

OFF THE GRID

Renewable power in Afghanistan

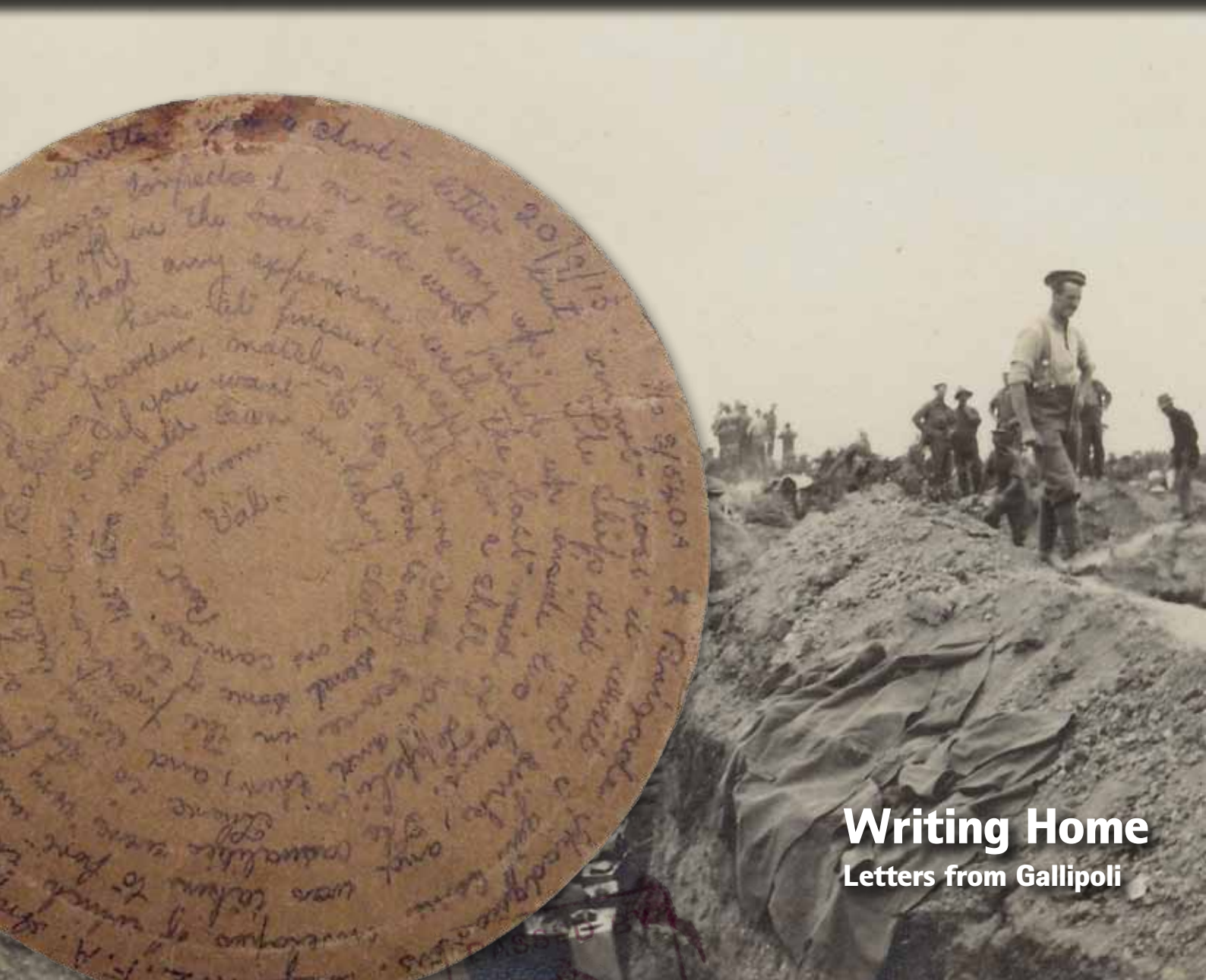
WHY SELL?

A case for state asset sales

Massey

definingnz

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Writing Home Letters from Gallipoli

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CENSOR

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With a turning of the sod ceremony, work has officially commenced on the construction of a \$20 million arts building for the College of Creative Arts on the Wellington campus. Containing a mix of flexible gallery and studio space, the Athfield Architects-designed building is to open in July 2011.

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FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR



Once the building stops shaking, what do you do? Tom Massey's response was to scramble for his cellphone and keys in the shambles that had been his office. Outside, on Christchurch's Victoria Street, a few blocks away from Cathedral Square, the air was thick with dust. As he stepped out across the broken glass, he could see people fleeing the city centre, some at a sprint. In Cranmer Square, which served as a gathering space, Tom did a count to make sure the occupants of his building were okay, then set out along roads made treacherous by water, sewage and liquefaction to look for his daughter. Her school had been destroyed in the September 2010 earthquake; he was deeply worried.

Tom, Massey's Christchurch-based Student Liaison Advisor, was not alone in his experiences. His story, or some variation of it, belongs to thousands of other Canterbury residents. Indeed, because New Zealand is such a small, tight-knit nation, these stories in some sense belong to all of us, for we are all affected.

Although Massey does not have a physical campus in Christchurch, it has strong ties to the city: more than 900 extramural students call Christchurch home, as do tens of thousands of our alumni; hundreds of Cantabrians study on Massey's physical campuses in Albany, Manawatu and Wellington; and the university and its staff maintain close links with Canterbury and Lincoln Universities.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, Massey despatched emergency management specialists and a veterinary search and rescue team to Christchurch. We began working closely with New Zealand's other universities to help Lincoln and Canterbury to return to full function and to ensure as little possible disadvantage to their students.

It will take years for Christchurch to recover properly. A myriad of problems lie ahead, and in addressing these the expertise held by New Zealand's universities will be key.

But for New Zealand, simply aspiring to return Christchurch to some comfortable, earthquake-proofed, low-rise version of what it was is not enough.

The combined cost to New Zealand of the September and February earthquakes has been estimated at \$15 billion, and GDP growth in 2011 will be knocked back 1.5 percentage points. Yet even before the quakes New Zealand's growth rate was modest: over a period of decades New Zealand has been steadily slipping down the OECD rankings. When in opposition, Prime Minister John Key described New Zealand as being among the foothill nations at the base of the OECD wealth mountain.

As New Zealander of the Year – and former Massey staff member – Sir Paul Callaghan recently wrote, the best way to ensure New Zealand's future prosperity is to invest in high-wage activities.

“Our top 100 technology companies export \$4 billion a year. We need 10 times that, a goal we are capable of achieving. And to ensure all New Zealanders share in the benefits, every child must have a chance at taking part in this future.”

In Christchurch the power that tertiary-level education and research can exert in the economy can be seen in the international success of high-tech enterprises like Tait Electronics.

Since the Christchurch earthquake, another calamity has struck the world: the earthquake and tsunami of 11 March. Our hearts go out to the people of that other small island nation, Japan.

But I also look to Japan, as a knowledge-based society, to provide an example of what might be. Sixteen years ago, on 17 January 1995, at 5.46am, a massive quake hit the Japanese city of Kobe, causing US\$102.5 billion in damage and a massive loss of life. Today Kobe is one of the major centres of Japan's booming biotech industry, and at the centre of that industry is Kobe University.

I think both New Zealand and Japan can look to Kobe's example with a sense of hope. They will come through these trials. Given time, they may emerge better.

And what of Tom? Like many Cantabrians he is fiercely loyal: Christchurch is “the best place in the world to live, a city and a town and village all in one”. He has no wish to leave.

Best of all, his daughter is fine. Working with Professor Callaghan's vision, let us make her a city and a future she will want to be part of.

Steve Maharey,
Vice-Chancellor

I think both New Zealand and Japan can look to Kobe's example with a sense of hope.

They will come through these trials. Given time, they may emerge better.



A message from the Vice-Chancellor

Our profound sympathy goes to those who are grieving for family or friends lost to the terrible events of 22 February. Our thoughts too are with those who are living with the aftermath: the destruction of houses, property, businesses and jobs; injury or illness; the loss of essential services; the disruption of normal life.

Massey has confidence in the resilience of Canterbury and its people and is committed to working with Canterbury and Lincoln Universities and others in the tertiary education sector to help the province to rebuild in the testing times that lie ahead.

**Steve Maharey,
Vice-Chancellor**



The Manawatu campus community observes two minutes' silence for victims of Canterbury's earthquake. Similar gatherings were held on the Albany and Wellington campuses.

Emergency management training at work

Steve Glassey, a senior tutor at the Joint Centre for Disaster Research, has returned to Massey's Wellington campus after several days in Christchurch leading a combined universities search and rescue team.

Glassey is a former United Nations disaster management officer and is responsible for the development of many aspects of the New Zealand Urban Search and Rescue programme, including the national disaster search dog programme, response team accreditation systems and national training frameworks.

He says Massey graduates helping out with disaster relief in Christchurch include employees of the police and fire service as well as civil defence response volunteers and support staff within

the Emergency Operations Centre. "It was really good to see a lot of our students and alumni out there doing what they were trained to do."

Glassey also worked with disaster specialists from Victoria and Canterbury Universities, several of whom are graduates of Massey's Diploma in Emergency Management, as well as search and rescue personnel from Taiwan in the days following the 22 February quake.

Glassey, who has experienced other large-scale events, including the 2009 tsunami in Samoa and a typhoon in Laos, says overall the response to the disaster has been well co-ordinated.

The Joint Centre for Disaster Research will continue to work closely with Civil Defence and the Christchurch recovery operation.



Massey's recently created Veterinary Emergency Response Team, the first of its kind in Australasia, has been at work in Christchurch. The 12-member team is trained in disaster assessment and can perform both technical rescues and in-field veterinary treatment.



Combined universities search and rescue team leader Steve Glassey (centre in white gloves) discusses search tactics with members of the Taiwan Special Search and Rescue Team in Christchurch.

Talking Points

“Then there was the woman at the EXMSS After-Grad Dinner who said she was of rich cocky heritage, whose father thought education was only to equip a woman for marriage. She married and later took up extramural study to the chagrin of her husband, who said: ‘It’s either your study or me!’. And you will notice who’s not here tonight.”



“I got home at 2am, cold as charity and saw the light was on in the wash house. I found my wife, Claire, standing by the freezer, books open, studying. ‘What the hell are you doing?’ ‘If I went back inside,’ she said, ‘I’d get warm and go to sleep’.”

“Sorry my assignment is late, we were attacked by pirates in the South China Sea.”

“Perhaps because I was a bomb-armourer in Iraq they were thinking of my safety when they blew up the ...”

“I’m terribly sorry to ask for an extension for my essay next week but my husband has burnt all my books.”

