MASSEY

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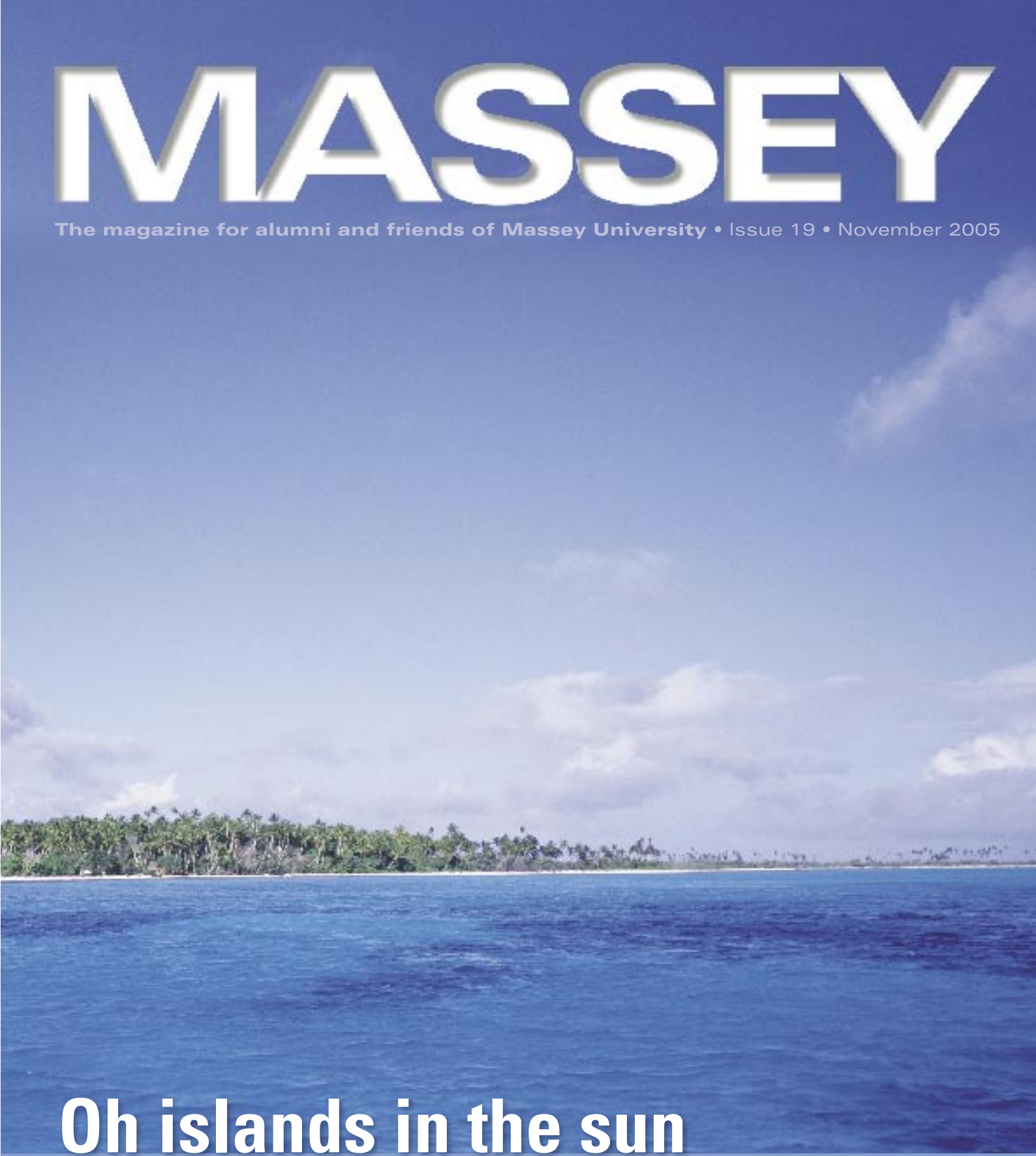
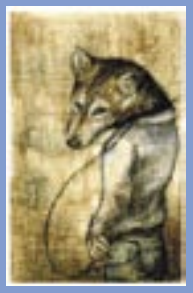


Oh islands in the sun

Kerry Howe investigates the unreliable histories of Oceania



Pet stories

Fact and fiction from vets in Britain

Massey University
www.massey.ac.nz

How many New Zealanders are there? Four million? Add another 100,000 and you have the population resident in New Zealand, but not the number of New Zealanders. For that you need to add the 460,000 or so New Zealanders currently living overseas.

New Zealanders and Australasians have always had headed off explore the world in pursuit of adventures, experience and career opportunities.

As the New Zealand poet, ARD Fairburn acerbically put it over half a century ago in his poem *I'm Older than You. Please Listen*.

> If you're enterprising and able,
> smuggle your talents away,
> hawk them in livelier markets
> where people are willing to pay.

But for Fairburn's generation things were in some ways markedly different, and not just because 'overseas' was a long sea voyage away. For him, New Zealand was a place of stifling conformity: "a lump without leaven", "a sort of second-grade heaven, with first-grade butter, fresh air, and paper in every toilet".

That New Zealand has gone. You can stay in New Zealand and yet achieve great things. You can live overseas and yet remain a strong member of the New Zealand community. And your choice need not be once-and-for-all. Able and qualified people are higly mobile. Of those 460,000 New Zealanders living overseas, studies show that around half think they will return.

Massey's own overseas community is considerable; at last count we had nigh on 5,000 overseas alumni on our database. In this issue, courtesy of Massey journalist Patrick Morgan, who was on a personal odyssey to see Lance Armstrong win the Tour de France, you will meet Corinne Rivoallan and Don Jones (whom *MASSEY* last met in Laos) in Paris, and Robyn Farquhar and Andrew Robinson who are in London.

Thanks to Massey's extramurally offered travel writing course you will experience in lightly fictionalised form the experience of a vet in London. Fiona Dalzell's short story, *The Land of Babel*, was written as a course assignment and the accompanying illustration is by Massey design student Lawton Lonsdale.

The lesson in all of this? If you are heading off overseas, for however long, don't lose touch, and if you have been having adventures – be they family, career, travel or intellectual – then our alumni and friends office would love to hear of them.

Professor Judith Kinnear
Vice-Chancellor

CONTENTS

CONTRIBUTORS

Patrick Morgan

Patrick Morgan, who interviews Massey alumni in Paris and London in this issue, returned to university study this year, taking an extramural paper in travel writing. In July he combined his love of travel, cycling and pastries with a dream trip to witness the Tour de France.
"While in France I helped friends restore a 15th century house in Sancerre, a village famous for its crisp white wines. On Bastille Day everyone dines outside on a terrace overlooking the Loire. Watching fireworks while listening to the band play La Marseillaise was unforgettable."

Tony Whincup

The cover photo for this issue has been cropped from one of Tony Whincup's photographs of Kiribati. From January of 2006, Whincup will head the School of Visual and Material Culture. He remains an active and much admired photographer, particularly noted for his work with Kiribati and its people. (The cover cameo illustration is by design student Rosie Colligan.)

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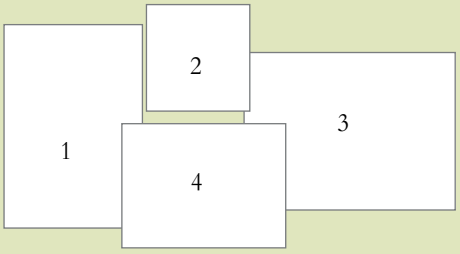


1. At the Zonta Design Awards held in Wellington in May, fashion designer Tessa Benham was presented with with the supreme award by Prime Minister Helen Clark. Benham is employed by Bonds in Sydney. 2. Dan Poynton has had a good year. The accomplished pianist turned journalism student has won the New Zealand Tui Music Award for the year's best classical CD, the *Dominion Post*'s $500 Alex Veysey journalism prize, and this summer, thanks to the Asia New Zealand Foundation, he will be one three students heading to Cambodia to work at the *Phnom Penh Post*. 3. Students from the Bachelor of Design degree test their 3rd year design projects head-to-head in competition off Takapuna beach on Auckland's North Shore. 4. The brief put before students of the Albany-based marine transport design option was to design a single seat craft that could be powered by an eight horsepower motor as fast as a possible over a set distance. Ms Julia Whelan, recipient of a Mauriora ki te Ao Scholarship for excellence in entomology, is pursuing an interest in forensic entomology.

Saving some seats

Senior lecturer in Social Policy Dr Richard Shaw writes

THOUGHTS

During the election campaign earlier this year we heard a good deal about the possible future of the Māori seats, but relatively little about their history. And that is unfortunate, given the old saying that it is not possible to understand the present without first making sense of the past. So, while the election dust may have settled, and a new government has settled in, in the interests of shedding a little light on an issue which will inevitably stir up the emotions at some future point, here's a quick trip around the historical traps.

The story of the Māori seats, and of the administration of our electoral law as it has applied to Māori, is both fascinating and little known. It begins with the passage of Donald McLean's Māori Representation Act in October 1867. The legislation established four Māori seats, the occupants of which were elected by Māori men who were at least 21 years old (and who thereby achieved the universal franchise 12 years before non-Māori men).

At the time, Māori weren't the only ones with dedicated parliamentary representation. Indeed, ring-fenced seats were pretty much de rigueur in the mid-1800s. Two had already been set aside for Otago goldminers by the time McLean's legislation was enacted, and there was a Pensioners Settlement electorate in Auckland. In fact, 1867 was a good year for separate representation: not only were Māori bequeathed four seats, but Westland goldminers were also tossed a couple of electorates of their own.

The subsequent history of the Māori seats, and of electoral law more generally as far as Māori are concerned, has some dodgy episodes. For one thing, Māori were required to vote by show of hands until 1910. The secret ballot was introduced for Europeans in 1870, but wasn't made compulsory in the Māori seats until 1937. Māori were not given the right to vote in national referenda until 1949, while between 1919-1951 voting in Māori electorates was held the day before voting in the European seats.

And they weren't called 'European' seats for nothing: Māori were legally prevented from standing as candidates in European electorates until 1967. (The misnomer 'European', which had been commonly used for a century, but only formally recognised in the Electoral Act 1956, was replaced with the less loaded term 'General' only in 1975.) What's more, until as recently as 1975 Māori were barred from voting in a European electorate. ('Half-castes' got a better deal: they could choose which roll they wanted to be on.)

For a long time, the most contentious aspect of the separate electoral arrangements was that the number of Māori seats remained pegged at four between 1867-1993, regardless of the size of the Māori population and the number of General seats. As a consequence, Māori have been forced to vote in one of four seats for the better part of our modern history, while the number of MPs representing those on the General roll rose from 72 (in 1867) to 99 (at the last FPP election in 1993).

Things have since changed. These days, under the Electoral Act 1993 the number of Māori seats can either rise or fall, depending on the size of the Māori roll. And rise they have, from 5 in 1996 to 7 at last week's election.

So much for a quick trip round the historical traps. But what of the present? Given that the pillow of the dying race hasn't so much been smoothed as biffed out of the whare window by the resurgence in all things Māori, surely it makes sense to do away with the seats and encourage the mainstream parties to go after Māori voters?

Well, perhaps. But in the immediate future the seats remain central to the fair representation of Māori in Parliament. On Saturday night's results, the number of Māori MPs stands at 18, which is more or less in proportion to the presence of Māori in the wider population. However, if – as National and ACT proposed in the lead in to the election – the Māori electorates were to be abolished and their occupants sent home, Māori would constitute under 10 percent of all MPs. Such a change could easily be achieved, because while the provisions governing the General electoral system can't be amended without the support of 75 percent of all MPs or via a binding referendum, those regulating the Māori seats can be changed with a simple parliamentary majority.

Which brings us back to the questions raised by those who call for their abolition. Is separate Māori representation an example of apartheid? Of course it isn't. Not even close. Apartheid was a system of institutionalised racism which oppressed a black majority and shut it out of public life. But for long periods of our history, had it not been for the Māori seats Parliament would have been a Māori-free zone. Whatever their merits or otherwise, the seats can't sensibly be described as apartheid.

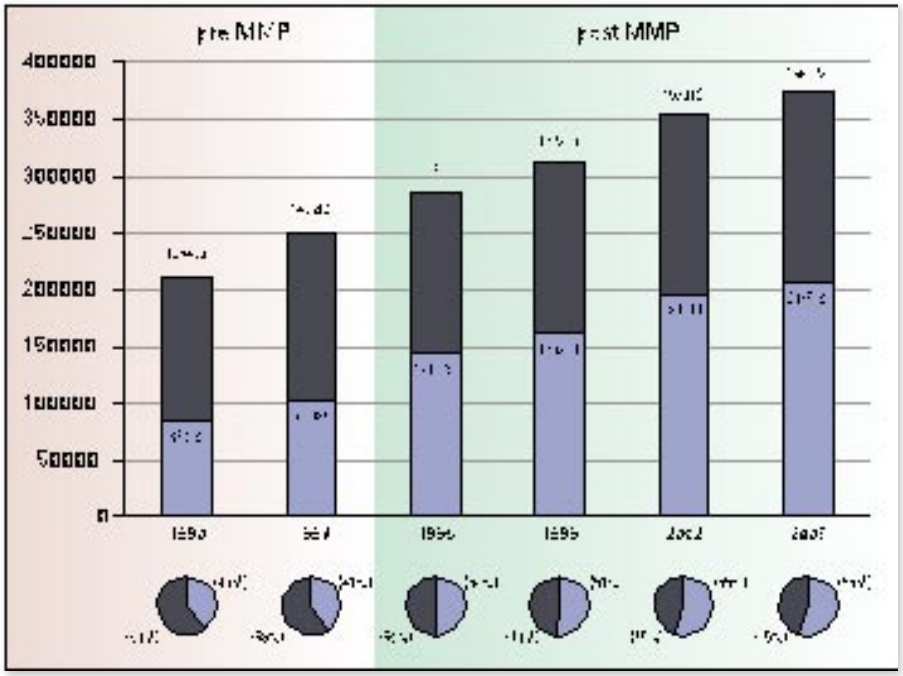
If not apartheid, then isn't separate representation an example of Māori privilege which doesn't extend to other groups? Perhaps, but pause briefly and look at the nature of the 'privilege' thus bestowed. For a start, voters on the Māori roll have two votes just like everyone else. If you're on that roll, you can't pop your two votes in the ballot box then whip round and have another go in a General seat.

