences at Massey.

Raymond Tamaira, Foundation Certificate in Jazz 2003, is doing a degree in Music at the Conservatorium of Music in Wellington.

Ryan Watkins, Bachelor of Arts 2003, has been living in Taipei, teaching English and playing professional basketball for Lou Chou Snakes.

Madelaine Willcocks née Armstrong, Master of Education 2003, combines full-time parenting, continued part-time study and voluntary work. "It's far more challenging than the MED, but I'm loving it!"

2004

Mayette Maling-Emana, Graduate Diploma of Teaching (Secondary) 2004, has started a new career in teaching at a secondary school after working in the government sector as an environmental planner for almost 20 years. "I am still passionate about environmental concerns so I intend to go back to Massey and complete a PhD in Environmental Education."





Photograph by
Nicola Dove

This image is part of a body of work that was shot during the filming of the feature film *YES* by Sally Potter, starring Joan Allen and Sam Neill, in London last year. A book of images from the film will be published in conjunction with the release of the film later this year. In between shooting on film sets, Nicola shoots her own stories. In December 2003 she spent time in Nepal photographing the cremation ceremony of a Tibetan Lama. More of Nicola's extraordinary and varied oeuvre can be seen at <http://www.nicoladovephotography.com/>

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