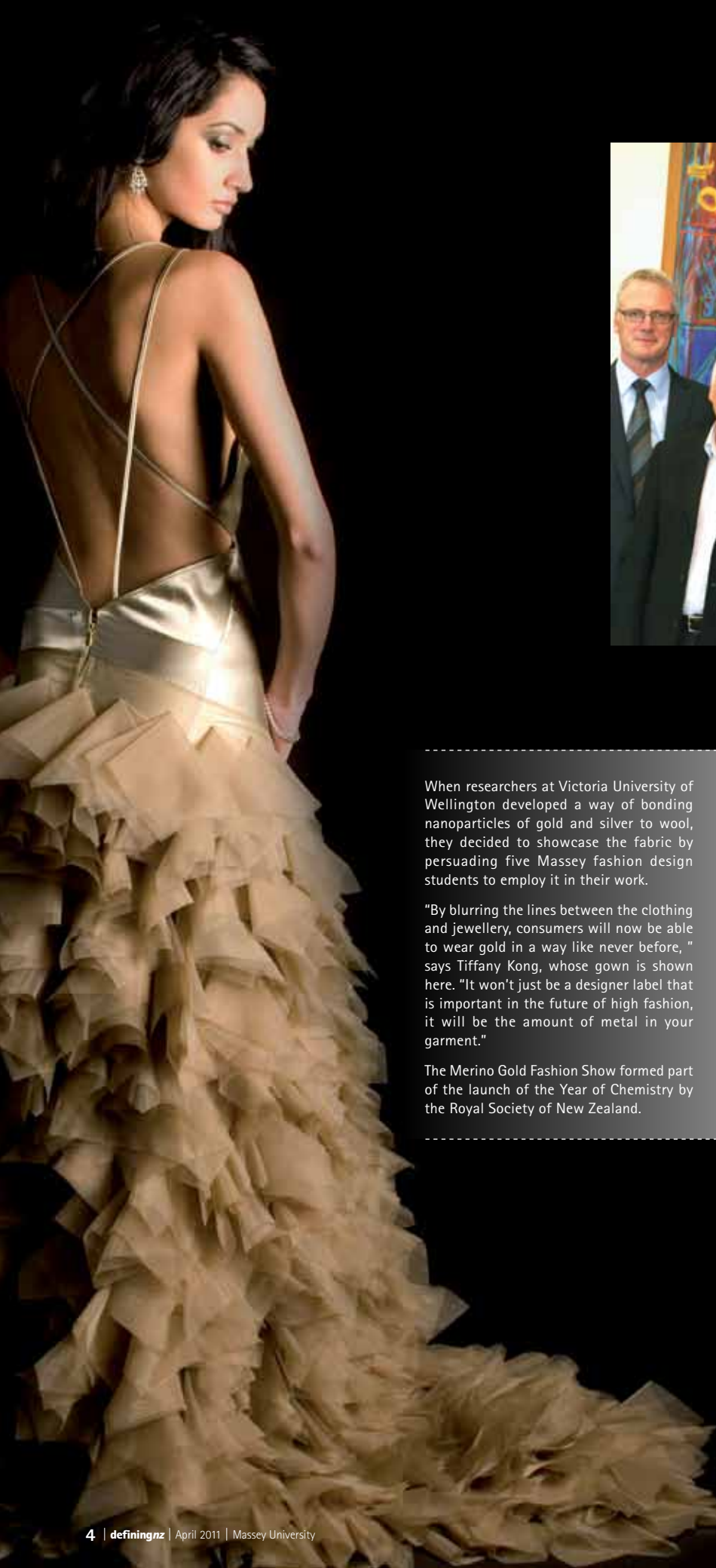
Excerpts from speeches delivered at EXMSS After-Grad Dinners as taken from *The EXMSS Files* by Peter Hawes, reviewed on page 23.



Squadron Leader Graham Hanify MBE stands with a piccolo trumpet he has donated to the New Zealand School of Music brass programme. “I imported the instrument more than 20 years ago,” Hanify explains, “because I had been invited to play J S Bach’s *Brandenburg Concerto No. 2* with the Auckland Philharmonia Orchestra. I’ve used it several times since, including a stint in a Wellington production of Lloyd-Webber’s *Jesus Christ Superstar*. It is unusual in that it is an elongated ‘fanfare’ style trumpet – most piccolo trumpets have the same length of tubing but curled around into a much more compact instrument.” Wellingtonians may know Hanify, a former principal trumpet with Wellington’s regional orchestra, as a member of the saxophone quartet Saxcess and the recently formed Klezmer Café! ensemble.



Three Institute of Communication Design students, Yannick Gillain, Felix Telfer and Shinji Dawson, have won the Panorama Asia-Pacific Design Challenge in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Calling themselves the Three Amigos, the team created a digital animated short film, called *Circuit*, for their final-year design project, and this became their competition entry. *Circuit* plays with the idea of conflicting technologies and mankind’s desire to upgrade constantly whatever the cost. With the win came US\$1200, a trophy and software from Autodesk.



CAMPUS WIDE



Six political protest paintings by Emily Karaka have been gifted to the university's Albany campus by the SkyCity Entertainment Group. The vibrant, mixed media, expressionist-style works depict historic tribal and political events in the Auckland region. Formerly on loan, the works have been a distinctive feature in the lobby of the campus Study Centre for the past 13 years. Pictured are Vice-Chancellor Steve Maharey, Professor Kerry Chamberlain, Emily Karaka and Andrew Gaukrodger.

When researchers at Victoria University of Wellington developed a way of bonding nanoparticles of gold and silver to wool, they decided to showcase the fabric by persuading five Massey fashion design students to employ it in their work.

"By blurring the lines between the clothing and jewellery, consumers will now be able to wear gold in a way like never before," says Tiffany Kong, whose gown is shown here. "It won't just be a designer label that is important in the future of high fashion, it will be the amount of metal in your garment."

The Merino Gold Fashion Show formed part of the launch of the Year of Chemistry by the Royal Society of New Zealand.

Combating global malnutrition



Riddet Institute co-directors Professor Harjinder Singh (left) and Distinguished Professor Paul Moughan (right) with Sir Ray Avery

The Riddet Institute has partnered with international development organisation Medicine Mondiale to create a range of functional foods that improve global nutrition and reduce infant mortality rates.

New Zealander of the Year (2010) Sir Ray Avery, who leads Medicine Mondiale, describes the partnership as a perfect marriage of applied and fundamental research.



A pair of cheetahs in the woodlands of the Czech Republic

Image by P Johnson

Katherine Whitehouse-Tedd (Bell), cheetah researcher

The first cheetah I ever met was an elderly gentleman-like cat called 'Inca'. It was after a few days of volunteering at Cheetah Outreach (www.cheetah.co.za) in South Africa that I was allowed to go in and meet this magnificent ambassador cheetah. Our first meeting was a very one-sided affair, with Inca being his usual polite but nonplussed self when in the presence of yet another dumbstruck tourist, while my mind raced to compute that I was actually meeting a cheetah for the very first time; there were simply no words to match how I felt. So I just squatted down beside him, rested my hand on his chest, felt the deep reverberations, and watched his spotted fur vibrate, as he lay in the shade purring away to his heart's content. He instantly made a huge and indelible impression in my mind and heart. The following few months saw me earn Inca's trust, and eventually I was trained to become one of Inca's handlers. The day that Inca sat up from his resting area, stretched and then strolled over to where I was sitting on the other side of his enclosure, before nonchalantly draping his long, sleek body across my lap, is a day that I will never forget, and was probably the day that my career with cheetahs truly began.

That was 11 years ago.

In 2004, during my PhD studies at Massey, I was appointed Project Leader of the cub-rearing programme at Cheetah Outreach and travelled back and forth between South Africa and New Zealand, juggling my studies with the raising of 26 cubs over the course of four years. Following that, my husband and I moved to the Czech Republic where I wrote my first book (*Spot the Difference*, Nottingham University Press) while we lived with two young cheetahs that my husband was training for a client. The old adage of your dog eating your homework took on new meaning when I had to hide my laptop and papers from playful cheetahs who would've liked nothing more than to use my PhD thesis as a latrine or my computer cables as chew sticks. After surviving a very cold winter in the Czech Republic (I never thought I'd see cheetahs cavorting in the snow!), I'm now living in the United Kingdom with my husband and daughter, where my time is spent juggling my roles (in no particular order!) as an advisor on various international cheetah research projects, being a mother and a wife, publishing my own work, and fulfilling my roles as Cheetah Outreach's Research Officer and trustee to the Cheetah Outreach Trust. It makes for a busy day, but I wouldn't change it for the world.



***Todea barbara*, hard todea or king fern,
collected late 1800s**

Dr Jennifer Tate, curator of the Dame Ella Campbell Herbarium writes.

Among the 38,000 or so dried, preserved plant specimens held by the Dame Ella Campbell Herbarium, I find myself turning to a collection of the endangered fern, *Todea barbara* (hard todea or king fern), collected by Ebenezer Maxwell of Opunake during the late 1800s. In its entirety, Maxwell's collection contains several hundred specimens of native ferns from around New Zealand, beautifully presented and preserved in four folios. Indeed, the quality of the collection won him a First Order of Merit at the Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888.

Although hard todea commonly occurs in South Africa and Australia, the species is considered to be nationally endangered in New Zealand, occurring in coastal and lowland areas from North Cape south to Dargaville and in the Bay of Islands. The species is threatened by habitat loss owing to land clearance, competition from invasive non-native species, and even over-collection for use as a horticultural specimen.

Often the herbarium, and other natural history collections like it, are the best or only chance researchers have to study endangered or extinct species in detail, examining the morphology of specimens or sampling leaf material for DNA analysis.

Ebenezer Maxwell wouldn't have thought in these terms at the time, but his collection, donated to Massey by his son, is helping to preserve New Zealand's native biodiversity.

For more information about the herbarium, contact the curator, Dr Jennifer Tate (j.tate@massey.ac.nz).



First Order of Merit at the Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888





Zonta scholarship winner finance student Hannah Broederlow with Zonta District 16 Governor Anne McMurtrie

Netting a Zonta award and that dream job

According to Hannah Broederlow, the secrets to sporting and scholastic success are much the same. “The first thing is hard work: you do not get anywhere without working hard,” she says. “The second is teamwork. You can always achieve more as a team than you can on your own.”

The netball player and recent graduate with a Bachelor of Business Studies majoring in finance has been awarded the Zonta International Jane M Klausman Women in Business Scholarship

Worth US\$5000, the scholarship was set up with a bequest from a New York businesswoman to help women to overcome barriers to achievement in the business world. It was won last year by Valeria Kern of the Albany campus and the year before by Genevieve Cooper from the Manawatu campus. As an international finalist, Broederlow receives an additional US\$1000 as well as \$1000 as the winner of the District 16 (New Zealand) national award after being nominated by the Zonta Club of Manawatu.

Broederlow, 22, from Palmerston North, is an accomplished netball player. In 2009, she combined distance learning with playing goal defence for the Central Pulse and helping the New Zealand Under 21s to second place in the World Youth Championships in Rarotonga.

In February Broederlow began her “dream job” working for Corporate Finance Team at PricewaterhouseCoopers in Auckland.

Honours



Professor Don Cleland has been awarded the J and E Hall gold medal by the British Institute of Refrigeration. Cleland heads the School of Engineering and Advanced Technology.



Professor Peter Schwerdtfeger, whose research has helped to explain the physics and chemistry behind the colour of gold, has been awarded a prestigious Humboldt Research Award by Germany’s Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The award recognises academics whose new theories, discoveries or insights have had a significant impact on their disciplines and who expect to continue producing cutting-edge research in the future.



Professor Paul Callaghan has been declared New Zealander of the Year. Although with Victoria University of Wellington since 2001, Callaghan spent the greater part of his career with Massey University, joining as a lecturer in 1974 and being appointed Professor of Physics in 1984. He was the recipient of an honorary Doctorate of Science from Massey in 2010.

Eight members of the Massey community were recipients of New Year Honours, including two past members of staff. Professor Ian Warrington became a Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit for services to science. Retired English lecturer and University Orator Robert Neale became a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit.



going anti-viral

Funded by the World Bank and the European Union, Massey launches a multimillion-dollar epidemiology education programme in Asia. Bryan Gibson talks to Emeritus **Professor Roger Morris** (pictured) and programme leader **Dr Eric Neumann**.

In April 2009 an international flight landed at Auckland airport. Aboard was a group of students from Rangitoto College, returning from a visit to Mexico, where a new strain of swine flu had been raging, killing 81 people. During the flight several of the students had begun to display flu-like symptoms: sweats, aches, fever. Quarantine awaited them. Every passenger was tested. No chances taken. The arrival of H1N1 on New Zealand soil made the news around the world.