Also, the Māori electorates are more unwieldy than their General counterparts. When the cap on their number was removed in 1993, the average voting population of a Māori seat was twice that of a General seat. And the seats have always been large in physical terms, too. In 1983, for example, 45 General electorates fitted snugly into the area covered by the Southern Māori seat. So, no sign of privilege there, for either the MP who had to spend long periods getting about the electorate, or for the constituent whose access to that MP was hampered by the tyranny of distance.

Boil it right down, and about the only thing that can be considered a privilege is that someone who identifies as Māori gets to choose which electoral roll they're on, while those of us who identify as something else do not. That doesn't appear to be something which gives those on the Māoriroll any material gain which the rest of us don't get a sniff of.

What about the argument that separate representation offends against the liberal notion that everyone should be treated equally? Well, historically, being treated differently under electoral law has not been to the advantage of Māori. Anyway, depending on how one understands the notion, equality needn't require treating all people in exactly the same way. In fact, if equality is understand as same or similar outcomes, and if what is sought is a Māori presence in Parliament which reflects the presence of Māori in the wider population, then different treatment may well be justified.

In the end, the debate about the Māori seats is really about the form which Māori parliamentary representation should take.



In recent times, and particularly since the introduction of MMP, the percentage of Māori enroled on the Māori roll (depicted by the lightly shaded area in the figure above) rather than the general roll has risen.

Māori MPs				
	electorate	list	total	% all MPs
2002	10	9	19	15.8
2005	7	11	18	14.9

Determining the number of Māori electoral seats

Electorates are meant to have similar populations living in them, regardless of how large or small this ends up making the area an electorate covers. There are 16 South Island general electorate seats, a number fixed by law. To find out the population quota for South Island general electorates the general electoral population of the South Island is divided by 16. In 2001 (the date of the last census) with the population of the South Island being 868 923 this came to 54 308. The next census is to be held on 7 March 2006.

With the general electorate population quota known, it now becomes possible to calculate the number of Māori seats that should be allocated: simply divide the Māori electoral population by the general electorate population quota. But there is a complication. Māori can choose to belong to either the general or Māori roll, so this entails a further calculation.

To work out the Māori electoral population, the proportion of Māori who are on the Māori electoral roll (around 55 percent in 2001) is applied to the total population identifying as Māori (671 696 at the 2001 census).

In 2001 the Māori electoral population worked out to be 371,690, which when divided by the South Island general electorate population quota meant seven Māori electorates (6.84 rounded up to 7). *Source: Electoral Commission*

The Grand Dame turns 40

Alumni are invited to join in celebrating the School of Journalism's 40th year

Massey University's School of Journalism, which began life as part of Wellington Polytechnic in 1966, is about to turn 40.

A red carpet of distinguished alumni include Pulitzer Prize winner Dr Alison McCulloch (currently a backfield editor with the New York Times), TVNZ journalist and news reader Judy Bailey, Fair Go presenter Kevin Milne, Sean Plunket, broadcaster and columnist Keri Woodham.

But we want to know about more: course alumni are invited to send in their names, year of attendance, contact details, and, if possible, names of any course colleagues and lecturers for us to approach or add to our list. Please send details to organiser Di Billing at d.e.billing@massey.ac.nz or contact current lecturer Alan Samson at a.m.Samson@massey.ac.nz. Commemoration details will be posted closer to the time.

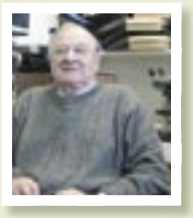
Current head of school Grant Hannis says the milestone is momentous. "I've calculated the number to have passed through the school must be at least 800, with our graduates working in all areas of journalism, both here and overseas.

"The course benefits enormously from the partnership we enjoy with industry. Our students spend many weeks in real newsrooms, and it shows: an amazing 90 per cent of our graduates quickly get jobs in the industry.

"We are immensely proud of our course and all it has achieved. We look forward to many, many more years of success."

The oldest journalism school in the country, its teaching actually began in 1964 when part-time day and evening classes were offered in the polytechnic's general studies school.

But in 1966 these were turned into a full-time one-year course, initially providing the only independent journalism training available in New Zealand.



Appointed member of the New Zealand Order of Merit in recognition of more than forty years' service to veterinary science:Emeritus Professor Bob Jolly

Elected President of the International Epidemiology Association: Professor Neil Pearce

Recipients of government awards for excellence in teaching for 2005: Dr Regina Scheyvens from the School of People, Environment and Planning, and Associate Professor in Veterinary Anatomy Dr Alexander Davies.

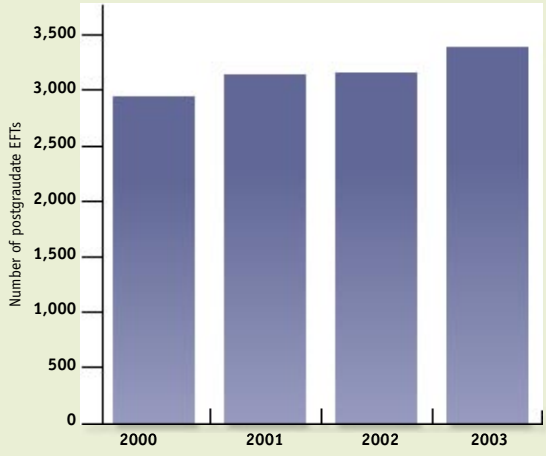
External research investment and postgraduate numbers climbs

Massey external research income is projected to break $60 million in 2005, up from $50.7 in 2004. The research funding attracted by medical research – an expensive and well-funded activity – skews the totals for research funding across the universities. If this funding is excluded, however, Massey can be seen to attract more research and contract income from external sources than any other New Zealand university.

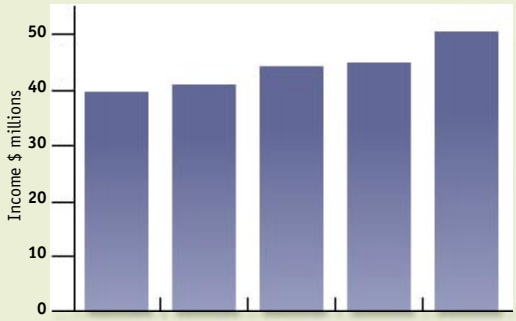
While not quite as dramatic as the rise in external research income, the number of postgraduate students undertaking study at Massey has also climbed steadily. According to the most recent (2003) Ministry of Education statistics, more than 18 percent of Massey University's student population are postgraduates. And year-on-year the number of postgraduate students enrolled has grown.

At the pinnacle of postgraduate education are research postgraduate degrees. Here Massey falls second only to the University of Auckland in the numbers of enrolled students.

In research degree completions – a recognised indicator of research performance – Massey betters every other New Zealand university.



Postgraduate Equivalent Full-time Students



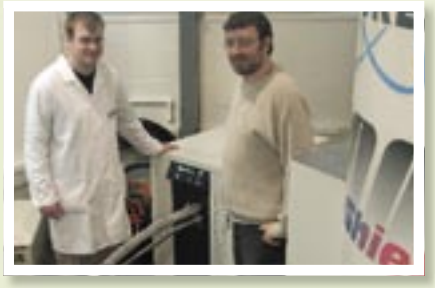
Total research and contract income awarded

Extra heft for NMR spectrometer

A new $500,000 instrument that cools Massey University's 700-MHz nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer will allow better-quality data to be obtained in a shorter time.

Designed to match the capability of the 700-MHz machine, the most powerful spectrometer in the country, the CryoProbe uses ultra-cold helium gas (25K or minus 248 degrees Celsius) to cool the spectrometer's electronic detecting systems.

Professor Geoff Jameson, who leads the Centre for Structural Biology, says the cooling function of the CryoProbe reduces the amount of thermal noise in the spectrometer – the equivalent to static in radio reception. "At room temperature the electrical circuitry is noisy; minimising this type of noise improves the sensitivity of the instrument about three-to-five fold," says Professor Jameson.

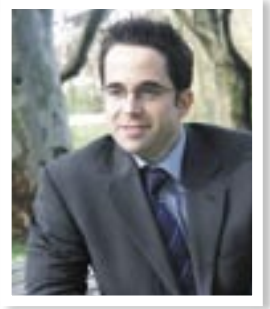


PhD student Jo Claridge and chemist Dr Pat Edwards with the new Bruker CryoProbe.

Theoretical physicist Professor Tony Signal in the Institute of Fundamental Sciences has been awarded one of two New Zealand Science and Technology medals. Established by the Royal Society of New Zealand, the medals recognise and honour those who have made exceptional contributions to New Zealand society and culture through activities in the broad fields of science, mathematics, social science, and technology.

Massey Medalists 2005

Early Career



Dr Nikolaos Kazantzis, psychologist

Early Career

Dr Justin O'Sullivan molecular biologist

Early Career

Dr Stephen Marsland applied mathematician

Early Career

Dr Mark Waterland lecturer in physical and inorganic chemistry

Partnerships for Research

Agriculture

New Zealand may no longer be Britain's farm but the $17 billion New Zealand agriculture industry remains crucial to the local economy.

So the news that a trust is to be set up to advance research in the agricultural and biological sciences and funded to the tune of $22 million – $8.95 million from the Government's partnerships for excellence scheme, the remainder from industry partners – has been widely welcomed.

"Enhancing New Zealand's international competitiveness is vital if primary industry is to remain a foundation of our economy," Prime Minister Helen Clark told a gathering on the Palmerston North campus.

The Agricultural and Life Sciences Partnership will integrate the research and education capabilities of Massey and Lincoln with the requirements of industry. The partnership will "ensure that the on-farm and near-farm sectors of the agricultural and biological industries continue to be led and managed by outstanding individuals who are consistently upgrading their skills and capability, are sustained by a steady influx of New Zealand's best and brightest minds, and are supported and informed by leading-edge research".

The trust will be established by Massey and Lincoln Universities, with the private sector partners to include Meat and Wool New Zealand, Dairy Insight, Fonterra, the New Zealand Fruitgrowers Federation, and the Agricultural and Marketing Research and Development Trust (AgMardt).

The equine industry

A new $5 million research partnership between Massey University and the New Zealand equine industry will educate more people in equine science, technology and business.

"To date," Prime Minister Helen Clark said at the Palmerston North announcement, "investment in equine research has been small compared to that in other land-based industries." The Towards a Future-Focused New Zealand Equine Industry Partnership aims to change that via education and research to help the equine industry achieve its full economic potential.

"A feature of the high-performing sectors of the agriculture-based economy is the tremendous value they place on an educated workforce and good-quality research to keep ahead of the international competition," said Professor Grant Guilford, head of the University's Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences. "We want to facilitate a similar integrated suite of educational opportunities for the equine industry through this partnership."

One goal is to increase the number of people with in-depth knowledge of equine science, technology and business entering the New Zealand equine industry to manage and grow equine enterprises. Another is to increase knowledge of equine husbandry and training to improve the skill and ability of persons to raise and train winners. The partnership is intended to reduce the incidence of injuries that reduce a horse's performance or push it into retirement.

Professor Elwyn Firth of Massey will lead the research programme, which will enlist the collaboration of researchers at Colorado State University; Lincoln University; Matamata Veterinary Services; Otago University; the Royal College, London; the University of California, Davis; and Utrecht University. The researchers will also work with Bomac Laboratories to develop more equine pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals.

At the opening of the New Zealand Guitar Centre on Massey's Wellington campus during September's International Guitar Festival. From left, Professor Benjamin Verdery of Yale University, eminent New Zealand classical guitarist Professor Matthew Marshall and Chair of the Wellington City Council Arts Committee Ray Ahipene-Mercer.

A highlight of the Guitar Festival, Australian group Guitar Trek.

A new psychology clinic has opened as part of the Wellington campus. The clinic will be used for research, to support the postgraduate clinical psychology training programme, and to provide a clinical service. Massey has the largest clinical psychology training programme of any New Zealand university, with students studying at each of its three campuses. Pictured from left: Professor Janet Leatham, Professor Ian Evans, Hon. Annette King, Dr Duncan Babbage and Professor Ken Heskin.

Individual Researcher

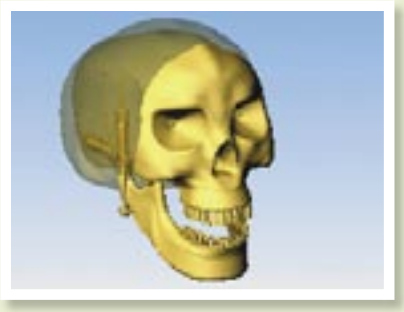
Professor Robert McLachlan, applied mathematician

Supervisor

Professor Robert McLachlan, soil scientist

Research Team

The Riddet Centre, foods research



A robotic jaw

A robotic human jaw is being developed and built on Massey's Auckland campus.

The jaw is being made for Associate Professor Andrew Pullan of the University of Auckland by a team led by Massey's Dr John Bronlund and Associate Professor Peter Xu of the Institute of Engineering and Technology. The jaw will be used to supply information about the mechanics of the jaw muscles and the forces used in chewing and biting.

Professor Jules Keiser at the University of Otago's School of Dentistry has contributed data on the shape of the jaw and teeth. This information will be combined with research by Dr Kylie Foster at Massey's Auckland campus measuring the movement of a jaw as it chews, to provide a complete picture of a jaw in motion from which to base the robotic movement.

Dr Bronlund says the ability of the jaw to mechanically replicate the chewing actions of humans has applications across medicine and food technology. Dental researchers can use the jaw to study how dental implants respond to different foods and to test how impaired dentition affects chewing efficiency. The jaw is designed to be fitted with a variety of teeth, such as the sharp, pointy teeth of a six-year-old or the blunter molars of an adult.

For food technologists, the jaw will be useful in tracking the texture changes in foods during chewing. Dr Bronlund says robotic testing of this type will be valuable when combined with sensory food evaluation techniques.

It is planned to teach the robot to adaptively chew food. It may be made to make its own decisions on how to chew a new food product. If it loses a tooth, it will adjust its motion accordingly.