This new virus, which had arrived nearly simultaneously in a number of other countries, looked like the makings of a major epidemic: it was highly contagious and mortality rates appeared high. Worldwide, anti-viral drugs were stockpiled, plans for a major civil emergency compiled. Families set aside food and water.

And then? The disease spread rapidly and a number of those infected – mostly the young – were severely affected. For a time, flu cases clogged intensive care wards, but most people recovered. H1N1 turned out to be a much milder agent than had at first been feared.

Even so, there were major consequences, particularly economic. H1N1 destroyed trade and tourism. Scared of contagion, the world stayed home.

“Rumours spread exactly like diseases, but they’re harder to control. Economic harm is done not just by disease but by the perceived threat of disease,” explains epidemiologist Emeritus Professor Morris.

Hence the entry of an unusual player into the field of public health: the World Bank.

It was to Morris – who happened to be in Laos working on avian influenza when swine flu emerged – that the bank turned. It had decided that something needed to be done about addressing potential epidemics at source, which for many of the world’s emergent diseases meant Asia.

“The bank found that more epidemiological training was needed for these areas in Asia. It wanted an organisation [like Massey] that could train people in a variety of languages and understood the realities of Asia. I had first-hand experience from 40 years of involvement in international disease control,” says Morris.

The result is a joint European Union and World Bank funded, Massey-run programme for South Asia-based veterinarians and public health professionals that will lead to Master’s degrees in either public health or veterinary medicine. Sixty-seven health professionals from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Nepal are currently studying as part of the programme.

Why the concern with Asia in particular? Overcrowding; poverty; inadequate health systems; permeable land borders; the intermingling of people with domestic animals, particularly pigs and poultry, each with their own reservoirs of infectious agents: these are some of the factors that make Asia a petri dish for emerging epidemics.

So too does man’s encroachment on formerly natural landscapes, bringing contact with new species of wildlife and the bacteria and viruses they host. “Every now and then a new disease pops up. AIDS, avian influenza, SARS – they all came from wildlife,” says Morris.

Dr Eric Neumann, who joined Massey’s EpiCentre in 2005, heads the teaching programme, which combines online interactive teaching modules with conventionally taught short courses and is taught by staff from the Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences and from the School of Public Health.

A first meeting was held in July 2010 in Singapore, and students from the South Asia cohort met again in New Zealand in December.

Beyond postgraduate training, the project is also funding a OneHealth hub in each country to support ongoing joint medical and veterinary collaborations in the investigation of emerging diseases.

As the programme expands, it will next be offered in Russian. ■



On the front line

If biosecurity is a concern for the small, isolated first-world nation of New Zealand, spare a thought for Dr Rattan Ichhpujani (pictured) of the National Centre for Disease Control in India. Some numbers: 3.3 million square kilometres of land, 1.2 billion people, 12.6 percent of the world's avian wildlife species, 283 million cows, 53 billion eggs produced each year, land borders with Pakistan, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma.

Last year alone, Ichhpujani says, his team at the centre detected 800 outbreaks of disease.

"India faces three main types of disease challenges: conventional communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and emerging diseases, of which 75 percent can be transmitted between animals and humans."

Ichhpujani is one of the 67 veterinary and public health specialists from across South Asia that make up the inaugural cohort in the master's programme. He says collaboration is the key.

"A holistic approach to combating these zoonotic outbreaks is vital," he says. "This course is not only giving us the skills to combat these new diseases, but also appraising us of the networks that are needed to bring veterinary and public health professionals together."

"We are being taught the framework to apply to a disease outbreak. In the future we'll be able to use that framework to deal with any new disease that may emerge."

Veterinarian Dr Zaib Ullah Khan, who works for the provincial government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan, says outbreaks of disease are becoming more prevalent in the province. "We look after the care of livestock in the region, including disease prevention and vaccination," he says. "Poultry is a major industry, and recently there was an outbreak of H5N1 (bird flu), which claimed two human lives."

He says his studies have helped. "We had been working in a very traditional way and had a lot of problems," he says. "Now we have better techniques and technical knowledge that are helping to identify and prevent these outbreaks, which in turn will help the economy." ■

Notable appointments



Associate Professor Heather Galbraith is the new Head of Massey's School of Fine Arts. Galbraith has been a senior curator at the Museum of New Zealand – Te Papa Tongarewa and Wellington's City Gallery. In 2009 she was the deputy commissioner for New Zealand in Venice and the co-curator of New Zealand's Venice Biennale project.



Professor Brigid Heywood has taken up the position of Assistant Vice-Chancellor Research and Enterprise. Heywood comes to Massey from the United Kingdom's Open University, where she was the Pro Vice-Chancellor for Research and Enterprise.



Dr Peter Munro, a 17-year veteran at the Fonterra Research Centre (and its predecessor the New Zealand Dairy Research Institute), is the first appointment to the Massey University Fonterra Chair in Food Material Science. Munro was formerly a Professor of Food Engineering at the university.



Professor Ian Yule has been promoted to the position of Professor in Precision Agriculture. Yule describes his work as being about reducing error margins. "Rather than giving the whole farm an average and applying fertiliser based upon that, we find ways to map the pasture or crop precisely," he says. "We then apply only what's needed." Whereas precision agriculture elsewhere in the world focuses on crop farming, in New Zealand pastoral farming is a major emphasis.

Postgraduate Diploma in Specialist Teaching launched

Jenny Tippett's son was eight years old when the so-called mainstreaming law was passed, allowing children with disabilities and special needs to attend state schools.

But it would take a further six years – a time during which he was bullied and teased by pupils and misunderstood by teachers who saw him as lazy and non-compliant – before he was diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome and began to receive help.

Today he is a successful, happy 29-year-old who works full time for a government agency, and his mother, who works in special education, has just enrolled in a new Postgraduate Diploma in Specialist Teaching, which aims to overcome the barriers special needs and gifted children still face in large parts of the education system.

The two-year diploma, being offered this year by the university's College of Education at Albany, is intended to improve the quality of special education, which a 2009 review found was being offered successfully by only half of New Zealand's schools.

Mrs Tippett, from New Plymouth, who holds a Master of Education, is one of 180 special education teachers enrolled for the diploma. She is undertaking the programme "so that no other children replicate my son's experiences at school".

The university is working in partnership with the Ministry of Education and the University of Canterbury to provide the programme, which is designed to fit closely with 'Success for all – every school, every child', a Government campaign begun in 2010.



University College of Education Pro Vice-Chancellor Professor James Chapman, University of Canterbury College of Education Pro Vice-Chancellor Professor Gail Gillon, Massey University specialist teaching programme co-ordinator Dr Mandia Mentis, and Ministry of Education Group Manager Special Education Strategy Brian Coffey.

PUBLIC LECTURES

6 April Professor David Raubenheimer – *Geometry and the nature of nutrition*
A free professorial lecture 7pm **Massey University Albany campus**, Sir Neil Waters Lecture Theatres, Dairy Flat Highway (SH17) Gate 1 Albany. Using a geometric framework to help manage human nutrition, conservation biology and animal husbandry. New evidence challenging the long-standing belief that restricting energy intake prolongs lifespan and new insights into the dietary causes of obesity.

4 May Professor Graeme Wake – *Counting the elements: earth, fire, water, air and life*
The relevance of mathematics in modern life. A free professorial lecture 7pm **Massey University Albany campus**, Sir Neil Waters Lecture Theatres, Dairy Flat Highway (SH17) Gate 1 Albany. Does it matter that most don't understand the mathematics that underpins almost everything we do? How mathematical description and analysis inform when/where/how materials spontaneously ignite; farm animal growth; cancer cell growth; and gene expression.

1 June Professor Jim Arrowsmith – *The paradox and potential of Human Resource Management*
Strategies and systems around people management. A free professorial lecture 7pm **Massey University Albany campus**, Sir Neil Waters Lecture Theatres, Dairy Flat Highway (SH17) Gate 1 Albany. All too often human resource management professionals remain part of a Cinderella function – hardworking, unloved by step-sisters in management and labour, and excluded from the corporate ball. Why this happen and why it matters emphasising the positive potential of HRM to improve management and employee performance in the New Zealand context.

MUSIC

9 Mar. Bill Manhire | Norman Meehan – *Words & Music* | An NZSM-hosted Concert – 12.30pm, Auditorium, Sir Geoffrey Peren Building, **Massey University Manawatu campus**. Presenting poems and song lyrics by Bill Manhire set to music by jazz pianist and composer Norman Meehan. Performed by Meehan (piano), Hannah Griffin (vocals) and friends.

14 Mar. Bill Manhire | Norman Meehan – *Words & Music* | An NZSM-hosted Concert – 7:30pm, Hunter Council Chamber, **Victoria University of Wellington**. Presenting poems and song lyrics by Bill Manhire set to music by jazz pianist and composer Norman Meehan. Performed by Meehan (piano), Hannah Griffin (vocals) and friends.



19, 20 Aug. NZSM Jazz Festival, **Wellington Town Hall**, Wellington
Alongside Roger Fox, NZSM Jazz staff and senior students, the Festival, which features workshops and masterclasses, will feature three leading jazz exponents from the United States: Steve Houghton on drums, Bob Sheppard on saxophone and Alex Sipiagin on trumpet. A public Gala Concert will be held on the Friday evening. For information, visit the NZSM website, www.nzsm.ac.nz, or contact NZSM Jazz Festival, Sarah Smythe: email jazz@nzsm.ac.nz, tel. 04 801 5799 ext 62440



For a calendar of events celebrating 125 years of art and design, turn to the back cover.

Time for a party? Paul Spoonley

The American mid-term elections in late 2010 marked the arrival of a new political force in United States politics. The Tea Party had a significant influence on the agenda and outcome of the election. But what is it? And how enduring or influential will it be?

Some aspects of the Tea Party Movement (TPM) are clear. It represents a significant rejection of central government or federal control of many aspects of US society – TPM representatives like Mike Lee from Utah believe that federal departments such as Education, Housing and Urban Development are unconstitutional. This libertarianism is justified by a specific understanding of the US constitution (‘constitutional worship’) combined with strong beliefs that a certain type of Christianity characterises American exceptionalism.

In these beliefs, the TPM is simply the latest example of a particular strain of American politics and follows on from the John Birch Society and the writings of Willard Cleon Skousen, who rejected ‘European collectivist philosophies’.

But there are also new elements. The first is the absolute rejection of the first Black president of the US and the demonisation of both him and his party’s policies. One constituency within the TPM is the ‘birthers’ – those who believe that Obama should not be allowed to occupy the presidency because he fails the ‘born in America’ test. More widespread is the characterisation of him as anti-American, pro-Muslim and anti-Christian.

The antagonism towards Obama and the Democrats (they are charged with constitutional heresy) is also directed towards some Republicans, ‘the good ol boys’ as Sarah Palin refers to them. It is part of the scepticism about both federal government and party politics.

The second feature is the importance of web-based mobilisation and the influence of the Fox channel. The TPM is relatively loose organisationally – it lacks a central leadership or organisation as such, although its spokespeople are well recognised. In fact, there are multiple Tea parties, such as the Tea Party Nation, Tea Party Express and the 1776 Tea Party. Then there are the associated organisations such as FreedomWorks and Liberty Central.

This is overcome by powerful and effective web-based campaigns. Sarah Palin’s use of social

networking has been something of a revelation to orthodox parties. Then there are the Tea Party supporters on Fox, notably Glen Beck. Fox has become an important player in retailing a particular view of the world and America’s place in it, and the perfidy of the Obama administration. And there is also a style. As a *New York Times* letter writer noted, Beck offers a form of rage politics and an alternative version of contemporary political and economic events. He recently argued that Obama’s religious convictions are a “perversion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as most Christians know it”.

The Beck and TPM view of the world has certainly gained some traction. Some polls suggest that 16 to 18 percent of adult Americans are supporters, but given wider concerns about the US economy, especially unemployment, the housing market and the ‘threat’ of China, the TPM has gained significant and broader support in terms of both direct representation in the House of Representatives and influencing the approach of conservative Republicans. There are also concerns about the demographic and cultural changes that are occurring in the US. In recent polls, two-thirds of Tea Party supporters said that discrimination against whites is now a major problem.

It is still unclear what lies in the future for the Tea Party. The campaign to defeat Obama in two years’ time is unquestioned, as is the resolve to get rid of the healthcare reforms. The TPM has significant financial backing and new representatives. But its very proximity to power is going to present some interesting challenges. Moreover, some of the views expressed are extreme. Sharron Angle, the TPM candidate for Nevada, urged supporters to seek “Second Amendment remedies to protect themselves against a tyrannical government”.

The key tests will come in terms of reversing the policies of recent decades, in actually reducing the size and reach of government, and whether Sarah Palin becomes the Republican presidential candidate.

Professor Paul Spoonley was a direct observer of the American 2010 elections, and followed the activities of the Tea Party as Fulbright Senior Scholar at the University of California Berkeley. ■



As a *New York Times* letter writer noted, Beck offers a form of rage politics and an alternative version of contemporary political and economic events. He recently argued that Obama’s religious convictions are a “perversion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as most Christians know it”.

Below: Protesters walking down Pennsylvania Avenue during the Taxpayer March on Washington. Photo by D B King





Colin Firth and Helena Bonham Carter filming *The King's Speech* at Queen Street Mill Textile Museum www.lancashire.gov.uk

the royal treatment

Associate Professor Helen Southwood shares her thoughts about *The King's Speech*.

On the list of made-for-Hollywood professions, there's hot and there's not. If you happen to be a soldier, doctor, school teacher, writer, dancer, singer, sportsman or even, perhaps, a member of the royal family and want to see what the dream factory makes of you and your vocation, you will be spoiled for choice.

But speech therapists as movie drawcards are a rarity. So when *The King's Speech* – a film with a speech therapist in a starring role, no less – entered the lists for the Oscars, it was a given that I and my speech and language therapist colleagues would be off for a night at the movies and that a lengthy over-coffee dissection of what the movie does and doesn't get right would ensue.

I don't mean that too literally. As others have pointed out, *The King's Speech* has taken a fair number of liberties with chronology, incident and character. Lionel Logue and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of York, later to be crowned King George VI, were real figures. The Prince's speech impediment was real enough. A search of YouTube will give you sound bites of him at the microphone, with all of those tell tale dramatic pauses he deploys to manage his condition.

But otherwise? The stutter was not as severe as is portrayed. Logue was unlikely to have had the temerity to address HRH Prince Albert as 'Bertie'. By the time the Prince gave his speech on the declaration of war, Logue and he had been friends for more than a decade and he was well experienced in delivering speeches competently, if not fluently. Want more? Consult the web and you will find any number of well informed critiques.

Does any of this really matter? To historians, yes, of course, but for most people, who recognise the movie for what it is, a fiction lightly grounded in fact, it matters not a jot.

This is history as setting. The writer who penned *The King's Speech* was first attracted to the story not because of his great interest in the period, but because he himself is a stutterer – although it is not something you would now spot if you were to hear him.

If the movie delivers truths – and I think it does – they don't have much to do with kings, abdications or colonial manners. They have to do with deeper, more human values. Friendship. Trust. Meeting the challenges, however unwanted, that life's circumstances bring.

So what insights can a speech and language therapist bring to *The King's Speech*? My first thought was that Colin Firth does a remarkable job: his stutter – a condition characterised by repetitions, prolongations, and interruptions in the flow of speech – does not seem stage-theatrical. His blocks, the moments of eternity as he tries to force out the word he wants, seem genuine, and that is why we in the audience empathise with him, willing him forward. Even at second hand the stutter is excruciating, so much so that the filmmakers choose never to expose us to it for more than a few minutes at a time. Firth himself has said that the physical effort of assuming the stutter gave him headaches.

How can it have been for the Prince himself? In its review of *The King's Speech*, *The New Yorker* cites King George's biographer

Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, himself a stutterer, who wrote of the accompanying “bitter humiliation and anguish of the spirit”.

Most of us take the ease with which we communicate for granted. Sure, some people are more verbally adept than others, but generally it feels as if speaking is one of the most easy and natural things in the world.

Yet it is an extraordinary and highly complex act in which we are engaged, with many points at which breakdowns can occur. Language and its articulation, our facility with words and speech, set us apart as a species. We are social animals. Take away or limit the power of speech, our ability to interact with others, and the consequences can be severe.

It doesn't help sufferers that in the movies stuttering has been used as a lazy shorthand for mental imbalance – the psychopath with the stutter – or, as in *A Fish Called Wanda*, a comic device. Stuttering is a condition people have, not a signifier of character, and as for stuttering as comedy – which other disabilities do we feel free to mock these days?

What can be done to help people who stutter? Over the millennia, theories have abounded.

“Fight against those marbles Your Royal Highness. Enunciate!” commands the Prince's physician Sir Blandine-Benham, drawing on the up-to-the-moment example of the third century BC orator Demosthenes, who according to legend overcame a speech impediment by filling his mouth with pebbles and speaking over the roar of the sea.

Aristotle, Demosthenes' contemporary, suggested more drastic measures: surgery to cut those ties to the tongue – advice that was followed for many centuries thereafter.

In *The King's Speech*, King George V, the Prince's father, sees the stutter in moral terms as a failure of will.

Freudians – and Freud certainly held sway during Logue's lifetime – have had a field day with attributing the Prince's condition to his parenting and early childhood: his parents were overbearing; naturally left-handed, he was taught to write with his right; he wore leg braces to correct knock knees; his nanny favoured his older brother.

Today, we can bring other, more objective insights to bear. In an MRI machine you can observe the different patterns of activity in the brains of stutterers and non-stutterers, and work is afoot on identifying the genetic links. At writing, a United States researcher has announced the discovery of three gene variations that are common in people who stutter.

Evidence-based science has been brought to bear on which therapies work and which don't. Those who go to see a speech

therapist expecting to roll around on the carpet reciting tongue twisters or to spend time declaiming at full volume out of an open window, à la *King's Speech*, are going to be disappointed.

On the other hand, that climactic sequence where Logue persuades the sceptical Prince to recite Hamlet over the overwhelming sound of classical music, betting a bob that Bertie will be surprised at the results, has been validated by science. Logue's bob was fairly safe. The effect that masking has in relieving a stutter has been demonstrated time and time again.

We know a lot more than was known in the 1930s – and in fact more was known in the 1930s than *The King's Speech* lets on.

Even so, it is still best to say that stuttering is a disorder that resists being pinned to any single cause.

Like Logue, speech and language therapists must deal with their clients in the round: going beyond exercises that address the mechanics of speech production and addressing the influence of upbringing, social surroundings and the person's feelings about themselves and others.

Speech and language therapists may train the parents of young children in techniques to encourage fluency in the home environment. With adolescents and adults they may work to modify the stutter and make it more manageable, as well as to reduce negative feelings about the problem.

How many stutterers are there in New Zealand? As a general guide, it is suggested that around 1 percent of the population have a problem with stuttering.

But stuttering is just one of a number of speech and language disabilities.

In the 1930s and '40s life expectancy was much lower than it is today, and people died of different things. Today, as our population ages, a growing number of people suffer from age-related conditions such as stroke and Alzheimer's disease, conditions that often affect speech.

And that is another reason for treating people with speech disabilities with sympathy and understanding. Sooner or later we may find that those people are us. ■



Associate Professor Helen Southwood is the Director of the Speech Language Therapy Programme and Head of School of Education at Albany.

The Bachelor of Speech and Language Therapy

This is a four-year professional degree, with a programme that combines academic course work and supervised clinical experience in speech and language therapy. The disorders studied include language disorders, phonological and articulation

disorders, fluency, voice, motor speech, aphasia and swallowing (dysphagia) disorders. The programme addresses cultural issues associated with speech-language therapy. The course also includes supervised clinical practice. Students work alongside practising speech-

language therapists to gain a minimum of 300 clinical hours in a wide range of settings such as pre/schools, rehabilitation centres, child development services and community settings. Clinical practice occur within the Auckland region and nationwide.

Why sell?

Selling state assets is a prickly issue in New Zealand and around the world. When the National Party announced plans to sell up to 49 percent of each of its electricity companies and some other state-owned enterprises should it be re-elected in November, it sparked heated debate and some fierce opposition. College of Business Pro Vice-Chancellor **Professor Lawrence C Rose** has researched the performance of privatised companies in Australia and New Zealand and believes partial sales are a critical part of improving our rate of economic growth. He speaks to **Kathryn Farrow**.

How did you get interested in the topic of state asset sales?

It has always been a topic swirling around in my mind: should the state or should individuals own assets? My studies on how markets work indicate that the more that assets are held by individuals, the bigger the economic pie becomes. Governments exist to redistribute the pie, not grow it; they do other things, like providing the environment for markets to flourish.

You have come out in favour of the partial sale of state assets. What is your support for the Government's proposal based on?

It actually goes back to my reading of *Socialism* by Von Mises about the study of the state, originally published in 1922. He basically said that the growth of government is not the solution to the hard economic problems facing us. In fact, it is the opposite: it is the move to individual ownership of assets and taking responsibility for one's actions that will move society forward. There has been extensive research and ongoing debate on this subject over the years. One thing that is pretty clear is that private ownership of assets by individuals has allowed great strides in individual welfare while solving the hard problems of the world in the past couple of centuries.

Your research showed that share markets and perhaps other financial markets benefited from the sales of assets in the 1980s and 1990s, but did it show whether New Zealand as a whole benefited?

One of the reasons New Zealand does not have a good productivity record – which ultimately means that our quality of living relative to Australia and the world is not growing as fast as people wish – is because the Government owns \$233 billion of assets that are not performing at the level they should be. Selling off a \$6.2 billion portion of them is just a drop in the bucket. We have to start getting more out of those government-held assets or our pie is not going to grow at a sufficient rate to cover the future obligations and expectations of the New Zealand public.

But if these assets aren't failing, why sell them?

Although they are not necessarily failing, they aren't performing at the level they should be. Plus, how do you define failure? It is legitimate for governments to have social and redistributive goals and objectives, and if they are achieving these then that is certainly not failure. But people have to understand that their standard of living might not be as

high because of those redistributive effects. As the baby boomers leave the workforce, there will be more pressure on the remaining workers to provide both for themselves and for the retiring workforce. So the workers will need to be more productive.

Why has the Government chosen this moment to put forward its proposal to sell state assets?

It comes down to whether you believe that the state or individuals should own assets. That is a fundamental difference between National and Labour. To get elected, National said it would not consider asset sales until its second term. But now National is closer to the end of its first term and is debating asset sales in the run-up to the election. Naturally it wants voters to know what its policy will be so they can make rational decisions at the election. I think that is actually pretty good behaviour.

Is the average New Zealander really going to buy shares? Do most people have the money?

It depends on how they are going to finance it and on how the Government is going to structure the deal. It doesn't have to necessarily be a cash deal – there might be other ways to do it. Kiwis could hold shares individually or they could hold them as part of a collective through a mutual fund, KiwiSaver or the Cullen Fund. The issues are whether foreign ownership will be restricted initially and in the secondary market.

Why are asset sales such an emotional issue?

New Zealand has a history of believing that the Government knows better than individuals, that it makes better decisions and will take care of people, and that is a very, very strong force to reckon with.