Massey master's student Jozsef-Sebastian Pap has designed the robot and the six actuators which drive the bottom jaw (the top half of the human jaw remains fixed). PhD student Jonathan Torrence is working on the control of the robot. The team estimates the first prototype robotic jaw is six months from completion.

A better blood pressure monitor

A wrist blood pressure monitor developed by lecturer Dr Olaf Diegel (pictured), promises a significant step forward in home health monitoring.

Dr Diegel, a lecturer in the Institute of Technology and Engineering at the Auckland campus, has a successful track record in developing health related products. He recently made headlines with the development of a tiny refrigerated unit for transporting insulin.

The discrepancies between the accuracy of recordings taken by professional devices and recordings taken by home devices were a major factor in the challenge he faced to design a more sophisticated home blood pressure monitor.

The rigid cuff wrist monitor has been developed in consultation with an international company that specialises in medical technologies for the home healthcare market. Existing wrist monitors look very much like a watch and have Velcro fastenings. Both of these qualities lead to problems in using the monitors for accurate readings, says Dr Diegel.

Having the appearance of a wrist watch is a fundamental flaw, he says, because users wear it with the monitor face upwards, rather than on the inside of the wrist, where it should be worn.

He says the Velcro fastening system was not ideal because users invariably fasten them to differing levels of tightness. The rigid cuff monitor Dr Diegel has developed ensures that the monitor is always on the wrist with the same tension and in the same position.

A tilt sensor and LED indicators tell the user their arm is in the right position to take an accurate reading.

Take-home fertility testing

A take-home fertility-testing kit under development in a Massey laboratory will give women and couples further control over pregnancy planning.

The fertility testing kits, which are under commercialisation by Manawatu BioTech Investment Ltd, test urine in a similar way to pregnancy testing kits. The technology aims to pinpoint the most fertile period of a woman's menstrual cycle by measuring the metabolites (excreted components) of the hormones oestrogen and progesterone. This, scientists believe, will enable a greater degree of accuracy compared with methods now used to pinpoint ovulation and optimum periods of fertility.

Massey graduate Dr Delwyn Cooke says the take-home kit will reduce the amount of stress involved in laboratory-based fertility testing, and will also reduce the cost of this type of testing. "Unlike laboratory assays it becomes feasible to monitor whole cycles on a day-by-day basis, and I also think it is appealing to the women as it does give them a feeling of control."

The kit is expected to be available within the next two years.

Crocodile tracker

At 2.00 am on a mid-July morning, Massey master's student Bindi Thomas and team captured, satellite-tagged and released their first crocodile, a 4.2 m male *Crocodylus porosus* now nicknamed Sputnik, into the estuaries of the Adelaide River, 100 km east of Darwin, Australia.

The work, which will go towards Ms Thomas's thesis, is a collaboration between the University and Australia's Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Territory and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

In a procedure developed and fine-tuned by Dr John Holland and postgraduate students in the University's Natural Resource Management programme, the estuarine crocodile was tagged with a six-inch transmitter with two aerials. Attached painlessly and safely between scales on the crocodile's neck, the waterproof transmitter will communicate with a bi-polar satellite, allowing data of its location and movements to be collected regularly over the course of a year.

Using a Geographic Information System (GIS), the location data will be combined with various other types of meteorological data to gain a greater understanding of the range of the crocodile, ultimately improving the management of the interaction between the crocodiles, humans and livestock.

Since the species was granted protection in 1971, its numbers in the region have steadily increased from 3,000 to 70,000, bringing many more interactions between people and crocodiles.

Dr Holland says Ms Thomas's success has been extraordinary. "You give her a couple of words and she comes back with gold, a real adventurer and an up-and-coming croc-ologist.

"This research is important on a global scale, but it is especially important for the Northern Territories because it will fill a gap in the information about this shy, elusive creature. We know next to nothing about their home ranges. With this information managers will know where they are, and where they move around, both to protect people and also to ensure they have areas reserved for them."

Dr Holland's team in the Natural Resource Management group have used transmitters and GIS technology in similar projects with the New Zealand falcon and with elephants in Africa.

Ms Thomas has designed a website that enables the public to watch Sputnik's movements themselves, and has received positive feedback from international scientists as well as children. Visit http://www.croctrack.org.nz to see Sputnik's movements and to read more information about the project.

Pounamu recovers

Young out-of-towner Pounamu might have expected better. Awaiting release onto Codfish Island the six-month-old kakapo was attacked in a pen by an older male kakapo. The consequence? The male was banished to another island, while Pounamou was flown North to the Wildlife Ward.

Jenny Youl (pictured), a resident in avian and wildlife health at the ward, says Pounamu, one of 86 of the world's largest and most endangered parrots has made good progress under treatment. "She was very subdued and sore, but is eating better now and seems more cheerful."

Kumara chunks and green grapes have been among her favourite treats and she growls healthily when handled for her twice-daily treatment.

The kakapo is receiving anti-inflammatory and antibiotic medication, and is being fed a special parrot mix via a feeding tube.

Pounamu has nerve damage to one wing, thought to be soft-tissue damage which will eventually heal. Although the birds are flightless, they use their wings to 'float' a little when they leap to the ground from the trees they climb.

Avian and reptilian specialist Dr Brett Gartrell knows Pounamu from happier days as a fledging under care of the Department of Conservation and wildlife vets in Nelson. He says the attack by the adult male is normal territorial behaviour for the solitary species.

We like it here

Most New Zealanders are proud to be Kiwi and want to live in New Zealand for the rest of their lives.

The 2005 New Zealand Values Survey, conducted by the Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE) in Auckland and the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work in Palmerston North, is part of the World Values Survey which aims to provide cross-country comparisons.

Of almost 2,500 people over the age of 18 asked in a random telephone survey, nearly 70 percent said they were 'very proud' and one-quarter said they were 'quite proud' to be a New Zealander.

When asked to rank their commitment to spending most of their lives in New Zealand from one to five, 78 percent responded in the top two categories while 11 percent chose the least committed categories and the remainder were neutral. Those aged between 18 and 24 were less likely to be committed to living in New Zealand (66 percent), than tertiary-educated people (75 percent) and those with primary education (80 percent).

Regardless of their level of commitment, all respondents were asked what factors they considered important to a decision to live in New Zealand. A good public health system topped a list of eight factors in their decision, with 96 percent considering it was important. A high-quality natural environment was second, considered important by 94 percent, and a good work/life balance and good education for children were factors for 93 percent. A low crime rate was a factor for 92 percent of those committed to staying in New Zealand, 82 percent deemed high employment important, while low poverty and possible earnings were a factor for 79 and 77 percent of respondents respectively.

"Only three factors were significantly different between those who were committed to staying in New Zealand and those less committed," says Professor Sally Casswell, director of SHORE. "Those very committed to spending the rest of their lives here are significantly more likely to value a high-quality natural environment, a good work/life balance and New Zealand's artistic and cultural heritage."

The survey is one part of the country's most substantial study of the nation's political, social and moral opinions.

Young people and alcohol

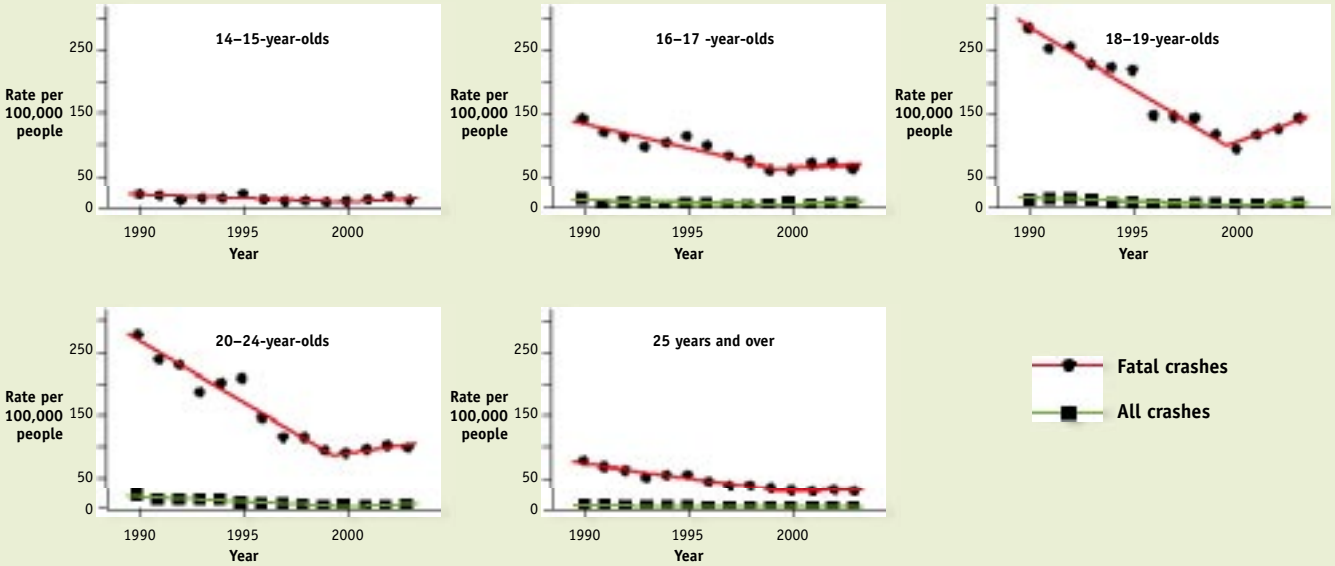
In New Zealand between 1990 and 1999 there was a series of liberalising alcohol changes. The most conspicuous of these was the lowering of the minimum purchase age from 20 to 18 years in 1999. But there were other major shifts as well. The number of liquor outlets rose steeply after the relaxation of the conditions for obtaining a licence to sell alcohol and the sale of wine being allowed in supermarkets and grocery outlets. (In 1990 there were 6,000 licences to sell alcohol; in 2002 there were 14,000.)

An analysis conducted in 1995 found from February 1992, when the advertising of brands of alcohol was allowed in the broadcast media, to 1995, when an analysis was done, televised alcohol advertising increased fourfold.

Additionally, the alcohol industry became more sophisticated at addressing their products and marketing to young people; the extensive range of ready-to-drinks (premixed spirit-based drinks often flavoured to suit a youth palate) introduced to the New Zealand market in 1995 being a good example.

What, then, have been the consequences? Taisia Huckle, Megan Pledger and Professor Sally Casswell set out to analyse alcohol-related harms and offences from 1990 to 2003.

They found that the liberalisation of alcohol through the 1990s may have influenced younger people and that this may be expressed in increases in disorderly behaviour and drink driving. They also found – as is tellingly illustrated by the accompanying graphs – that the lower minimum purchase age may be associated with a rising incidence of fatal road crashes among 18-19-year-olds.



Consciousness and the unborn

Unborn babies may look as if they are reacting to external stimuli but they are not doing so consciously, according to Professor David Mellor.

"Touch, sound and other stimuli have various effects on the body, including eliciting movements. But the evidence, accumulated over the past 25-35 years, is that this does not occur at the conscious level," says Professor Mellor. "There are many other examples of sensory inputs that have effects on the baby (including body movements) that do not involve consciousness. For instance, babies with no cerebral cortex (the part of the brain essential for consciousness) can respond with movements and hormone release and heart rate changes."

A literature review published by Massey Professor Mellor and Auckland University colleagues in Brain Research Reviews and cited in *New Scientist* says that babies are in sleep-like unconscious states throughout pregnancy, as both the fetal brain and placenta produce potent sleep-inducing hormones, including the neurosteroidal anaesthetic pregnanolone.

Professor Mellor and his colleagues have cautioned against giving fetuses anaesthetics or analgesics during surgery, as rather than offering relief from pain these may harm the fetus.

Mercury exposure linked to health problems

School dental nurses who were exposed to high levels of mercury as young women have more health problems than other women of the same age.

A study conducted by psychology lecturer and researcher Dr Linda Jones has compared the health of 43 middle-aged women who were exposed to high levels of mercury at work and 32 women in a matched control group.

Dr Jones says the group exposed to mercury had more health problems, including headaches, a persistent metallic taste, dry skin, sleep disturbances, anxiety and tremors.

"The most notable difference was reproductive health, where 25 percent of exposed women had hysterectomies, compared with 6 percent of the control group," she says.

Prior to 1974, when its use was abandoned, copper amalgam was used as the material for the fillings given in New Zealand school dental clinics. The amalgam was produced by heating pellets, and in so doing releasing mercury vapour. On average a clinic would produce amalgam 10 times per working day.

The study's findings lend support to the theory that symptoms of mercury poisoning are gradually unmasked as people age. The study is one part of a broader PhD thesis, titled *The Quicksilver Quest: Two Psychological Studies Investigating the Effects of Mercury in Dentistry*.

Credit card interest rates: consumers uninterested

Between 1996 and 2003, credit card borrowing rose from about $1.5 billion ($1.1b of it interest-bearing) to more than $3.5 billion ($2.5b interest-bearing). Over that time the gap between the benchmark cost of borrowing, the 90-day bill rate, and the rates charged by credit card companies grew steadily.

Why is this? Surely the rational consumers found in classical economics texts would shift their debt elsewhere. Shouldn't market competition drive interest rates down?

To find out what was happening, Christine Chandran and senior lecturers Claire Matthews and David Tripe from the Department of Finance, Banking and Property surveyed 200 people in August 2003.

They found the lack of competition rooted in consumer apathy; most of us neither know nor care what interest rates or fees our credit cards charge us. Up to 80 percent of cardholders regarded rates of interest as a "trivial issue", 65 percent did not know their card's current interest rate, and 59 percent did not know what fees they were paying.

The survey also found that 50 to 60 percent of 'smart users' pay off their full balance each month, avoiding interest and penalty charges; a further 25 percent pay interest charges on outstanding balances of $500 or less; and the remaining 15 to 25 percent pay interest on outstanding balances of greater than $500.

As for that 5 percent of credit card holders with outstanding balances of $5,000 or more, for whom interest rates are likely to be a "significant issue", earlier research has shown that in many instances they will not be at liberty to shop around, being more likely to be "credit constrained" and so less able to get approval to refinance the debt.