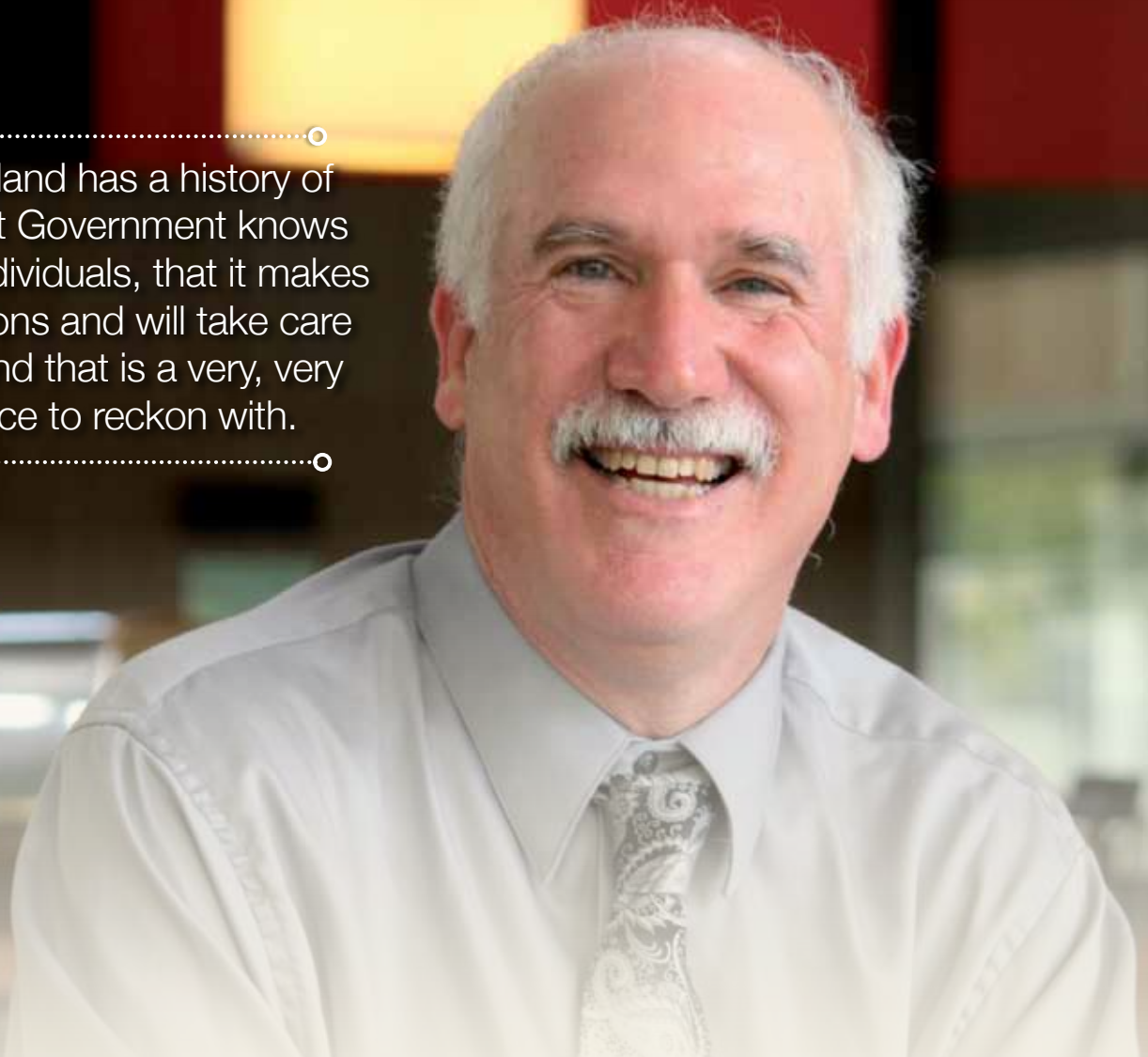
Do you anticipate strong interest from foreign investors?

Again, it depends on how the Government structures the sales. When Telstra was privatised in Australia, only Australian and New Zealand citizens and their direct families could hold shares, so ultimate control remained in the region.

Is that a good model?

It is one model that can be successfully used. For example, Air New Zealand is not totally government owned, but it has been quite

... New Zealand has a history of believing that Government knows better than individuals, that it makes better decisions and will take care of people, and that is a very, very strong force to reckon with.



successful. Perhaps an Air New Zealand approach can achieve the best of both worlds. But it is important to keep in mind that research indicates that the wider the shareholder base, the better the ultimate results will be.

What are the benefits of overseas ownership?

More capital flows, more efficiency, extra expertise. New Zealand also could use new ideas and management talent. If someone overseas is going to invest in these assets they are going to want good returns out of them. They are certainly not going to want to run them down, and any foreign ownership will be a minority share – so that should reduce concerns about selling off the family silver. Conversely, efficiency gains may be smaller, as research shows that the privatisations that tend to do the best over time for efficiency are the ones that are able to avoid political goals and objectives. But research also indicates that if a government just behaves as a co-majority shareholder and avoids the temptation to use political pressure, a good result will occur.

What are the drawbacks?

There might be some shake-ups in the industry if privatised. For example, I don't know if we need as many electricity generation companies as we have. In terms of pricing, one of the things that is a precursor to privatisation being successful is well defined consumer protection laws, regulations and agencies, and New Zealand has those, so the potential for fraud should be minimised.

Unemployment may also increase in the short term before benefits are achieved.

A recent TV3 poll shows the majority of people are passionately opposed to privatisation. How does the Government win people over?

It has to make sure that people are educated about the real record: that they know how they can benefit from the policy, that there is minimal risk of foreign control, that they know exactly how they and the country will benefit by increased financial literacy and better-performing capital markets. For example, prices have a tendency to drop as productivity goes up and taxes won't have to go up as much to provide the same benefits. More importantly, if the exchange rate stays at a reasonable level, when people want to travel overseas or import the goods and services necessary to make a product in New Zealand, they will get it at a cheaper price and the standard of living of everybody will go up.

How would you sell the argument to non-finance specialists?

Just personalise the facts. Within New Zealand my research shows that individuals have made lots of money on privatisation. The share market has experienced increased liquidity so the interest rates they pay on mortgages or credit cards may be lower. In the long run the record shows that the economy and employment are better off, not worse off. Their children will have a better standard of living as a result. ■

home

Kereama Beal talks to Professor Glyn Harper, the editor of *Letters from Gallipoli, New Zealand Soldiers Write Home*

▶ View an interview with Professor Harper at tinyurl.com/glynharper

Never have New Zealanders gone through such an experience... Losses have been the means of binding the survivors with a tie of sympathy and fellowship. I can truly say we are linked together in comradeship.

We are on one of the greatest and saddest battlefields of history and the lads are enduring, fighting, suffering, dying with a courage that cannot be eclipsed... If I ever reach home I'll give definite instances.

Chaplain-Major John Alfred Luxford writes home from Gallipoli. He died six years after returning to New Zealand from the effects of his war service.

Letters from Gallipoli, New Zealand Soldiers Write Home is the history of the Gallipoli campaign set out in the words of combatants writing home from trenches and dugouts to their friends and loved ones. Professor Glyn Harper and his wife Susan collected some 600 letters over the course of two years, about a third of which appear in the book. The sources they have turned to include the National Army Museum in Waiouru, the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington, and Dunedin's Hocken Library. Many letters came from newspaper archives and around 80 from private family collections.

"We have included the letters we consider to be most vivid," Harper says, "letters often written under the most extreme circumstances." The letters have an "immediacy, descriptive power, intimacy and direct appeal" unrivalled by any memoir or oral history, and he has chosen to publish them largely as they were written, with the original grammar, punctuation and spelling intact.

I suppose it is getting cold in Dunedin now – goodness knows it is hot enough here. We sat for a break behind a big hill facing west and in the afternoon the sun simply blazes in. Well a furious bombardment has just started which I must go and watch."

Colonel Charles Mackie Begg, the most decorated member of the Medical Corps in the World War I.

"Throughout the war, letters were used as a means of expressing how the soldiers really felt about the dreadful conditions they endured and the terrible fates that could befall them and their friends," Harper says. Yet from the suffering came solidarity: that ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) spirit.

The experience is such as to give one an abiding faith in one's fellow men. Hard swearing, hard living, rough men. Yet, when their comrades are wounded, and in need of assistance, nothing is too great trouble. They give everything and everything they have. They, tho perhaps badly wounded themselves, lend whatever assistance they can.

In fact, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, as opposed to warless conditions, it is all for their comrades and nothing for themselves. It is grand!

Keep up the address given by the Gov. & I shall continue to get the precious letters from Home.

Lieutenant George Tuck of the Auckland Battalion.

Unlike most nationally celebrated campaigns, Gallipoli, regarded as a formative event and a part of national identity by both Australia and New Zealand, was an unequivocal if valiantly fought defeat.

You will be surprised to hear that we are still occupying practically the same ground as at the start of the job here. The only advance we have made has been with the pick and shovel, with which handy tools we have straightened our line and strengthened our position...

I have not stopped any lead yet, but I had a narrow shave the other night. The Turks tried to blow up one of our advanced trenches. I was hit with fallen earth, which must have missed my head by inches, but I got out of it with only a bruised thigh, though the man next to me had his leg broken and died the next day. I can only hope for my luck to continue.

Private Henry Williamson, an Auckland serving with the Australians, died of wounds three days later.

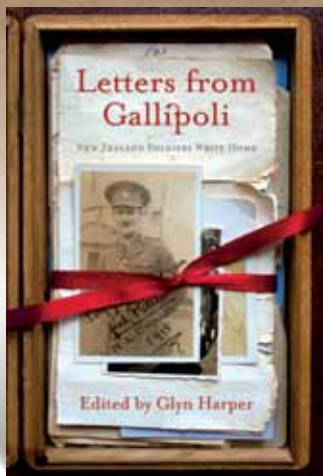
Beyond battlefield exploits, the letters reveal the nature of daily life. Down at the beaches, although at risk of shell fire, the soldiers bathed or swam to escape the heat. Parcels from home carrying news and luxury items helped to keep spirits up. Among requests was an occasional block of plain chocolate, "as we can never buy any here".

The parcel of smokes arrived yesterday, and I gloated just like Storky, and I tell you every mouthful of the 'yellows' went right into my lungs. Blessings on your head.

Private Wally Cookson, a well known Canterbury swimmer.

Just now we are doing plenty of swimming. The enemy is not at

Writing paper was in short supply. Soldiers used anything they could find. Corporal Valentine Neels



Letters from Gallipoli,
New Zealand Soldiers Write Home
Glyn Harper, Auckland University Press
RRP: \$45

present so persistent with shrapnel, so we are able to get two decent swims a day – one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Sergeant Keith Melvyn Little, New Zealand Headquarters staff.

News from home was always precious, the more so for its arrival being uncertain.

Dear Mother,

Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive & kicking and still in this blooming hole. Seven months is a long time for a chap to stop here that is taking it on the average. Our last mail out from here got sunk through a barge capsizing. And an inward mail got torpedoed so the mails are not too certain nowadays.

Corporal Sidney James Goodyear.

Dear Mabel,

Just a line in answer to your welcome letter of 11th July. Yes, I got the cards all right; and as we get our mails now with something approaching regularity, the papers come to hand in due course. Our parcels are all astray however and turn up after interminable periods and in all kinds of places. However, things are improving in the Postal Services; and not before it was time, either: I reckon that someone deserves a public shake-up over the matter of the Military Postal Department; and many of the boys go a good deal further in expressing themselves on this subject.

Charles Alfred Warwood.

More than 300 letters from Gallipoli were published in New Zealand newspapers in 1915. "Clearly the New Zealand reading public was hungry for news of 'their boys' overseas, and newspapers served their appetite.

"It is noticeable though that, from October of that year onwards, New Zealand newspapers featured far fewer letters from soldiers as the New Zealand



Photographs from the collection of Matt Pomeroy

wounded returned home and the military censorship system became more efficient."