Mr Richard Buckley's exploding trousers: the aftermath

Historian James Watson caught the imagination of the world's news media last year when he published "The Significance of Mr. Richard Buckley's Exploding Trousers: Reflections on an Aspect of Technological Change in New Zealand Dairy-Farming between the World Wars".

Ragwort, a poisonous weed, was the bane of pastures, but the sodium chlorate, the weedkiller some used was highly-flammable and tended to contaminate the clothes of those who were using it.

Dr Watson's scientific imagination had been caught by an account in a Hawera Star from 1931.

"While Mr. Richard Buckley's trousers were drying before the fire recently, they exploded with a loud report.

"Although partially stunned by the force of the explosion, he had sufficient presence of mind to seize the garments and hurl them from the house, where they smouldered on the lawn with a series of minor detonations."

Now Dr Watson's research has been recognised at Harvard University in the annual Ig-Nobel awards, a light-hearted version of the famous Nobel prizes, which involves serious scientific study that gets attention because of its unusual or off-beat nature. He is the first New Zealand scientist to receive such an award.

"The motto is for work that makes people laugh and then makes them think, although there are also lots of examples in the awards of truly improbable research," Dr Watson says.

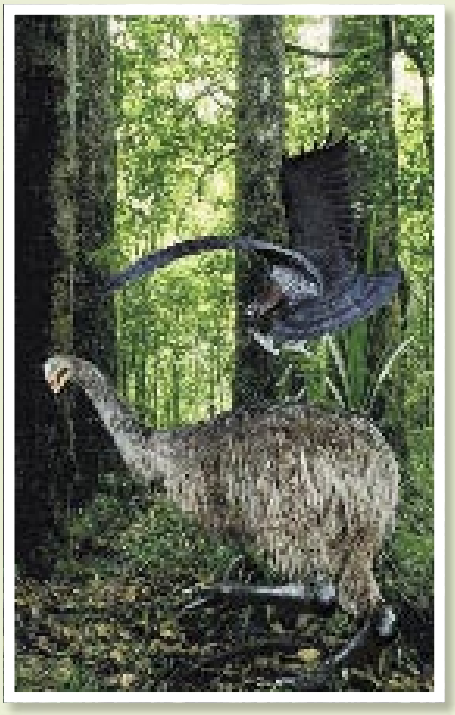
More moa or fewer?

How many moa species were there? Since the English anatomist Richard Owen first identified the existence of the moa in 1840 the number has fluctuated. By the 1890s Hutton had identified 26 species. In 1949 Oliver had the number at 29. In the 1970s it had fallen to 11. But certainty about the actual number was always going to be elusive as long as bone anatomy was the basis of identification.

In 2003 this changed. By copying ancient nuclear DNA extracted from moa bones up to 6,000 years old Professor David Lambert and his team were able to identify 10 species, in the process folding together two 'species' with the discovery these were simply the smaller male and the much larger female.

But 10 has not lasted long. Now, there are 14 species of moa. Professor David Lambert and his collaborators – Professor Allan Baker from the Royal Ontario Museum and the University of Toronto and Dr Craig Millar from the Allan Wilson Centre at the University of Auckland – have identified five more species of moa, including one giant of more than 140 kg, and at the same time another two 'species' have been folded into one. (Hence the two identical moa to the right of the diagram.)

Again, the identification of the new species has been enabled by the extraction and analysis of



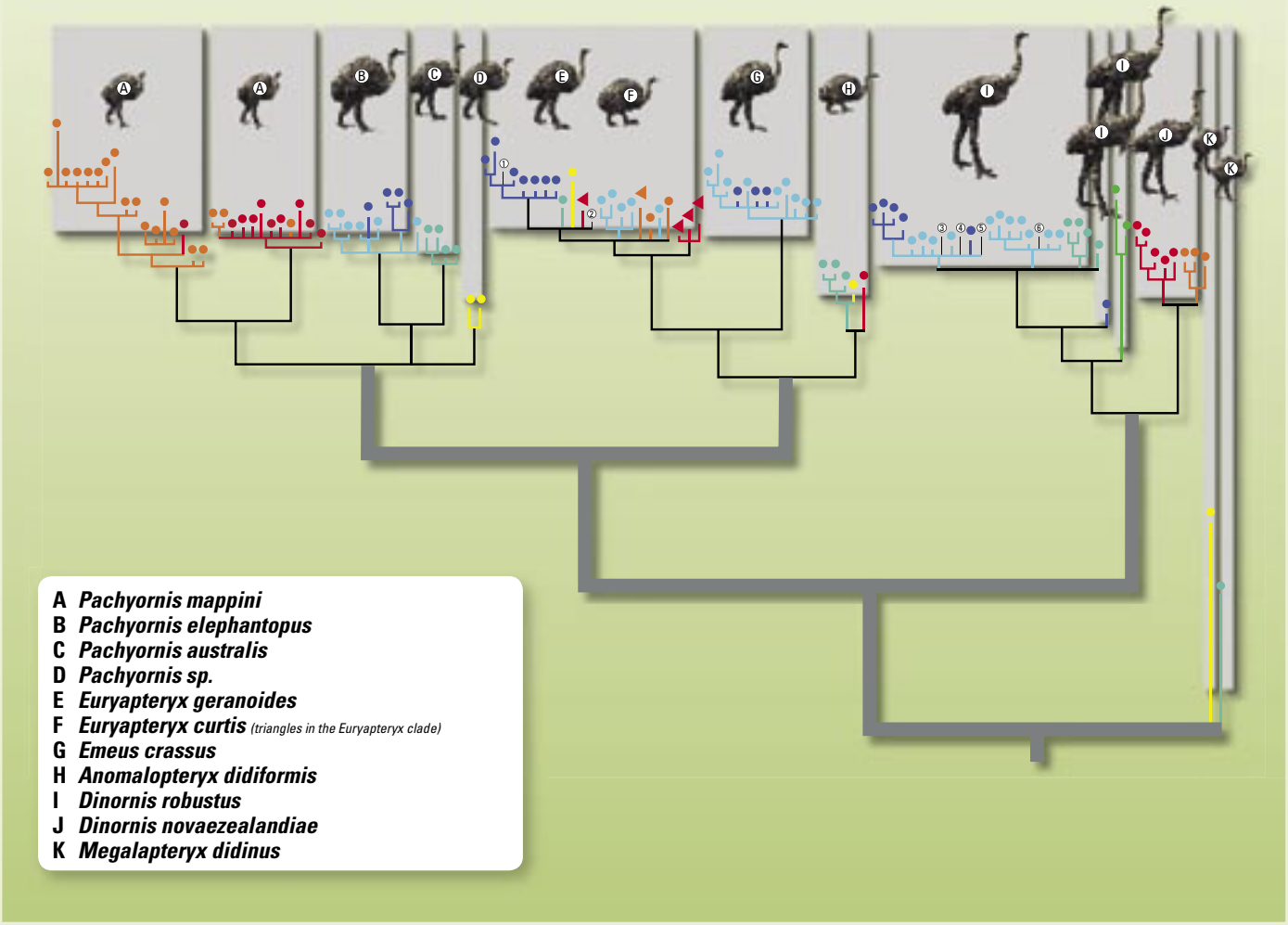
DNA. Samples of ancient DNA were extracted from 125 moa bones and genetically typed. The researchers have been able to construct the most accurate family tree of moa available to date. It shows that evolution of moa is much more recent than had been thought.

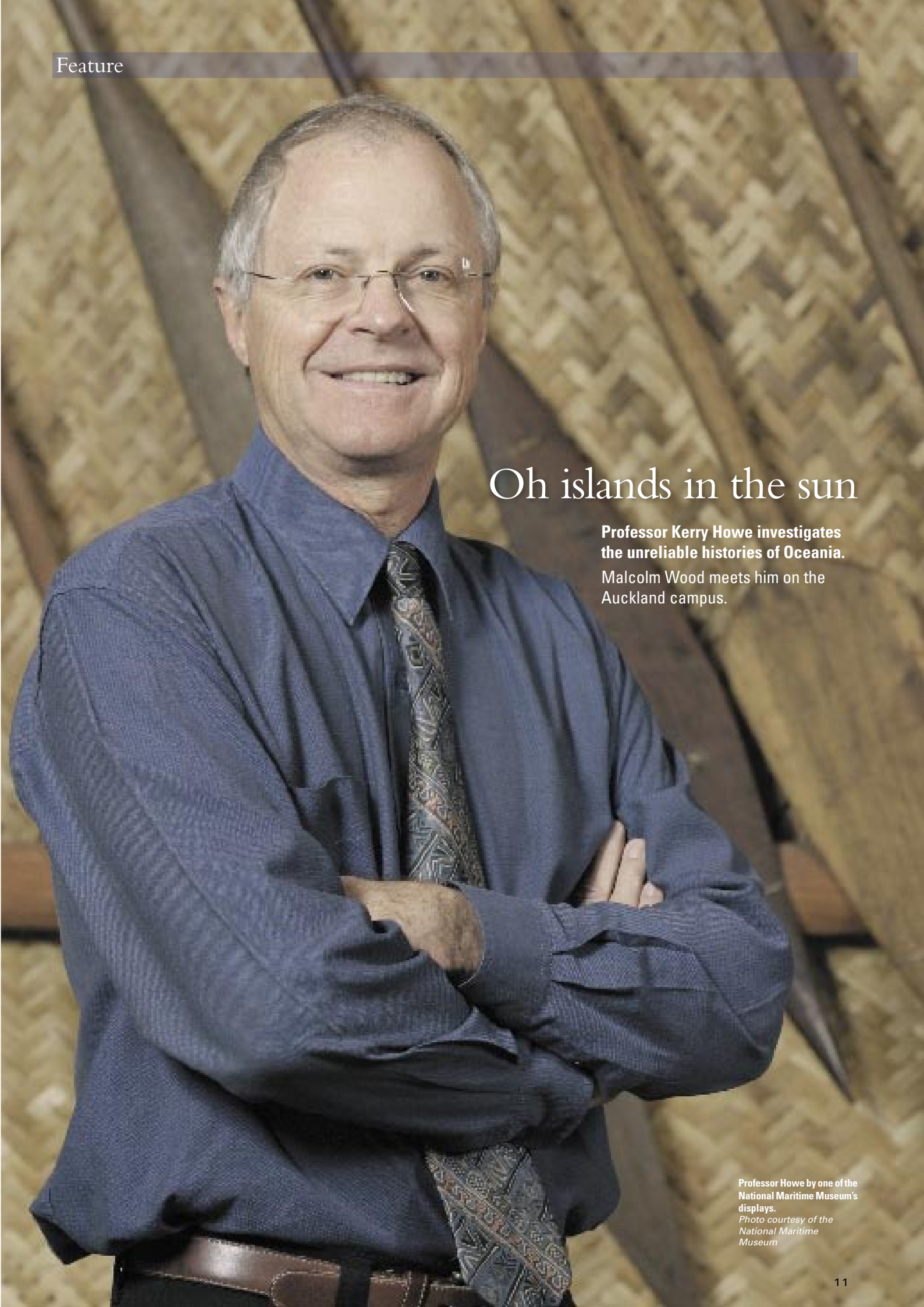
"Not only does this tell us who was related to whom but it also tells us how long ago they all separated. It's commonly thought they evolved tens of millions of years ago but our evidence suggests in fact it was from four to ten million years ago. In scientific terms, that is quite recent," says Professor Lambert.

According to the researchers, the different moa species began to diverge about four to six million years ago, when New Zealand's land mass was broken up by the advent of new mountains and there was a general cooling of the climate.

"This resulted in the isolation of lineages and promoted ecological specialisation. The spectacular radiation of moa involved significant changes in body size, shape and mass. The moa radiation provides another example of the general influence of large-scale palaeoenvironmental changes on vertebrate evolutionary history, similar to that of the Galapagos finches and the Hawaiian honeycreepers."

The paper on reconstructing the tempo and model of evolution with the extinct moa has featured in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*.





Oh islands in the sun

Professor Kerry Howe investigates the unreliable histories of Oceania.

Malcolm Wood meets him on the Auckland campus.

Professor Howe by one of the National Maritime Museum's displays.
Photo courtesy of the National Maritime Museum

Oh islands in the sun

He fell for the Pacific early. From Narrow Neck Beach, close by the family home, the boy would gaze out past the pohutukawa, past the volcanic cone of Rangitoto, to where the ships came and went, their destinations distant and exotic.

He had an uncle, a merchant seaman, who would tell him tall, sometimes macabre tales. One tale from the tropics, he remembers, was of sharks, fed newly boiled whole pumpkins, churning the sea in their death throes as the pumpkins burst.

Around the bays, beaches and mangroves north of Auckland he fished, snorkelled and messed about in small boats. He read Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Melville's *Moby Dick*, Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, Bligh and Christian's [Edward Christian, Fletcher Christian's brother] *The Bounty Mutiny* (some in the Classic Comic editions) and Thor Heyerdahl's *The Kon-Tiki Expedition*. He traced Cook's voyages on the map.

In hindsight it seems inevitable that he would one day light out for the Pacific islands.

In 1971 Kerry Howe made it. The boy was now a PhD student undertaking his field work, and the Loyalty Islands had all the travel-brochure tropical trappings: atolls fringed with expanses of white-sand beach, azure water and coral reefs. But it was a strait-laced paradise.

"Sunday you basically went to church for the entire day," says Howe. "I remember sitting in these dreadfully hot churches and not understanding a word of what was going on with the singing and preaching. You'd look out the windows and there would be these absolutely glorious beaches with not a soul on them." Beside him in the pew Merrilyn, his wife, sweltered in the neck-to-knee Mother Hubbard propriety demanded of her.

What is the Pacific like? It is not a question that can really be asked without asking another: How has the Pacific been imagined to be?

For centuries the West has projected its vision on to the Pacific and its islands, which have variously been seen as paradise and as paradise lost, as a paradigm for man living in harmony with nature and as cautionary examples of what happens when environmental destruction goes unchecked.

The peoples of the Pacific have been depicted as noble and as brutish; as the hapless victims of colonialism and as participants in the colonial enterprise. Their epic journeyings around the Pacific have been depicted as controlled and purposeful, and as little more than the consequence of drift and chance. They have been cast as one of the lost tribes of Israel, and as Johnny-come-latelies who have usurped the place of older, more sophisticated civilisations of Atlanteans, Celts, Egyptians or what-you-will.

What is the Pacific like? How would you like it to be?

Kerry Howe – now Professor Kerry Howe – is talking to me in his office on the Auckland campus at Albany, not far from where he grew up. The boy who messed about in boats has become an academic who in his free time messes about in sea kayaks. (On a wall map the red line of Howe's kayaking travels snakes up the coast from East Cape to North Cape, and he has recently published *Coastal Sea Kayaking in New Zealand: A Practical Touring Manual*.) And while he is no longer as absurdly youthful as he appears in his photos from the Loyalty Islands, there is still a certain exuberance to him. In a well-mannered way he is still a bit of a stirrer, a debunker of received opinion.

For 40 years he has been studying the history of the Pacific and the historiography of the Pacific – the history of the writing of the history. The histories of the Pacific tell us as much about the historians and the times they lived in as they do about what happened, says Howe. What we think of as histories are, more often than not, thinly veiled morality tales.

If history is as much about the teller as the tale, then who is Kerry Howe?

Kerry Howe, the kid from Devonport, headed to university in 1965, the first of his wider family to do so. "It wasn't really until I got to university that I became conscious of things called ideas: economic ideas, political ideas. It was quite a mind-blowing experience. There were people there who had written books – I'd never met people who wrote books."

He reels off the names. Historians like Keith Sinclair, Keith Sorrenson, Russell Stone and Howe's thesis supervisor, Judith Binney. He became aware of painters like Don Binney, Ralph Hotere, Colin McCahon and Pat Hanley. Poets like Hone Tuwhare and, again, Keith Sinclair. Writers like Maurice Shadbolt, who was exploring the nature of postcolonial New

Zealand society in novels and short stories. Looking to them and their like, Howe became, as he puts it, a romantic nationalist.

The sixties also ushered in the Vietnam War and accompanying protest, the American civil rights movement – which Howe credits with having had a huge and still largely underestimated influence in New Zealand – and a swag of ideologies, among them feminism, anti-racism and anti-colonialism.

But the greatest 'ism' – the one that left its imprint on his generation – was optimism. "We grizzled about the world and we grizzled about the Vietnam War and we started to grizzle about the environment, but there was always this sense that the future was only going to get better and better and better," says Howe. "By being involved in mainstream politics we would make the world a better place."

It was a good time to make one's mark as a Pacific historian. Hallowed orthodoxies were being overthrown. The Great Migration with its Great Fleet of canoes was no more, demolished by Andrew Sharp and David Simmons as being the product of a nineteenth century historian's efforts to tidy up oral traditions. (As a guest lecturer Sharp would declare to his Auckland University audience: "I stand before you as a heretic.") Archaeology was being revolutionised by carbon dating, and instead of solely addressing material culture it had begun to take a broader ecological approach.

For his masterate thesis Howe chose to examine the interaction of Māori, missionaries and civilisation in the upper Waikato from 1833 to 1863. Superficially the examination of a thin slice of history, the thesis would allow Howe to delve into one of the controversies surrounding contact history: the validity of the 'fatal impact' interpretation. In essence, the fatal impact version of contact history follows a simple narrative in which a superior culture meets and overwhelms a primitive culture; perpetrator meets victim.

Howe's supervisor, Judith Binney, leaned towards a fatal impact interpretation of the contact between Māori and European. Howe's belief – which his thesis would turn out to support – was that contact histories tend to represent a more complex interplay, with each culture learning from and exploiting the other.

His MA thesis completed, Howe headed to Canberra and the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University to do his PhD. Well resourced and internationally staffed, the Australian National University was an amazing place, Howe remembers, where everyone was writing books. (A visiting fellow who particularly impressed Howe was David Lewis, who studied Polynesian navigational methods and had sailed single-handed around the Antarctic.)

In place of imperial history – history as seen through the eyes of missionaries, traders and administrators – the Australian National University had pioneered an 'island-centred' perspective, placing island events in the context of the indigenous culture.

Howe's field research took him to the Loyalty Islands, which lie in a band along the east coast of New Caledonia, to which they belong. For Howe the islands looked like an ideal place for a field study.

For one thing, unusually for Melanesia, the Loyalty Islanders had responded to the overtures of the missionaries in the nineteenth century and become ardently Christian – which interested Howe. For another, blessed with an absence of covetable resources, the Loyalty Islanders had been left largely to their own devices, unlike mainland New Caledonia, where the exploitation of the island's huge reserves of nickel was accompanied by mass dispossessions and social disruption. (Being obviously non-French speakers did the Howes no social harm.)

The Loyalty Islanders took the Howes into their lives. "They fed and clothed us and took us around. They did everything for us. This wasn't just courtesy or custom. It genuinely was a very welcoming society," says Howe, for whom the experience was life-defining. "People lived very simple lives. None of the roads were sealed. People were still cooking on primuses, and there were Coleman lamps at night. In our romantic youthful way we thought this all was quite wonderful."

Howe would visit sites unchanged from

Oh islands in the sun

the nineteenth century – the hill where there had been a battle between the Catholic and Protestant factions of the Islanders, or the beach where the sandalwood trade had been conducted – and talk to Islanders for whom the last century's events lived on.

"The Islanders could remember stories going back to the 1840s and the 1850s and the names of traders and which island women they had married. These were aspects of their history that were part of their everyday world."

Why had the Loyalty Islanders proven so susceptible to Christianity when their near neighbours in New Caledonia had not? The answer lay in the structure of their societies: the Loyalty Islands had tribal, chiefly structures, which New Caledonia largely did not, and Christianity could be used to a chief's political advantage. Some chose English Protestant missionaries, their enemies then chose French Catholic ones.

Back in Palmerston North courtesy of a Massey University postdoctoral fellowship, Howe turned his PhD thesis into a book, *The Loyalty Islands: A History of Culture Contacts 1840–1900*.

Now he nurtured wider ambitions. He was wary of micro-history: writing ever more detailed monographs about ever more esoteric subjects. He yearned for some larger synthesis, to pull back from cinematic close-up to a more instructive wide focus.

These days he quotes the New Zealand philosopher Peter Munz. Had Darwin been a historian rather than a naturalist, Munz wrote, he might well have described the different shapes of finches' beaks on the various islands of the Galapagos and left it at that. Instead, because he was looking for more overarching explanations, his observations helped form and support his ideas about natural selection.

Howe looked at the Pacific and its host of different societal interactions and wondered where he might make some attempt at explaining human cultural interaction more broadly.

Where the Waves Fall: A New South Sea Islands History (1984) was the result, a wide-ranging survey and synthesis which found patterns in the detailed research findings of others. Howe found, for example, that through much of Polynesia the early period of contact with Europeans tended to bring about a political centralisation by indigenous leaders.

But one of the lessons of *Where the Waves Fall* is that no one narrative holds true. Each island's contact experience and subsequent history are uniquely its own. If, for example, Christianity in the Loyalty Islands had been driven by chiefs seeking political advantage, then in New Zealand and Samoa the tendency had been for ordinary individuals to convert first and the upper echelons to follow. Howe describes *Where the Waves Fall* as the most influential of his books.

Howe now struck out into a new genre with a biography, *Singer in a Songless Land: A Life of Edward Tregear, 1846-1931*, though his choice of subject would still involve him in his specialist interests – contact history and Pacific historiography – and in much else.

"One of the attractions of writing a biography is that you are dealing with the smallest unit of history: a person. But you can't just write about that. You have to write about the life and the times. So I ended up having to write an enormous amount about New Zealand's history during Tregear's lifetime."

Born in England in 1846 and raised in comfortable circumstances, Edward Tregear had emigrated to New Zealand in 1863 at age 17. With him he brought his family, which was in newly parlous circumstances; Tregear's father, a sea captain, had died two years earlier after first squandering the family wealth.

Tregear became a soldier and then a surveyor, spending months at a time in Māori communities. It was a hard scrabble for existence in an alien land, but one to which Tregear brought his own peculiar sensibility. Classically schooled, Tregear had been able to read and write Greek and Latin at age seven. From his early years he had been captivated by Celtic, Nordic and classical legend. Now, as he acclimatised, Tregear set about applying his learning and his passion for the new sciences of comparative mythology, religion and linguistics to his new land and its people. In 1885 he published *The Aryan Māori*, which was able to find relics of Aryan heritage embedded in Māori language, mythology and custom.

Tregear was one of the founders of the Polynesian Society. He compiled well-regarded dictionaries of Māori and Polynesian languages. This is Tregear the interpreter of matters Māori and Polynesian.

The other Tregear is the civil servant and social reformer. In 1891 he was appointed Secretary to the Department of Labour. He largely administered the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, and he became the leading publicist and theoretician of New Zealand labour reform.

Did Howe find himself liking his subject? The question is off the point. "You don't have to like them, but you have to connect. You need to understand why they did what they did," he says.

"I didn't approve of a lot of things that he believed in; he was a creature of the nineteenth century and I am one of the twentieth. In many ways he is an archetypal kind of New Zealander; some of the values and concerns he stood for you can see continuing on through New Zealand society: his concern that we should have an ordered and a decent society. A society that would have none of the evils of the old world. A society that would have no class conflicts. He was an idealist, but he was a practical idealist."

It isn't hard to see Tregear as Howe's spiritual kin: both romantic idealists, both nationalists, both authors, both followers of literature and the arts.

The times in which it was written also gave the biography a personal resonance. "It's what we now call 'presentism'," says Howe, "the sub-agenda I had in the 1980s gave the book a particular slant. I often think that had I written it in the 1970s it might have been quite different."

Even as Howe was writing, the welfare state, which had nascent beginnings in Tregear's times and which Howe and his parents had grown up in, was being dismantled by Roger Douglas and David Lange. "It was quite jarring. It wasn't just institutional change. It was a change in values from those of the collective common good to those of the market and the individual."

Within the universities the change was also visible in a new managerialism that challenged the primacy of older, more academic values.

Writing *Singer in a Songless Land* brought home to Howe how shallow the time frame is

for New Zealand history and how close-knit the political scene. Howe tracked down two of Tregear's grandchildren and one of his nephews. All had adult memories of Tregear, who lived into his eighties, dying in 1931. "I got an enormous amount from them."

The book was launched at Massey in Palmerston North by former Prime Minister Bill Rowling and with Tregear's relatives present. "I rang him to see if he would read the book and then launch it, and he said 'Yes, yes, I'll do that'," says Howe. "So we had the Tregear extended family there and Rowling, who was the last representative of a particular philosophy, beginning with Tregear and the Liberals, in New Zealand political behaviour."

There may be another reason why it was a good time for an excursion into biography: for the moment the writing of contact history had become highly politicised, to the point of being a no-go area.

Who 'owns' history? Writing from within the nineteenth century colonial enterprise Tregear had, of course, 'appropriated' Māori history without qualm. In nineteenth century New Zealand the ownership of history was not an issue. Come the mid-twentieth century and there was a consciousness that the issue existed. Yet even in the 1970s there were voices from within Māoridom urging Pākehā historians to do more to incorporate Māori history into their accounts of Aotearoa. However, in the late 1970s and early 1980s factions within Māoridom began to argue vehemently that non-Māori should not be writing about Māori history at all.

One of the most famous exchanges, says Howe, took place in 1978 between the historian Michael King and Professor Sydney Mead in the pages of the *New Zealand Listener*. Mead took Pākehā to task for, as he put it, "reaching into Māori culture and pulling out features with which they can identify, taking hold of quite generous portions which they then try to fit into a Pākehā cultural world".

Within factions of Māoridom, Pākehā historians were accused of being cultural raiders, too arrogant to realise that as Pākehā they would never understand tikanga Māori.

"King never went back to Māori history in the same way even in later years," says Howe. "There was what amounted to censorship. The historiography of cultural contact as it was written in this country came to an end in the

Different legacies

Race relations in Australia and New Zealand

In 1970, three months into his PhD at the Australian National University, Howe and his wife skived off from Canberra in a Holden station wagon for an extended trip to see the country. Outback Australia, with its immensity and beauty, enthralled him; the condition of its Aboriginal inhabitants left him distressed and appalled. Their lives were afflicted by poverty, drunkenness and brutality.

His response, "partly my own way of sorting out things in my own head", was a short book, *Race Relations Australia and New Zealand: A Comparative Survey 1770s-1970s*.

Why were the contact histories of Australia and New Zealand so different? "Perhaps more than any other single factor, the respective natures of Māori and Aboriginal societies in pre-European times help to explain why Māori and Aboriginal relations with Europeans have been very different in the two countries," writes Howe in the book's opening sentence.

In turn the societal differences were in part an expression of the physical environment: New Zealand, rugged, fertile and temperate; Australia, largely flat, infertile and arid.

The Māori practised agriculture – as well as hunting, fishing and gathering – and lived relatively settled existences; the Aborigines had no agriculture, moving their campsites according to the seasonal availability of food. Māori society was stratified and hierarchical; Aboriginal society was not. The Māori were practised warriors whose object was often land; such Aboriginal intertribal warfare as took place was mainly skirmishing, and territorial conquest was virtually unknown.

These very different societal characteristics – combined with European ethnocentricity and racism – put the Māori far closer to the accepted British norm.

The stark difference in European attitudes to Māori and Aborigines is made flesh in the person of missionary Samuel Marsden, who arrived in Sydney in 1794 and would later mount a series of voyages to New Zealand. "He was only too keen to proselytize among Māori [he favoured the idea of the Māori being one of the lost tribes of Israel], but he wanted nothing to do with Aborigines, who he thought were cursed with the mark of Cain," says Howe.

For their part, unlike the Māori, the Aborigines initially had little use for Christianity – or indeed for many of the European beliefs and trappings.

The book led to Howe teaching a course in comparative race relations at Massey for many years, until the Springbok tour made this untenable. "Many people felt obliged to nail colours to wall. It was all tied up with post-colonial mentality. It became impossible to hold a rational discussion about contact history when there were such heated emotions all tied up in an explosive mix of rugby and race.