"Two days ago for some reason or other one of our aeroplanes came very low over our heads & landing in the mud flats of the [censored] two men got out apparently not hurt & walked over [censored].

This is one of the few letters censored by the military that the editors came across. Its author, George (Bob) Krogman from Whanganui, died of wounds in France on 15 September 1916.

The days of high hopes and "nice little scraps" soon passed. As the two sides sat in stalemate, the blazing heat and flies of summer made way for a miserable winter of snow, mud and torrential rain.

Harper says deteriorating conditions took a serious toll on soldiers' health and contributed to the eventual decision to evacuate the peninsula.

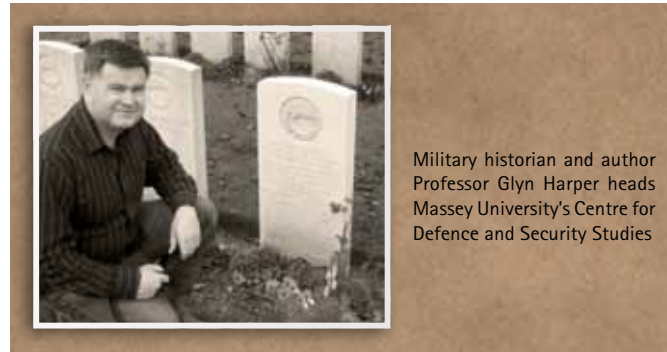
The best estimate is that 2779 New Zealanders were killed in action or died as a consequence of accidents and disease at Gallipoli. This is around one in five of those who landed on the peninsula; of them only 344 have known graves.

One soldier writes of his struggle to find paint to coat a cross on the grave of his fallen comrade – a grave he visits at twilight to avoid enemy snipers.

In the end, the most successful part of the Gallipoli campaign was the evacuation, commenced in December 1915. More bloodshed lay ahead. World War I would continue for almost another three years.

I can not be sufficiently thankful that I have been enabled to come safely through it all. Next year I hope will see me back in New Zealand and I trust that never again in our time will the world go through a year like 1915... Personally I have seen all the war I ever want to see.

Colonel Charles Mackie Begg of the New Zealand Medical Corps. ■



Military historian and author Professor Glyn Harper heads Massey University's Centre for Defence and Security Studies

of the Auckland Mounted Rifles used the cardboard base on which artillery shells were rested.

TOOLS OF TRADE




An instrument tray holds the freshly sterilised tools – forceps, scalpels, retractors and drills – suited to the operation.



Mr Ben Leitch is a resident surgeon, training under two specialist small animal surgeons employed by the Massey University Veterinary Teaching Hospital. When operating, Mr Leitch is fully garbed in hat, mask, gown, scrubs (the garments beneath the gown) and surgical shoes.

During surgery, sterile handles attach to the operating lights, allowing them to be repositioned according to need.



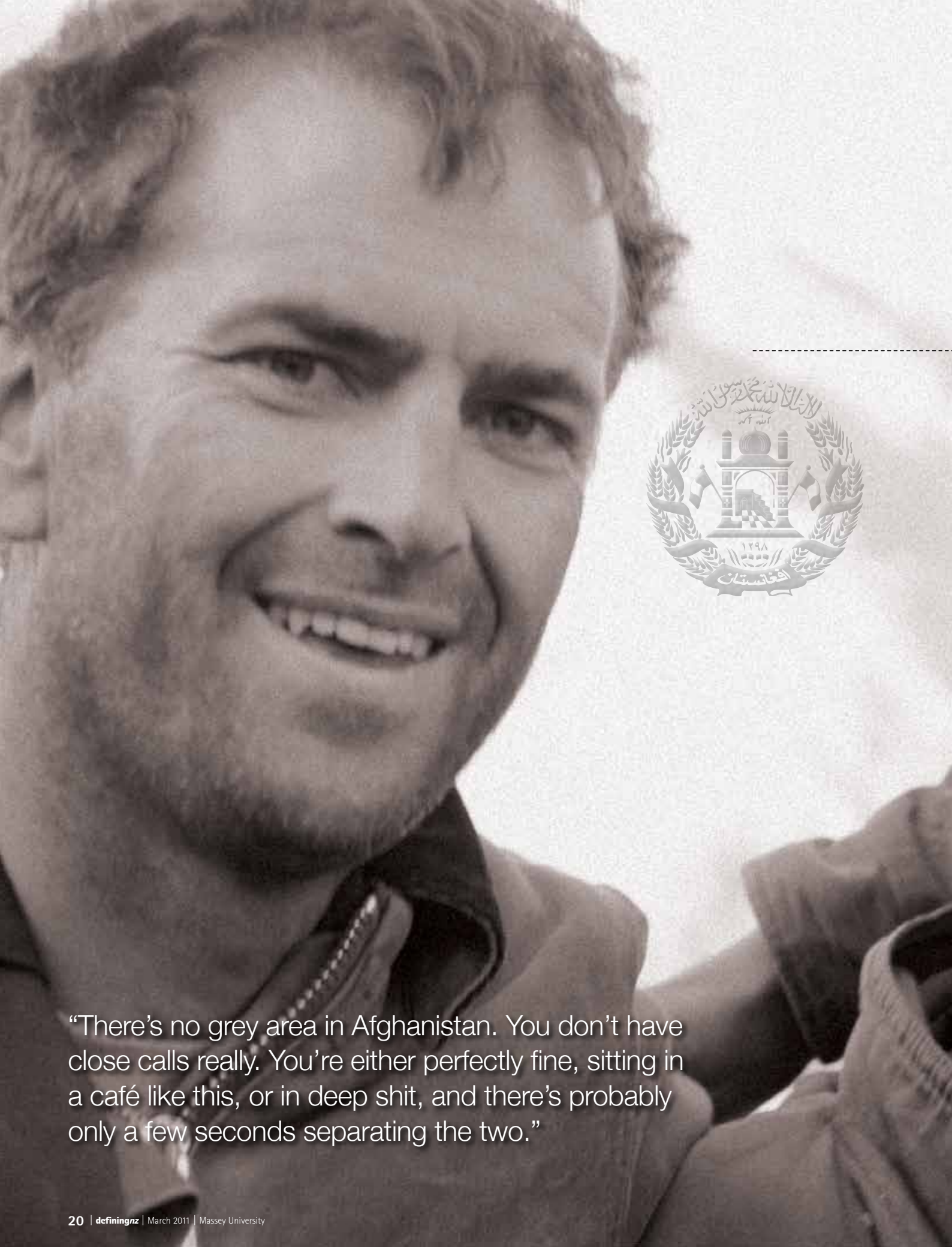
A fully equipped veterinary surgery would be recognisable to any surgeon, and most of the skills used in operating on a person or an animal are the same. The differences? One is the variety. Rather than working on a single species, veterinary surgeons such as Mr Ben Leitch may work on many, each bringing particular challenges. Massey veterinary clinic patients have ranged from geckos to turtles to takahe to multi-\$100,000 racehorses. Another is cost: repairing a cruciate ligament tear in a dog will cost the dog's owner around \$3000; the unsubsidised cost of surgery to repair the owner's own anterior cruciate ligament would be many times this.

Hot water is continuously pumped from a generator through an intricately latticed hot water blanket, warming the patient.

Foot pedals allow the hydraulic operating table to be adjusted to the height and tilt of the surgeon's choice. Blankets and air bags secure the patient in the correct position.

Using one or more monitors, an anaesthetist will track the patient's body temperature, heart and respiration rates, blood pressure, and oxygen, carbon dioxide and anaesthetic gas levels.

Oxygen and anaesthetic agents are administered at precise levels to maintain the patient at the correct 'plane of anaesthesia'.



“There’s no grey area in Afghanistan. You don’t have close calls really. You’re either perfectly fine, sitting in a café like this, or in deep shit, and there’s probably only a few seconds separating the two.”

off the grid

Tony Woods wanted to be a fireman. But the Kiwi entrepreneur ended up establishing a Kabul-based enterprise bringing renewable energy to Afghani villages. He talks to **Keri Welham**.



Tony Woods delicately cuts a pistachio, blackberry and cream cheese muffin in a suburban Wellington café, glances around, and claims this could be Kabul.

And it's true there are a few similarities between ex-pat life in Afghanistan's capital and the urban Kiwi lifestyle. "You can sit down in a café in Kabul that looks exactly like this," Woods says, surveying the blackboard menu, lunching suburbanites and black-clad wait-staff. In both cities, Woods can get good coffee, play a round of golf and take weekly salsa lessons. But that might be where the similarities end.

Kabul is 1800 metres above sea level with average January temperatures between 5°C and -7°C. It has a strong trade in replica antiques, a handful of glitzy shopping malls, a devastating legacy of war after war and a thriving development sector dedicated to improving life for its estimated 2.8 million residents and the roughly 25 million Afghans living in the valleys and mountain ranges beyond the city limits.

If this were a café in Kabul, Woods says, there would be a mass of cars passing the window (predominantly the Toyota Corollas of which Afghans and Kiwis are both particularly fond), the sidewalks would be dusty, and there would be two security guards sitting out the front with guns.

Woods, 44 and originally from Wellington, is the director of renewable energy company Sustainable Energy Services Afghanistan. He and a team of 23 staff based in Kabul take solar-powered energy to villages across Afghanistan, and have begun the process of expanding into other developing countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Sudan. Many of the contracts are negotiated in the West, as it's often a foreign government or department that's paying the bill through an aid, development

or counter-insurgency programme. It's clear motivations vary. A foreign government might want to offer robust alternatives to the poppy harvest for landowners by introducing cold storage and water pumps to boost the success of other crops, or a non-governmental organisation may want to fulfil donor dreams of providing lighting in homes.

The resources available in each community range from wind, solar and running water to biofuel, and these resources dictate what kind of renewable energy plant will be installed. Woods and his team put in place the renewable energy plants, and teach locals how to do everything from basic repairs to reading the prepaid meters. The company's work in Afghanistan has produced some of the largest renewable, off-grid energy services in the world. The work can be dangerous for Woods' staff, as the heavily armed rebel forces are keen for rural villages to remain isolated, inaccessible and without electricity. Increasingly, local staff go out into the field and Western staff – who are much more highly prized targets for the insurgents – are among those employed in the office jobs at base. The local staff are trained to an international standard. Many are sent to the United States, Germany or New Zealand for 'on-the-job' engineering training. Woods say this is ultimately less expensive and more sustainable than sending armed guards into rural areas with Western staff. "More to the point, armed guards simply annoy the locals and won't save your neck most of the time."

Woods is a manufacturing engineer by training but the one-time Rongotai College head prefect always planned to have his own business. »»

“Akmal and his three friends in the car went from joking and listening to the stereo one second to being raked with tracer bullets at 800 rounds per minute the next.”



“Once I stopped wanting to be a fireman, when I was about 10, I wanted to run a business I guess.”

While working in a war zone didn't surface in any childhood dreams, Woods does credit family holidays to exotic locales such as Papua New Guinea with his view that New Zealand's geographical isolation was no limitation. After school, he joined the New Zealand Army territorial force as an infantry pioneer.

“I think joining the territorials was one of the best things I did for myself. The army let you find your own limits. I loved it,” he says.

Woods has studied through Massey University to complement each phase of his career. He started with a Bachelor of Technology in 1986, did a Diploma of Business Administration in the mid-90s, and has almost completed a Master's in development studies, which he started in 2005.

Woods began thinking about renewable energy in New Zealand 15 years ago, but quickly realised the infrastructure in this country was too robust. There was no drive to innovate. So he set up Empower Consultants, brought some colleagues on board, and spent about 10 years advising organisations such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's New Zealand Aid division and the

Asian Development Bank. They worked through South-east Asia and the Pacific, improving electricity supply to isolated communities.

One contract took Woods to Afghanistan in 1999, during the years of Taleban rule.