"I don't think you could teach a course like that now. Unless you were taking a line that indigenous people were universally damaged and dispossessed all to the same extent you are probably on a hiding to nowhere. Any attempt to say that New Zealand has a better record on race relations than Australia and I think you'd just be screamed down."

Nor, despite approaches from publishers, has he any inclination to update the book. "I think books are creatures of their times. You write them and move on."

Oh islands in the sun

1970s and it only got going again in a different guise, with what I call grievance history, when the Waitangi Tribunal came along. It is only now that we are moving along again."

In other Pacific islands – usually those where indigenous people were heavily outnumbered by later immigrants and their descendants – there was a similar backlash. During a period of teaching at the University of Hawai'i, Howe received death threats from extreme nationalists, which he now understands were more a matter of form than of intent. Elsewhere the sentiment was present but muted.

"You would get up at conferences and the locals would berate all the white faces in the audience for being white academic imperialists, then have a cup of tea with you afterwards. It was sometimes an uncomfortable time. You had to maintain your own sense of integrity and get on with it. Some people survived and some people didn't – they gave it up."

Howe's next book was a return to Pacific history, or, more accurately, to historiography. *Nature, Culture and History: The 'Knowing' of Oceania* is a mature-career book, an erudite meditation building on decades of careful reading and research, and expanding on his Macmillan Brown Lectures.

Just as Howe had bucked against the orthodoxy of the fatal impact, now he would tilt at postcolonial extremism, first because of its insistence on a grand narrative – the rise and fall of imperialism – and second because of its reductive moralising: colonialism bad; postcolonialism good.

"It can be a shallow game," Howe says. "Instead of reading Cook's entire journal, for example, you only have to read and deconstruct a single paragraph and find in it every possible sin such as racism, sexism, culturalism. Cook becomes the personification of all modernist evil."

Howe is less dismissive of that other major movement to sweep through the humanities, postmodernism; in fact he has taught courses in it. In the postmodern understanding interpretation is everything; reality only comes into being through our interpretations of what the world means to us individually.

Postmodernism, Howe says, was useful in its insistence that the question not be, 'What is history?' but 'Who is history for?' But then history, Howe says, has always had a sceptical approach, and the race relations and contact history Howe wrote had always had an awareness of the 'other'. And no matter what approach postmodernism brings, things (deaths, wars, acts of Parliament) indisputably happen.

But he has his criticisms. Postmodernism, he says, can be a cul-de-sac that disables historians from talking outside of their tribe. It has had a corrosive effect on the traditional teaching of some disciplines, notably English. And there has been a flavour-of-the-month character to it. He remembers conferences, Howe writes, where "every young presenter (and some of the older ones) fell over themselves to spend the first half of their papers wallowing in their ideological positioning. I used to seethe at the waste of time as they went through the convoluted arguments of dozens of crazed French poststructuralists, before turning their attention to some event in the Pacific – and then there was usually no connection."

If Howe disagrees with some of the orthodoxies of academic historians, then he is more than testy about the strains of Pacific 'history' that find evidence of visits by Chinese caravels, of settlement by Peruvians (sorry Thor Heyerdahl) or Celts, or, for that matter, of the existence of advanced civilisations that flourished tens of thousands of years ago. Notions like these should not stand without challenge.

"When there are issues of public comment that historians – or anybody else – know something about, then they should be saying things on the radio or in the columns of the newspaper," says Howe.

The Quest for Origins: Who First Discovered and Settled New Zealand and the Pacific Islands?, the bestseller that is the most recent of Howe's history books, was written in part as a response to the proliferation of nonsense history. *Quest for Origins* sets out the linguistic, archaeological and biological evidence for the pattern of New Zealand settlement, as well as presenting the theories that once held sway and locating them within the context of their times.

As to the examples Howe looks to, he suggests that historians would do well to attend to writers outside of their profession. "The history that has made the most impact in recent years has been history written by non-historians," he says. "I am thinking of Jared Diamond [*Guns, Germs and Steel* and the recently published *Collapse*], Simon Winchester [*The Map that Changed the World* and *Krakatoa*], Dava Sobel [*Longitude* and *Galileo's Daughter*]. They are all writing about historical things in a way that strikes a chord. People find it accessible and they respond to it."

Howe's current project is a collaboration with five other academics that will result in a high-tech exhibition, which will tour internationally, and an accompanying scholarly, large-format lavishly illustrated book, for which Howe is the general editor and the author of two chapters.

An initiative of the Auckland War Memorial Museum, *Waka Moana: Voyages of the Ancestors* will be of a similar scale to the much-lauded *Te Māori* exhibition of 1990. *Waka Moana* will set the Pacific islands and New Zealand in the context of global settlement. Oceania was the last region on earth to be settled and New Zealand, settled just 700 years ago, truly is, in the words of Kipling, "last, loneliest, loveliest", says Howe.

The exhibition will explore the origins of the peoples of Oceania and how and when settlement took place. It will illuminate some of the debates. And it won't be, says Howe, just a white man's scientific story. "We've gone to a lot of effort to present how indigenous peoples may have thought about the cosmos and their place within it.

"So the stars, for example, are not just navigational instruments. They represent

such things as ancestors," explains Howe. "The names people gave things can be traced all the back way across, the Pacific. These are cultural footprints."

How does Howe feel about the current state of Oceania: the failed state of the Solomons, the Fiji coup, the depopulation of some islands, the pollution and overcrowding of others?

In many ways, says Howe, we shouldn't have been too surprised that these things have happened. "Most of us didn't see that in the sixties, seventies and eighties because we wished for something else.

"When the new nation states in the Pacific achieved independence, which was late in global historical terms – it wasn't really mostly until the 1970s that it happened – there was this enormous sense of optimism. All you needed was a constitution. Pull down the colonial flag and put up a new one and it would be marvellous, and of course it wasn't.

"The sort of divisive tribalism that people talk about and the lack of a 'national' cohesive society in a Western sense was always there. It was just masked by the overlay of colonial rule and colonial control."

But it is simplistic to finger colonialism for the woes of the Pacific, or to blame the nature of Pacific island societies. For many of the Pacific islands the geographical disadvantages of being small, resource-poor and isolated are overwhelming, yet their inhabitants are still saddled with the expectations of modernity.

"Something is happening to human societies everywhere on earth. We had the industrial revolution and the electronic revolution. We are a technologically and industrially driven world community, and some countries have the capacity to benefit in a way that others don't," says Howe. "You can't give everybody the ability to go to The Warehouse and put goods on the credit card. It isn't going to work."

Kerry Howe would like to show me something. From among volumes that line his walls he excavates his battered talisman: *Pirates, Ships and Sailors*, a Giant Golden Book. This is one of the books he credits with snaring his childhood imagination and starting him along the path that would eventually lead him to his professor's office.

The enchantment of history is the enchantment of stories, and stories – successful stories – set up and meet certain expectations, conform to certain templates. Many first-time

readers of Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-Tiki Expedition* must still be enthralled. *So Easter Island was settled by South Americans. Extraordinary!* The daring adventurer is vindicated.

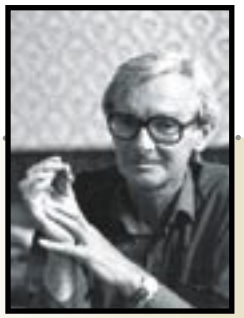
Who can blame them? Even readers who know that Heyerdahl got it wrong must catch themselves thinking, 'Wouldn't it have been great if Heyerdahl had been right?' It would be more satisfying, a better campfire story. But if enough people believe them, stories – factual, ill informed or flights of fancy – have consequences. Tregear's writings claiming – erroneously – an Aryan ancestry for the Māori people affected the way generations of Pākehā and Māori viewed themselves and each other.

If we want to change the world then it helps to understand it accurately.

Do we now have truth in history, or at least in history as practised within academia? Not invariably, says Howe. Some history has been written to conform to fit the critical theory of the day, some to comply with what he terms a lazy political correctness. Some misapplies the standards of the present to the past. Some shows little evidence of the requisite reading and research.

Howe, who started out in his career puncturing the orthodoxies of his day, still has his work cut out.

In an age hungry for simple verities, Howe is one of those who believes the truth to be seldom pure and never simple. Good history is self-aware, complex – sometimes to the point of being contradictory and confused – and seldom deals in moral certainties. That's what makes it so interesting.



To My Mother

Till the last six months she kept
on the shelf above her bed
a tiny lighthouse carved
from a slab of Cornish granite.
Formally composed
the Longships and the Wolf
hung on the sitting room wall
keeping the harsh Atlantic
domestic and subdued.
In a photograph my uncle
posed with a penny farthing
by the stone mill where the Hoskings
for generations ground corn
in high fly-to-Jesus collars
and stiff respectable serge.
She in her severe
cloche hat well pulled down
kept a clear and level eye
steady in the merciless
blaze of the southern sun.
Into it I frown
hair slicked flat as glass
mouth down at the corners
white shirt itching shorts
socks around the ankles.
Recorded on the back
in her careful hand
'Bill last day at school
1937
12 1/2 years.'

From *Poems 1946-2005* by Massey emeritus Professor Bill Oliver. Published by Victoria University Press 2005.

The Land of Babel

I had been in London a week, and was acquiring a certain feel for the place. I was staying with Joy, one of my friends from my vet school days at Massey, in her Chelsea apartment. Each night I would go for a run around streets lined with cream flats, adhered together like slices of cake. The first night I returned, I thought I had developed a terrible skin condition. My sweat was blackened, as if I was afflicted with some plague. Joy laughed at my distress, and waved her hand in a desultory manner about the pollution in inner London. I took to drinking filtered water when larvae swarmed out of the tap one morning.

Water seemed a big issue in London. The land lady complained bitterly about my excessive and unnecessary use of the bathing facilities.

"Is it necessary for both you, and your friend, to wash every day?" she hissed at me through gritted teeth. My obviously peculiar preoccupation with soap was something I was forced to keep private. Washing became a furtive activity. I was assimilating.

Once I had settled in, I rang the AGV Veterinary Locum agency.

"Yes, dear, we love you New Zealanders. Let me see, any preference for location?"

"Ah, no, not really."

"Hackney? Would you fancy Hackney?"

"Hackney, where the carriages come from?"

"Yes, dear, quite so."

"Well, that sounds nice. OK then. So why do you love New Zealanders?"

"You are so socially mobile dear; we can send you anywhere and not have any problems."

I accepted the position, imagining the East End to be a green oasis of ponies and traps driven by chaps in top hats.

I told Joy that the locum agency had organised a job for me in Hackney.

"Well, that will be interesting for them!" Joy cried, screams of laughter echoing round the potted plants in the living room.

"Call me at work on Monday, and tell me how it's going!"

And so I set off early Monday morning. I survived the passage on the tube, avoiding the contagion of rampant dandruff afflicting the majority of Londoners, and wondered if the whole city was in mourning. Everyone wore black. In my red checked swandri jacket I stood out like a jersey cow amongst a herd of Aberdeen anguses.

As we neared the eastern front I noticed the nature of the passengers had altered. Black cashmere knee length coats and briefcases gave way to short black leather jackets and extraordinary amounts of gold ornamentation.

Finally I arrived at my stop. I had directions for the practice and I trotted off through a maze of bricks, wondering if maybe all the horses here had to be stabled.

As I walked on, high rise council flats erupted around me like triffids. So tall were these concrete weeds that nothing grew in their shadows. Dirt swirled in the vortices of wind at their roots, miniature tornadoes sucking litter and dust into the air from where there should have been grass. Washing flapped greyly from balconies, like flags of surrender in a war of tarmac. Packs of young men slunk in the shadows, and stared at me sullenly when I smiled and waved.

Off Short Street, past a boarded up garage, I found Green and Partners. The practice manager was delighted I had arrived, or more exactly, delighted that anyone arrived.

"We never thought anyone would agree to come, after what happened…" she said, and whipped me through into a consult room to show me the computer system before I could ask what had happened.

A few minutes later she deemed me ready for action, handed me a white coat and sent me into combat.

I looked at the consulting list.

Fortunately, the first name on my list was easy to pronounce.

I marched out into the waiting room, and looked round.

"Smith!" I called. No one moved. "Fang Smith?"

I started making random eye contact. "Smith?" I asked an individual clutching a Yorkshire terrier. He looked away, and pretended I was not there.

I gave up and approached the receptionist.

"Is Mr Smith here, or is he waiting outside?"

"Who?" she peered at me, her expression mystified.

"Mr Smith, with Fang?"

"Smeeth?"

"No, Smith…S…..M…I….T…H…."

"Oh, Smith!"

I looked at her, wondering if she was having a wee joke with me. I smiled, English humour no doubt.

"Could you ask him to come in please?"

Fang tottered in ahead of his master. His rigid gait, pained expression, and guarded position of his head suggested neck pain.

"Hi, Mr Smith, it looks like Fang has a painful neck, is that why you have brought him today?"

"Neek? What is a neek?"

I looked at Mr Smith carefully. Luxurious eyebrows hovered over concerned eyes, the only

example of hair on his head. He was completely in earnest.

I pointed at my neck.

"The neck, this part…" I waved my finger over the seven vertebrae in question.

The eyebrows remained unmoving.

"Ummm….the neck is between the head" I patted my head, and pointed again…"Head?" There was still no sign I was being understood, so I forged ahead, uncertain how else to make myself understood.

"The neck is between the head and the back…." I waved at all the appropriate parts of my body and the corresponding parts of the patient's body.

Mr Smith peered at me.

"Wot's a "beak" on a dog then?" He looked genuinely confused. I did not like to admit defeat so early on, but retreat seemed necessary.

"Excuse me one minute…"

I dived out the back and found the receptionist.

"That chap, he is English, isn't he?"

She looked up in disbelief.

"He certainly is!" she looked at me with a giggle flittering round her mouth.

"It's just he doesn't seem to understand me… could someone come and translate please?"

And so, in the land of my grandfather, I had to ask for an interpreter.

Nancy, the head nurse, was only too willing to assist. She had mothered a succession of Australian and Kiwi locums through the strange phonics of the east and delighted in watching us blundering along innocently, baby hippos in the convoluted tea shop society of the modern Empire.

Fang was examined, and booked through for an anaesthetic and x-rays.