“It was very feral, but there were other Kiwis up there then.”

When the Taleban were overthrown, Woods realised there

was a huge opportunity in Afghanistan, where it is estimated up to 90 percent of the population has no electricity. He kept working with Empower Consultants until 2006, then set up Sustainable Energy Services Afghanistan.

It is plain that renewable energy engineering is a growth business. There are vast valleys, deserts, plains and mountain ranges across Afghanistan, and other developing countries, where electricity is not yet commonplace.

Meanwhile, a move to self-sufficiency in the field among some of the world's biggest armed forces is opening new avenues for renewable energy operators. Sustainable Energy Services Afghanistan is currently working with the US Marines in Helmand to improve energy efficiency

at combat outposts, while also providing solar and hydro-electric solutions for locals.

Woods is overseas eight or nine months of the year, much of it spent bidding for projects in Washington DC or running the business in Kabul, where his weeks involve meetings with army engineers, customs officials and government ministries. As the boss, he's also responsible for ironing out all the small frustrations for a business in a developing country, such as unreliable internet access.

He says his career is tough on family. Woods has three teenage children in Timaru, and he's working on getting trusted lieutenants to run the business so he can spend more time at home. In recent months he has taken on an Afghani business partner, and hired a Kiwi right-hand man with the necessary renewable energy engineering background – and some very handy military and mountaineering experience – who will be transferring to Kabul.

Woods is in the process of employing another new staff member whose mother is worried about the threat of roadside bombs.

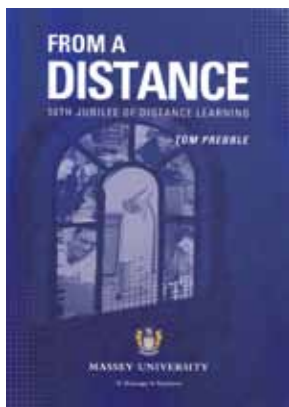
“There's no grey area in Afghanistan. You don't have close calls really. You're either perfectly fine, sitting in a café like this, or deep in shit, and there's probably only a few seconds separating the two.”

In November, would-be thieves rained machine-gun fire on Woods' Afghani business partner, Akmal Wardak, as he drove home from a meeting in a rural area. Wardak didn't stop when the bandits waved him down, and was shot in both legs as he drove away. Woods says: “Akmal and his three friends in the car went from joking and listening to the stereo one second to being raked with tracer bullets at 800 rounds per minute the next.”

While Woods and his staff have to be aware of the inherent danger of operating in an environment where such ambushes are possible and Western workers are sometimes targeted, the greater concern for prospective employees is that a job in a combat zone renders everyday life somewhat mundane.

“It's hard to have a boring day in Kabul. You can do pretty much anything with a degree of caution.” On weekends off, Woods sometimes pops to Dubai, a two-hour flight away. Or he pays \$5 to swim in the pool of one of the big hotels. Or he plays a “hilarious” round of golf at the nine-hole Kabul Golf Course.

He has warned the new recruit that his expectations of what a job should offer in terms of excitement and satisfaction will be forever changed, and the life of an engineer in a hotspot like Afghanistan is often a difficult fit with the quiet rhythm of family life. ■



Distance memories

From a Distance: 50th Jubilee of Distance Learning
Tom Prebble, Palmerston North, Massey University

The EXMSS Files: A People's History of the Massey University Extramural Students' Society
Peter Hawes, Wellington, Dunmore Publishing, for Massey University Extramural Students' Society, Palmerston North

Reviewed by Lucy Marsden, former university Archivist

These books were both written to celebrate 50 years of tertiary distance (extramural) teaching at Massey. Since this started in 1960 an estimated 200,000 people, equivalent to one in 20 of New Zealand's current population, have studied in this mode through Massey. Many have been adults benefiting from the opportunity for second-chance tertiary education, while others have been middle managers, helping their chances of promotion through Massey's professional courses in areas such as business, management, banking, accounting, nursing, social work, education, regional planning, and police and defence studies. Massey's lecturers, and the content of their extramural teaching, must therefore have had a considerable influence on the thinking of this country's movers and shakers. While both books look at the impacts on some, not necessarily representative, individual students, both authors have missed the opportunity to look at this wider context, and to examine Massey's national importance as a provider of part-time education that enables professionals to upskill without leaving their employment. Perhaps the fact that both writers have been, in different ways, closely involved with the events they describe has contributed to the tendency to focus inward, and on the problems and pitfalls experienced by both students and the institution, rather than consider the bigger picture.

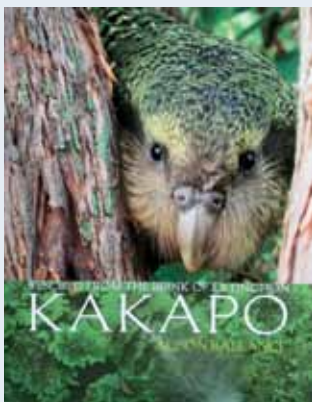
That said, these two books could not be more different, in appearance or approach, and they do usefully complement one another.

Prebble's book has a sober dark blue cover with the Massey logo marking it as the 'official' version; the contents, drawn largely from university reports, are sober, fact-filled and organised, though enlivened with some wryly humorous anecdotes. He briefly summarises John Owens' earlier history, *Campus Beyond the Walls*, which tells the story of the establishment of Palmerston North University College, its early experience of teaching extramurally, and developments at Massey up to 1985. The exciting expansion of the 1970s and early 1980s is therefore dealt with only in brief here, as is a comparison of Massey's approach with those of other institutions. Prebble describes Massey's dual-mode approach as a

pragmatic, teacher-centric model that "does not lend itself easily to central planning or control", and the 1986 ad hoc Committee on Extramural Studies noted that it has always been "evolutionary in nature". His book is essentially an account of the organisation's reactions to this since 1985, from the practical details of ensuring the timely production and distribution of study guides, arranging examination centres and dealing with the vagaries of copyright law and lecturers' attitudes to it, to the provision of study assistance for students. A chapter on 'Media Matters' describes experiments with teleconferencing and television, and the more successful recent use of the internet. Consideration is given to how broader changes within the university, such as semesterisation, the development of the Albany campus and internationalisation, have affected extramural teaching; the book concludes on a note of uncertainty about the likely effect of current government policies on Massey's extramural programme.

Hawes' book, described by its author as semi-non-fiction, is as imaginative and colourful as its Trace Hodgson-designed cover. Inevitably it covers some of the same ground as Prebble's book, since EXMSS, perhaps unusually for a student organisation, worked closely with the university for the benefit of its members. Hawes' approach is more subversive, picking some of the more quirkily amusing details from official reports and events, and offering the student rather than the institutional view. It presents a graphic picture of the highs and lows of studying extramurally, and of the intense determination and political involvement of the society's officers. For the early period he uses the device of avatars in a parallel universe representing the people involved, which some might find a little disconcerting or gimmicky. Interviews with students, EXMSS officers and university staff give more factual coverage of the later period; these interviews are lively, but could have been better integrated into the main narrative, and some judicious editing and reorganisation of material might have increased its impact.

Both books are illustrated, but unfortunately lack indexes.



Rare bird

Kakapo: Rescued from the Brink of Extinction

Alison Ballance, Craig Potton Publishing

Reviewed by Brett Gartrell, Director, New Zealand Wildlife Health

Richard Henry died on Christmas Eve 2010. He was the only known kakapo to have been recovered from Fiordland and the oldest bird remaining of his kind. It is a poignant reminder to us that despite all the care and hard work that have been invested in saving the species so far, it is far from secure. The death of a single bird, even an old bird such as Richard Henry, means an irrevocable loss of genetic diversity.

One of my lifetime ambitions as an avian veterinarian was to work with kakapo, and when I came to New Zealand in 2002 I was fortunate enough to realise that dream. My first encounter with one of these charismatic parrots was to rugby tackle a fleeing bird in a muddy Codfish Island stream. For the four years in which I worked closely with the Kakapo Recovery Team, I never lost my sense of wonder and delight at these unique birds. There is no other species remotely like them in taxonomy, natural history or personality.

Massey alumna Alison Ballance is a widely respected natural science journalist. Her documentaries and previous books on conservation have won many awards. I am a keen follower of her Radio New Zealand science and environment programme 'Our Changing World', which excels in bringing New Zealand science and scientists to the general public. I therefore had very high expectations when I opened her new book on kakapo.

For the most part, my expectations were more than fulfilled. This is

an absolutely gorgeous book in the quality of its graphic design, typesetting, layout and photography. The images so accurately capture the soul of kakapo that I half-expected to be able to smell their distinct odour on its pages.

The flyleaf of the book promises "an informative and entertaining mix of hard facts, history and accounts of the daily and seasonal routines of kakapo and their minders". The narrative of the text is well organised and clearly written. The author does manage to interweave stories about individual birds and people with factual information in a light and entertaining style.

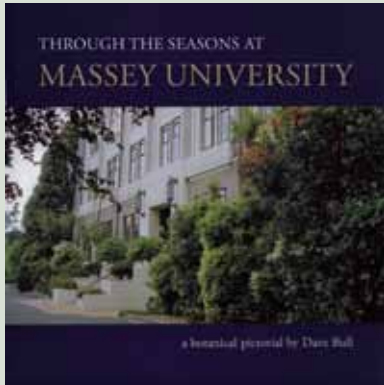
The basic structure of the book is in three parts. The first part gives us an overview of kakapo biology and natural history; part two is an abbreviated history of the population's dramatic decline and slow increase; and the final part focuses on aspects of the recent conservation management of the species. In a sobering appendix, the name and personal history of every known adult kakapo that has been found or bred since the 1950s is listed.

My criticisms of the book are mostly minor. To a large extent, this book is an uncritical good-news story. It should not be relied upon as an academic and scholarly tome of kakapo biology. This applies to both the science and the conservation management reported in the book. My interpretation after reading the book is that the author has relied solely upon the Kakapo Recovery Team for her information.

This is especially noticeable to me in the chapters on the medical care of kakapo and the causes of death. The information presented reflects the perceptions and biases of the current management team. For the most part this results in distortions or errors that are minor or simply controversial. It seems odd, however, that a journalist of Alison Ballance's experience would not confirm her information from multiple sources.

However, any book that claims to provide a history of kakapo management, particularly one from an experienced journalist, should be free from bias and be fair in acknowledging the accomplishments and achievements of those people who are no longer with the programme. On page 122 of this book is a photo of two veterinarians anaesthetising a kakapo for electro-ejaculation. The figure on the left, who is not named in the text, is Kate McInnes, a Department of Conservation veterinarian who was an integral part of the Kakapo Recovery Team between 2000 and 2005 when she left owing to the severe internal politicking. Kate McInnes was instrumental in the Kakapo Recovery Team's response to the erysipelas deaths in 2003, and in the development of semen evaluation and pelleted diets, and was responsible for the veterinary care of kakapo between 2000 and 2005. Her complete excision from the pages of this history is astonishing.

The scientific study of kakapo is hampered by their iconic status, their critically limited numbers and the fact that there are no similar species to use



How green was my campus

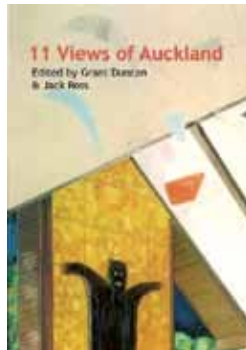
Through the Seasons at Massey University: a botanical pictorial by Dave Bull
Available through the website alumnishop.massey.ac.nz at \$49.90

If you have fond memories of the gardens, parklands and bush remnants of the Manawatu campus – easily the most beautiful in New Zealand – and would like a keepsake, this may be the book for you. Written by Manawatu campus groundskeeper Dave Bull, edited by former Deputy Vice-Chancellor Professor Ian Warrington, and featuring photographs by another former staff member, Tauranga-based Julia Sich, *Through the Seasons at Massey University* is a lavishly illustrated historical and seasonal record of a campus that is home to more than 11,500 plant species, a number of which date back to the plantings made by the McHardy and Russell families in their homestead gardens at the beginning of the 20th century.

as research models. As such, much of our scientific knowledge of the species is fragmentary, and theoretical at best. No hint of such uncertainty is evident in the text, which often presents theories and speculation as established fact. Examples of this include the use of a single semen sample to establish the breeding potential of male birds (p116-117), the long-term exposure of kakapo to *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* from seabirds (p182) and the attribution of the increase in the number of eggs laid between 2002 and 2005 to the supplementary food being used at the time (p108-109).