I continued consulting with Nancy, who took tremendous but mysterious enjoyment in my history taking techniques, till morning tea. Then I was to start my operations.

While we were nibbling biscuits, I asked Nancy if the vet I was filling in for was on holiday somewhere exotic. Flights from London crossed the planet in a spider-web of impossible locations, at unbelievable prices-opportunities which seemed impossible to resist.

"No, not really. James is still in hospital."

"Hospital? Why?"

Nancy looked at her biscuit.

"We had an armed hold up two weeks ago, and he was beaten up really badly. He will be alright eventually"

James had offered no resistance and had taken them directly to the dangerous drugs safe. It was rather worrying that there was a practice policy on armed hold ups, along side the list of options when dealing with stray cats and squirrels.

"They beat him up when he gave them all the drugs?"

I was somehow shocked at such unethical behaviour.

"Yeah, rather poor form. More tea?"

After I had recovered from that little revelation Nancy showed me round the theatre and x-ray suite. A huge and powerful machine of cutting edge technology shone dimly in the lead lined x-ray room.

I squeaked in pleasure at the thought of illuminating Fang's spine with such a fine piece of equipment.

"Fantastic! Where's the on switch?"

I started fiddling with dials, as my employer leapt from the darkness and in urgent tones, pleaded with me not to touch the buttons. It was our first meeting. Having never referred to any employer by anything other than their first name, I naturally called Philip Green, Philip, or variants of Philip at least.

"Sorry Phil, don't you want me to do the x-rays of this dog then?"

No, Philip did not want me near his pride and joy. I was to get on with the cat spays and he would look after Fang.

Apparently he also preferred his hired help to call him Mr Green. Interpreting his hesitancy with my familiarity as shyness, I made even greater efforts to make him feel relaxed in my presence. While I whipped through the list of ova-hysterectomies I chatted away to him as he passed through, sharing my impressions of English life with him. As he was a fellow vet I assumed that this bond between us would be greater than any possible cultural differences. I asked him about washing, and the origins of this English aversion to soap.

Nancy bit her lip while he fumbled over the reply. I found out that night he had installed a coin operated hot water meter in the locum flat. He was of the opinion that all those from Down Under were genetically cursed with obsessive-compulsive issues over personal hygiene.

In the afternoon I was consulting again. Nancy was assigned to me for the duration. I made heroic efforts to mimic Nancy's accent, and although it felt like being an actor on a stage production of Dad's Army, my new vowel attempts appeared well received and Nancy had to intervene less often.

As the day progressed I noticed that there were an extraordinary number of intact males coming through the door. I started addressing

The illustrator

With a story to publish, but no illustration to run with it, who better to turn to than Massey's own talented students? Tutor Stefan Messam set the project as a class assignment. It proved a fascinating exercise, showing the many ways in which a story can be read and how variously it can be illustrated.

The student whose work was selected was Lawton Lonsdale, Originally from New Plymouth, Lawton came to Wellington to study film, however during his first three years at university his discovered a passion for illustration which would come to outgrow his love of film. Next year he enters his fourth and final year as an illustration major, after which he looks forward to paying the bills by doing what he loves. He hopes to combine both his passions by entering the film industry as a conceptual artist and illustrator. lawsdale@hotmail.com

The author

Britain-based veterinarian Fiona Dalzell, – seen here with Sally – is doing a BA in English and Philosophy at Massey. She is also a keen paraglider pilot. *The Land of Babel* was written for Massey's extramural travel writing paper.

this problem, and discussed the advantages of castration at every frequent opportunity.

I was so busy typing notes from the examinations that these additional clinical discussions were conducted while I was wrestling with the computing system, so my one way conversation bounced off the computer screen and boomeranged over my shoulder back to the client.

"Well, there are no disadvantages really, and it dramatically reduces the incidence of prostatic disease. I mean, you are a bloke, you must know about prostates, and how unpleasant all that business can be. In humans they sometimes use a miniature vacuum cleaner up the urethra to hoover out the prostrate from inside, but it cannot be pleasant, can it? So much better to be castrated, don't you think?"

Nancy coughed. I looked up, wondering if she had swallowed something. She was hunched over the sink, shaking, fist jammed in her mouth. Her eyes were watering.

"Nancy, you OK?"

She nodded, and busied herself by cleaning the thermometer with vigour.

The client had become strangely silent. I hoped he had been paying attention and turned round, giving him a sharp look. Dark, dilated pupils stared from a pallid visage. He was clutching the dog lead defensively across his groin. He did not look well.

"You OK?" I asked him kindly.

"Yes, thank-you…" he scrabbled at the door handle, keeping his back to the wall.

"Think I will just get the tablets at the desk, do excuse me."

"Nancy, what is wrong?"

Between bouts of helpless giggling, Nancy explained to me the rather delicate nature of the English male psyche. My attempt to develop an empathy with the middle-aged owner, over the matter of his dog's possible health problems, was doomed to failure. He went into shock at the mere mention of the word castration. Nancy thought he was about to collapse when I breezed on to discussions of aspirant treatments.

Nancy was an expert in antipodean assimilation, and told me the numerous ways in which the English were less robust than my south Auckland clientele.

By the end of the week, not only could I muster a passable British vowel sound on a second or third attempt, I also had a vague idea of which subjects required verbal coyness and which I could approach more directly. Shocked silences in the consult room became less frequent, although admittedly, even now they have never completely disappeared.

However, Nancy never told me about Philip's nominal hang-ups. She let me carry on calling him Phil till the last day.

When my two weeks at Green and Partners was up, I rang the agency to ask for another job, somewhere less exciting I felt might be appropriate.

Linda the manager was delighted to hear from me.

"Yes, dear, they really enjoyed having you, and they even tell me they have taught you to speak English!"

The write stuff

The School of English and Media Studies has substantially increased the number of academic papers available in creative writing. The School began offering papers in creative writing in 2001, and there are now a raft of papers covering writing for children, writing for theatre, life writing – you name it.

There is even a new web site called The Writery where students may share their work and discuss it with others. You'll find it at http://writery.massey.ac.nz

Massey also offers a graduate diploma in journalism studies as an extramural option. For information go to http://communication.massey.ac.nz

A health check for extramural assignments

An online assignment pre-reading service for extramural student has been proving popular. The service reviewed 219 assignments between March and June in Semester 1, and over 360 assignments in Semester 2.

The service helps identify any problems there may be with the focus, structure, style, or presentation of an assignment draft and provides feedback and advice on how they can be fixed,

The service was launched in March 2005, together an online connection service that puts students in real-time contact with a learning support advisor, and a highly successful programme of regional study and exam skills workshops.

To learn more go to the OWLL (Online Writing and Learning Link): http://owll.massey.ac.nz/

Road scholars

Senior Lecturer in English Dr John Muirhead writes

Until a few years ago, travel writing was something I read just for pleasure: for the comfortable escapism of being an armchair traveller, and because the writing was often very good. I didn't know that I'd want to meet him, but Paul Theroux could make me laugh out loud, and it was impossible not be engaged by the heroic amateurism of Eric Newby, a man who, as he recounts in *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush*, was summoned out of a career in fashion by a telegram, **CAN YOU TRAVEL NURISTAN JUNE?**, and who practised for his assault on the 20,000-plus foot peaks north-east of Kabul by climbing boulders in Wales for all of four days, one of these rocks "about the size of a delivery van."

I began to think about travel writing as a possible academic subject at a time when the English programme at Massey, in which I teach, began to introduce papers in 'expressive arts' to go alongside those devoted to the critical study of literature. The idea was to combine the critical study of texts with creative writing and performance. Such papers now include theatre scriptwriting and performance, speech, poetry, fiction, media scriptwriting and production, and what is known in the States as "creative nonfiction." That's where travel writing fits, along with another paper in life-writing. Students can take these papers now within the English major in a BA, or as a discrete major within the new Bachelor of Communication. Since entry to the paper requires a 200-level paper in any subject, I often get students from different academic backgrounds; this year, I have at least two qualified vets.

The travel writing paper has been going for four years now; I've taught upwards of three hundred students. I teach it to internal students at Palmerston North on a two-year rotation, but so far it's been available to extramural students every year. It's particularly well-suited to extramurals, many of whom live and work overseas; this year I have students in France, Bahrain, England, Hong Kong, and other countries. Some students are off on their OE and the only point of reference I have for them is a hotmail address. It's not at all unusual for others, planning a more predictable journey, to ring me a year ahead to ask about assignment deadlines as they organise an intinerary.

People living or visiting overseas use that time to write the two major travel stories required for the paper. These must be based on actual journeys; as one critic puts it, travel writing "authenticates itself by actualities." That's what makes it nonfiction. Although I allow students to use recent travels if they remember them well enough, it's always best if the journey is made with a specific story in mind, so that the traveller has done some research and knows what he or she is looking for. On the other hand, it's sometimes also a good idea to throw away all of the previous research and follow the opportunity for a good story wherever it arises; serendipity is often a generous provider.

A handful of stories by extramural students I've just been reading include accounts of dancing "in a flame-red flamenco dress" at the feria in Seville, cycling in France as an act of homage to the heroes of the Tour de France, paragliding through the air and through the politics of gender in Samoa, and negotiating an edgy checkpoint in Saudi Arabia on the 11th of September 2001.

Students based in New Zealand are at no disadvantage. Students can write about journeys that may be unfamiliar to most of us – an expedition to the Mutton Bird Islands – or they can make the familiar new. One wrote me an affectionate story recently about her home town, Pahiatua, focussed on its monuments to those lost and those retrieved (the Polish refugee children) in two world wars.

The stories the students write are intended to be short creative essays, rather than the kind of travel journalism you might read, say, in the *Sunday Star Times Magazine* ("36 hours in …"); I want them to be topic- rather than itinerary-based. To prepare the students, I ask them, before they write the stories, to read a selection books by contemporary travel writers and to write short critical discussions about travel writing as a literary genre with its own distinctive characteristics and issues.

One issue is that of telling the truth. Travel writing has been called "the literature of fact." It purports to be a first-hand account of what a traveller actually did experience on the way to, or at, a destination. In theory, we could go there ourselves to verify the whole thing.

Or not. Because, when we travel, the experience is inevitably mediated through the perceptions of an individual, shaped by personal idiosyncracies and our cultural presuppositions. Then, when we commit the experience to memory, we inevitably give it the shape of a story, finding patterns, filtering out irrelevances. When we go on to write about it, that process of falsification is exaggerated. We try to convey the experience not simply through the reader's understanding, in an unadorned exposition of the facts, but also through the imagination, using many of the devices of fiction: a scene, characterisation, dialogue, and so on. Hence "the literature of fact." The writer Jonathan Raban concludes that the travel writer is really "a fabulist who only masquerades as a reporter." That's arguably true of any writer, including my students, attempting to reconstruct experience. Bruce Chatwin insisted that his book on the Australian outback, *The Songlines*, should be classified as fiction.

If it's hard to tell the truth, it may be even harder to find it. The critic Paul Fussell has declared that we live not in the age of travel but the age of tourism, and "Tourism is to travel as plastic is to wood." In his book *Abroad*, he argues that in the post World War II era, genuine travel is impossible; tourists are simply transferred by air, rapidly and in a state of relative immobility, to "pseudo-places" like a resort in Fiji, whose "function is simply to entice tourists and sell them things." They find there either a localised version of the global monoculture or a kind of simulacrum: locals perform for tourists their idea of the tourists' idea of the locals. We live in the global village, in other words, in a condition of utter inauthenticity.

Contemporary travel writers deal with this problem in a number of ways. Two of the writers I teach explore their *own* countries from a premise of detachment, if not alienation: Jonathan Raban lamenting the condition of Margaret Thatcher's Britain (*Coasting*), Jamaica Kincaid returning to her native Antigua to find the tourist ("an ugly human being") just the latest manifestation of a long, tragic history of exploitation (*A Small Place*). Others indulge in what Fussell calls "post-touristic masochism;" in his ironically-titled *The Happy Isles*, for example, Paul Theroux is never so happy as when he observes a Pacific islander eating, not taro and fish, but Cheezballs.

Still others insist that cultural difference is intact, that the world is "full of empty places that are nothing like home," in Theroux's words. To reach them, however, you must really travel in Fussell's sense of the word: derived from the French travail, work. That's why some of the writers I teach make their journeys perversely difficult: Theroux paddles alone in a collapsible sea-kayak; Raban – having never sailed before – circumnavigates Britain in a thirty-foot ketch; Dervla Murphy walks around Cameroon with her daughter and a local pack-horse which gets pride of place on her title page (*Cameroon with Egbert*). My students rarely have the opportunity to travel to utterly remote places. They must look for originality in their own perceptions, in the infinite variety of people they encounter, and in the freshness of their writing.

The experience of travel itself is often as important to writers as the destination visited. That points to another important aspect of contemporary travel writing. In the sentence "I

continued overleaf

After a decade of health and business reporting in the United States, Colorado-born Dr Bryan Walpert has made poetry his day job.

With a family to support, it was not an easy call to leave behind a successful and relatively lucrative career: As a journalist he had published more than 800 pieces in daily, weekly and monthly publications, including *The Washington Post*.

His compromise was to continue to freelance for newspapers and magazines to support postgraduate study. He completed a doctorate in contemporary poetry and creative writing (with an emphasis on 20th century poetry) at Denver University in 2002.

Last year a colleague drew his attention to an ad for a lecturing position at Massey University in New Zealand, a remote place that his wife, however, had visited while following up a family connection.

He has been teaching creative writing in the School of English and Media Studies since January: His arrival at the University, with a number of other creative writing specialists, coincides with a surge inn interest in learning about creative writing. Much of that interest is from distance students: Dr Walpert estimates that well over half of his current students are studying extramurally.

Since joining the University, arriving. His contributions have included the design of a new second-year poetry paper titled Love, Loss and Looking Around, performances of his poetry and continued publication in anthologies and literary journals in New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

He has had poems published in *AGNI*, *Gulf Coast*, *Crab Orchard Review*, and *Poet Lore*, among others, and his work has been anthologised in several books, such as *Ravishing DisUnities: Real Ghazals in English* (Wesleyan University Press). Bryan is the former managing editor and a current contributing editor for divide, a literary journal based at the University of Colorado-Boulder. He has also published critical work on poetry, for example in *Papers on Language & Literature* and in encyclopaedias.