In terms of the conservation management of the species, the book is likewise uncritical. The conservation management of kakapo has always been controversial. It is the most well funded single-species conservation project in New Zealand. The birds inspire a tremendous dedication and passion in the people involved in their conservation and this often results in conflict. This book makes no mention of such conflicts and provides no criticism of current recovery efforts. Perhaps this is for the best. In the most recent issue of *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, Garnett and Lindenmayer (2011)¹ suggest that conservation science must engender hope to be successful. If you want a hopeful, beautifully presented but uncritical summary of the conservation of kakapo, this book delivers.

¹ Garnett ST, Lindenmayer DB. Conservation science must engender hope to succeed. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 26, 59-60, 2011



Super city

11 Views of Auckland
edited by Grant Duncan and Jack Ross

Murders, motorways and migrants are some of the subjects embraced in *11 Views of Auckland*, an anthology of essays by Albany-based academics from Massey's College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

In 'Auckland City: Becoming Places', Dr Isabel Michell describes the pleasures and perils of being an inner-city pedestrian enduring the "near hits, noise and air pollution, and the annoying experience of what might be called pedestrianas interruptus: the sudden cessation of footpath in favour of road".

In 'Soft-boiled in Ponsonby: The Topographies of Murder in the Crime Fiction of Charlotte Grimshaw and Alix Bosco', English and media studies lecturer Dr Jennifer Lawn delves into Auckland-based crime fiction, exploring the links between real crime, place and urban experience.

In 'The Bay that Was, a Park that Isn't and the City that Might Have Been', anthropologist Dr Graeme MacRae traces the evolution of his Freemans Bay neighbourhood from community-oriented council housing to hub of commercial development and victim of "social cleansing".

In 'Between Itself: The Political Economy of the Metropolis', sociologist Associate Professor Ann Dupuis reflects on the emergence of gated communities and Dr Warwick Tie explores the link between aesthetics and economics embodied in that symbol of precarious corporate ethos, Auckland's glass-walled Metropolis building.

In 'The Making of the Super City', Associate Professor Grant Duncan asks the reader to look beyond the potentially "sleep-inducing boredom" that the subject of local government may evoke, to the relevance of urban policy making: "How do people, politics and social trends shape the places we inhabit and the ways we experience life, move about and get things done in the city?".

In 'The Stokes Point Pillars', Dr Jack Ross delivers a nicely quirky account of his involvement in a thwarted project to engrave poetry on the Auckland harbour bridge's supports.

The book is the 10th in a series of monographs.

Cherished illusions

In this third (and probably final) article, I will try to fill in a few illusionary holes while extending to examples involving higher-order (cognitive) processing.



Wyatt Page is the Associate Professor of Acoustics in Human Health at the Massey Wellington campus. He has more than 17 years' experience in academia, mainly in engineering and technology programmes. Before taking up his current appointment, he spent six years designing, developing and delivering a major in multimedia systems engineering in the Bachelor of Engineering programme. His research interests cover everything from surround sound for immersive environments to environmental noise and its impacts on human health.

3-D continues to be a buzz word in technology and entertainment. Last year saw over 20 major films released in 3-D as well as the advent of 3-D still digital cameras. This year will see almost twice as many films released, along with consumer 3-D digital video cameras and several personal 3-D media playback devices that will not require you to wear special glasses.

In my previous article, I said this technology isn't really 3-D. It does provide a sense of depth but this is from a single fixed view (everyone in the cinema sees the same view); you can't move your head and see around an object. Most of the 3-D display devices will come with a health warning, probably something like 'Watching for extended periods of time can result in eye strain and headaches'. When we look at a real object, our eyes verge (turn slightly inward) and accommodate (focus on) that object and the light picked up by our eyes comes from the area of vergence. So to capture natural-looking 3-D images you need a pair of cameras that are spaced the same distance apart as our eyes, an average of about 64 millimetres, and ideally turn slightly inward to the point of focus. Early 3-D movies were all about the wow factor, so the camera pair was often placed further apart to accentuate the sense of depth. This quickly created eye strain. However, even with the best 3-D capture technology, displaying the images can still result in eye strain and even cognitive fatigue. The main reason for this is that when we watch a 3-D movie, our eyes verge on where the (virtual) object appears to be, but we must focus on where the light is coming from. The light always comes from the same depth, the distance to the screen, so there is a vergence-accommodation conflict and this is what causes the eye strain and fatigue.

When we view and interpret a scene, we use a range of methods including experience, expectation, local clue consistency, monocular clues and binocular clues. Looking at the left image in figure 1, it all seems fine, but rotate the image slightly and crop it back to a rectangle and the right image no longer seems plausible. In fact it appears as if the chateau is falling into the hillside.



Figure 1

Since we only have a very small area (about 5 degrees wide) of high acuity in our eyes, they must scan the scene to acquire the important information. Faces are very important to humans in judging emotion and other information, so we have evolved the ability to identify faces and interpret their state rapidly. The earliest researcher to ask the question, "How do our eyes move when we look at a human face" was Russian psychologist Alfred Yarbus. More than 50 years ago he manually tracked the eye movements of volunteers as they viewed photographs of human faces. The results showed (see figure 2) that we spend a lot of time looking at the eyes, mouth and nose, in that order of significance.

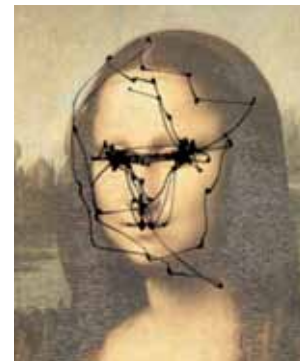


Figure 2

Peter Thompson from the University of York in England discovered a new illusion involving faces (see figure 3). If you have a rounded-looking face, get someone to look at your face upside down; it looks thinner. It doesn't work for thin faces;



Figure 3

they still look thin no matter which way up, and if you look at them sideways, both faces look the same. The explanation for this has to do with the specialised face-detecting algorithm that we have evolved, which is optimised for detecting faces and the key facial features (eyes, nose and mouth) in an upright orientation. By rotating the image it takes longer to recognise the image as a

face and produces a different geometric fit. The fitting algorithm can easily be disrupted if we do a bit of Photoshop magic and double-up on eyes and mouth, while making sure they don't overlap. Figure 4 is me as I have never been before and it



Figure 4

might give you a headache trying to resolve my face. Our face-detecting neurons have also evolved to be optimised for positive colour images. If I invert the colour of my eyes and mouth as in figure 5, a perfectly fine picture of me turns into a ghoulish that would frighten anyone.



Figure 5

If you make a detailed cast of someone's face and produce a mask, looking at the inside of the mask there is a perfect impression of the face but it is concave. If we look at this mask from the concave side with one eye, something strange happens. Our brain knows that faces are convex, not concave, so it inverts the depth information so that it appears correct. This means then when you move while looking at the face, the face does not move in the way that a convex face should move. To resolve this inconsistency, our brain comes up with an alternative explanation that results in the perception that the face is in fact following our gaze, wherever we look. This is very unsettling and is called the hollow-face illusion.

Thank you to all of you who have e-mailed me with comments, suggestions and queries, they have been most appreciated. I will finish this article with my 'Best of... Illusions', so enjoy.

Audition: Phantom Words is by Professor Diana Deutch, who has discovered a number of striking auditory illusions. The nice thing about this illusion is that the words or phrases you think you hear depend on your current state of mind. And if English is not your first language, you may hear the phrases in your first language - <http://tinyurl.com/PhantomWords>



Dragon Illusion

Vision: The dragon illusion demonstrates the hollow-face illusion but with a twist. You can even print off a copy of the dragon and fold it up to make your own one. Best viewed with one eye or with a camera, so you only have one view. Truly outstanding. <http://tinyurl.com/DragonIllusion>



Rubber hand illusion

Tactition: The rubber hand illusion, discovered just over a decade ago, was very important for our understanding of how we develop a sense of body (part) ownership. <http://tinyurl.com/RubberHandIllusion>



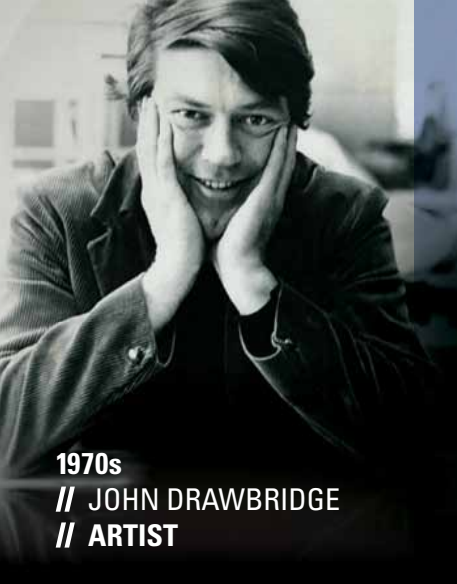
Olfaction: There are virtually no smell (olfactory) illusions; most depend on the interaction with taste (gustation) or even vision. However, rodents are unique in that smell and sound come together to produce what has been called smound, where flavour results from the interaction of smell and sound. ■



First year College of Creative Arts students gather on the steps of the old Museum Building to mark the beginning of the academic year.

5
DEFINING
DESIGN
UNIVERSITY
www.university.ac.uk





1970s
// JOHN DRAWBRIDGE
// ARTIST



2010 // LUCY McINTOSH
// FASHION DESIGN

125 YEARS OF DEFINING ART & DESIGN

1886 – 2011

The College of Creative Arts is celebrating 125 years of art and design education, tracing its origins back to the School of Design set up by Arthur Riley in 1886.

Since then the school has been known as the Wellington Technical College and the Wellington Polytechnic. In celebration of this long tradition of defining excellence, the college is curating an exhibition that will showcase design objects and their associated narratives. These will be drawn from the vast pool of talented creatives who have either taught or studied at the School of Design over many decades. The 125th Anniversary will be celebrated with key events as below:

**13 APRIL:
The Official Birthday**

The birthday will launch a year of celebrations for our art and design staff, students and alumni.

**5 – 19 NOVEMBER:
BLOW 2011 Creative Arts Festival**

BLOW 2011 includes the Exposure Exhibition for graduating students, the Massey Fashion Show and the Hall of Fame Alumni gala dinner. Three more of our illustrious alumni will be welcomed at this prestigious event.

**16 SEPTEMBER – 23 OCTOBER:
An Exhibition: 125 Years of
New Zealand Design**

The Great Hall Museum Building, Buckle Street, Wellington (*part of the REAL New Zealand Festival and with funding assistance from the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board*).



**For further information about these events, see:
creative.massey.ac.nz**

**This is a very special year for us and we want to share it with all our art and design alumni, so if you were a student of art or design or a staff member at any of the institutions named below, please contact us:
creativearts.events@massey.ac.nz**

Wellington Technical College: 1905 – 1961, Wellington Polytechnic School of Design: 1962 – 1998 or Massey College of Creative Arts: 1999 – today.



MASSEY UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF CREATIVE ARTS
TOI RAUWHĀRANGI