Earlier this year he wrote one of three winning essays, titled The Art of Paying Attention: Nature, Poetry, and the Nature of Poetry in the 2004, in the Dialogica Awards judged by Australian magazine *Campus Review*.

He has also found a way to recycle some of his experience as a journalist. His poems are often - but by no means exclusively - themed around science, shaping scientific ideas and theory (such as gravity and electricity) into metaphor and imagery. He is currently working on a book on the use of scientific themes by contemporary American poets.

"Scientific ideas can lead to artistic ones," he says,"and scientific terms can be used as a springboard for a metaphor, such as the notion of gravity, or electricity, without detracting from the actual science of it."

No Metaphor

A tuba and a man stroll through
the grass, a pretzel of flesh and brass
you could say, I guess, except it's
only a man wearing a tuba beneath late

autumn reds as blackbirds flock
overhead. The tuba is cold metal
fact, and this fellow bears
the weight on his back less like

a broken-hearted lament than a bulky
instrument. This sight, it's true, might
remind someone less sensible than you
of a duet, of a girl, of the year

that has unfurled since the touch of her
hand, of a melody that fluttered last fall
then collapsed to earth with no sound
at all, like the sudden absence of a breeze.

But, please: A tuba and its man are merely
crossing a park at bright noon, absent
a band or a tune, and there is no need
to notice, no need for a word about

the blackbirds, which ripple to earth behind
the man like the folding of a fan —
just not as final or as fast and,
overall, more like birds landing in grass.

Bryan Walpert
No Metaphor was originally published in *The Metropolitan Review.*

visit France," there is – grammatically speaking – a subject which carries out an action, and an object, upon which that action is carried out. We might think about it this way: the subject is the "I" in the text who experiences the object, the destination. The "I" can sometimes be little more than an observer, but increasingly in travel writing, the subject is placed firmly in the foreground, commanding the reader's attention. Such writing can become a vehicle for exploration of the personal life: either in reaction to the specific events of a journey or, because travel is a handy metaphor for life itself, that journey can be placed within a wider autobiographical framework. Paul Theroux, for example, conflates his Pacific odyssey with the personal aftermath of his separation from his wife.

For the students, a critical understanding of these issues feeds into the creative writing of stories. The first story they write requires them to deal just with the place: to do some research, to observe carefully, to develop an idea, to make it real for the reader in the telling. To this, in the second story, they add the dramatisation of the traveller moving through that location and arriving, simultaneously, at a perception of place and self. That's a trick brought off to perfection, I think, by Jonathan Raban. It's astonishing how well many of my students emulate his example.

First lady

Leanne Hills interviews her grandmother, Enid Hills, the first female student at Massey.

Growing up, we grandkids gleaned bits of my grandmother's story over weekend visits and summer holidays at Foxton beach. She told us of the lagoons and the black makatea [fossilised coral] of the Pacific Island of Mangaia, where her father, Fredrick Christian, an Oxford-educated explorer and linguist, was the schoolmaster at the native school. We tried to picture grandma running barefoot with the local children, speaking their language, scrambling up trees.

Then there were her memories of Massey, where she was the first female student; as I entered adolescence and dreamed of university she became my role model. She was a feminist forty years before the tag became commonplace.

At 92, Enid Hills carries her years lightly. As we talk, she becomes 18 again entering the halls of Massey on that first day in January 1932 to study poultry farming.

"Down at the main entrance they'd made a guard of honour out of farm implements to mark my arrival. My friend Jeff told me to go in the back way," she laughs.

So Massey's first female student entered by the back door. "On my first day in class, the men all stood up when I entered the room – there was always plenty of good humour to go around."

In March of '32, three other women joined Enid at Massey – although she remained the only one studying poultry farming – and once a term they were invited to an afternoon tea held for them by the wife of Principal Professor Peren.

Nonetheless, the campus, with its combined roll of 191 students, remained overwhelmingly male. Enid never had a shortage of girlfriends from Palmerston North looking for invitations to dances at the refectory - the women at Massey were, after all, out numbered by 50 to 1.

The gender imbalance also helped make rugby a major part of the college calendar. "Football matches against Lincoln were always a bit of a bloodbath," she says with a hint of amusement.

The course work itself was intensive, students working Monday to Saturday with little time for outside employment. Fees had to be met by families in the years before free education and student loans, and many students worked on farms over weekends and holidays.

At the end of the 48-week course, Massey found a job for Enid managing a poultry farm at Whenuapai, north of Auckland. "Massey needed to prove that their courses were as strong on practical matters as theoretical, which was a concern amongst the wider community," Enid explains. What better way than to have their first female poultry farmer out there walking the talk?

It was the heart of the Depression. "I was 19 years old, a slip of a girl wearing jodhpurs and brogues," she recalls. And she had arrived in a poor rural community which viewed college diplomas with understandable scepticism. "But I knew I could cope," says Enid. "Massey had prepared me well."

"The area had just had the electricity put on, but shortly after I arrived, the power got cut off. Supply still wasn't very reliable. The next-door neighbours, with 200 milking cows – the town's supply – needed all the help they could get." When Enid pitched in with her hand-milking skills, picked up during her course, word got around. She earned her stripes as a great milker and stripper. 'In those days [stripper] referred to getting the last milk from the cow', Enid is quick to add.

During Enid's four years at Whenuapai the farm thrived and she enjoyed a warm relationship with the owners. She twice won prizes at the Papanui National Egg Laying Competition, her studies in breed selection at Massey proving indispensable.

She left to return home to Palmerston North, where she would work as a journalist for the *Manawatu Times*.

In 1938 Enid married teacher Lincoln Hills. Over the next three decades the couple would have four children while living in a variety of rural communities. Enid's knowledge of farm accounting and animal husbandry would often prove useful.

At the age of 67, two years after her husband died, Enid became a Justice of the Peace and marriage celebrant - always up for a challenge and ready to learn new skills.

What have been the chief influences in a very full and still highly active life?

Her father, she says, is one: he raised Enid and her siblings to be free thinkers, gave them a classical education, and endowed them with a sense of wonder in the world.

The other, she says, is her time at Massey. "I see education as the staff in your hand," she says. "It's how you use it."

The first woman to graduate from Massey with a degree was the remarkable Paddy Basset; her BAgrSc was bestowed in 1941. When MASSEY magazine caught up with her in 2000 she had recently been appointed an honorary staff member at the Wellington School of Medicine and was collaborating in research into connective tissue change. Paddy remains a strong member of the Massey alumni community, often attending functions..

Pet occupation

Patrick Morgan writes

Would you spend thousands on your pet? With the introduction of pet insurance in the UK, it's not uncommon.

"Recently a client spent £2,500 on a kitten," says expat New Zealand vet Robyn Farquhar. "Pet insurance has changed the face of small animal practice here."

"People come to vets much more readily than in New Zealand. They are willing to put themselves into financial difficulty to the sake of their pets," she says. "People think nothing of spending £100 on their pet. It's a pet-indulgent society."

Robyn grew up on a dairy farm in Taranaki, and attended Opunake High School. After completing her vet degree at Massey and working in Sydney as a house surgeon for a year, she travelled to Britain on her OE. Robyn worked in the south east of England as a locum and liked it enough to stay. Although she says she now speaks like a pom, when she first arrived in the UK she stayed south as she could not understand many northern accents. "After asking the client to repeat themselves three times, you have to guess."

"The benefits of living and working here are enormous. I love the variety of people, the opportunities to learn, and the social choices. I never get bored."

Since 1996 she has owned Fernside Veterinary Centre, which occupies a high street shop front in Borehamwood, an hour north of London. Home to Elstree film and television studios (*Hitchhikers' Guide to the Galaxy*, *Star Wars*, *The Shining*, *Big Brother*), Borehamwood is a town of 40,000, built after the Second World War to house London's growing population. Its streets are lined with red-brick terraced homes, mostly ex-council housing after Mrs Thatcher's government sold them off in the 1980s.

"Staffordshire bull terriers are currently the most popular breed among my clients," says Robyn. "Although they aren't very good as guard dogs, they look the part – strutting down the high street in a studded collar with a shaven-headed tattooed teenager in tow.

The latest films inspire pets' names. "There are a few Charlies around (*Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*), but most of the Rambos and Tysons have passed on.

"One little boy named his kittens Harry and Hermione, but was distraught to learn that Hermione was male."

After 20 years in the UK, she says she misses New Zealand's clean air, uncongested roads, and access to rugged countryside. "It's like a park here," she says.

But she describes the rewards as very adequate. "If I put the effort in, there's due reward."

Robyn is planning to buy bigger premises for her business. She says there's no discrimination against a woman when it comes to arranging a loan. "It's not an issue – if you can demonstrate you are committed to your goal, and have a track record, the bank will help."

One of the benefits of being self-employed is that Robyn gets to choose her working hours. Although the practice is open 11 hours a day, Robyn generally works 40 hours a week. This gives her the flexibility to spend time on her passion – training and riding horses. She is especially proud of Coronel, her dapple grey Andalusian stallion. "He's striking to look at, and clever. He can trot on the spot, and is eager to learn. Although he's a stallion, he's easy to handle."

Coronel is stabled close by, so Robyn can

Business in Britain

Patrick Morgan writes

For rising accountant Andrew Robinson, working at the heart of Europe's financial capital is the highlight of a business career. Recently promoted to Partner at the Big Four firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP, he says he loves being in the centre of the action.

With 600 partners and 11,000 staff in the UK, Deloitte is a big fish in a big pond.

The Deloitte building sits amid The City in the London's financial district. Before gaining admission you must check in with reception or swipe your way through the security barriers. Even before the Underground bombings in July this was business as usual in Europe's financial capital.

Andrew describes the financial rewards of his job as significant. "I have an enjoyable lifestyle and a challenging career."

The rewards may be many but so are the working hours. During the working week Andrew leaves home before 7am and returns around 10pm. Home is a 45-minute train ride from Waterloo and weekends are 100 percent family time.

"There is much more to the UK than London," says Andrew. He lives with his wife Rebecca, and Jamie, 2 1/2, in the village of Monk Sherborne. Their home backs onto fields. "Village life in Hampshire is absolutely fantastic."

Although most villages in north Hampshire have grown rapidly since the end of WWII, Monk Sherborne has managed to hold on to is rural character, along with its 12th century church.

For Andrew, entrepreneurship started early. "My father was a rural finance manager for Wrightson in Wanganui. The accountants we knew were business managers.

"My first taste of business was selling 4,000 banana-shaped pens at the age of 17. I also had a lawn-mowing business.

"I enjoyed economics and accountancy at school, and my teacher helped me get a job at a local accountancy firm. I studied towards a BBS as an extramural student at Massey for two years, then full-time for three years."

After two years each in auditing and financial advisory services at Deloitte in Wellington, Andrew headed to the UK on what was meant to be an 18-month secondment. That was 11 years ago.

"Business is about having an edge. You need an academic background and solid rationale for making decisions, in a structured and measured way.

"It's much more than book-keeping. A Chartered Accountant is really a business manager. You negotiate deals and run businesses."

Projects have taken him as far as Cote d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Brazil, Latvia and Thailand.

Andrew is keen to promote the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. Currently Chairman of the UK Branch, he says the Institute has 2000 members in the UK, and the UK Branch has been around for 25 years. "It's like Massey," he says. "It's all about continuing professional development. We see our role as supporting our members while they are in the UK. We run education and social events."

Outside of work, Andrew likes his sport. He completed an Ironman triathlon in Auckland, and is a four-time finisher of the London marathon.

spend an afternoon with him when work allows.

Dressage is Robyn's favourite event. "It's where you get to ponce about, and make the horse go sideways. It's controlled riding. The horse and rider should look poised and elegant.

"I once owned a young horse with quite a reputation. She had put half a dozen people into hospital before I had her. She was what we call a 'nappy' horse. She would refuse to let a rider mount, walk backwards, or throw the rider. That's usually a reflection a horse has been pushed too hard.

"I took her on because I felt sorry for her. We got on very well, although I always had to be careful with her."

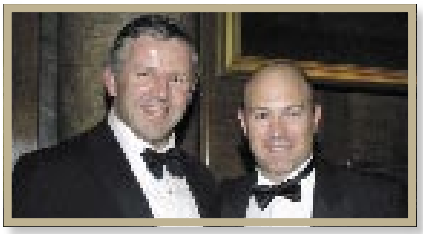
She says riding is an antidote to the stresses of the day. "Clients often come in upset, concerned about the health of their pet. Most days there are tears."

On the other hand, when there's a good outcome, clients show their appreciation. It's not uncommon for Robyn to receive flowers or chocolates from pet owners. But although clients think that they can judge a vet's clinical skills they are far more influenced by bedside manner.

He achieved his karate black belt while at Massey, and played inside centre for the Massey Rams, and "the odd game, as a bench warmer, for the Massey As".

In June Andrew completed one of the UK's toughest tests of endurance, the Wooden Spoon Four Peaks Challenge. Teams visited four countries to scale four mountains with a total height of over 4,300 metres, inside 48 hours. Peaks include Ben Nevis in Scotland, Carantouhill in Ireland, Helvellyn in England's Lake District and Snowdon in Wales. Teams raised a total of £461,000 for disabled and disadvantaged children and young people.

However his greatest sporting ambition is to watch the All Blacks win at Twickenham.



Boston bound

Massey journalism student Helene Garland meets Joshua Feast

With stints in Indonesia, Switzerland, Singapore and Paris, at 28 BTech graduate Joshua Feast has already led a cosmopolitan life. Now he heads to Boston where as the first recipient of the $141,000 Fulbright-Platinum Scholarship in Entrepreneurship he will study towards an MBA in technology entrepreneurship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management.

Feast first went overseas involuntarily at the age of eight when his father was employed as a civil engineer by an Indonesian oil company.

"We spent a year in Jakarta and a year on a small island off the coast, so it was a different culture altogether. After that, we went on a campavan trip across Europe, which inspired me to travel more," he says.

After attending Scots College, he spent a year in Switzerland as an American Field Service scholar.

"It was an amazing experience that broadened my outlook. It was a total immersion in a different culture and language; I learnt a lot and met people from around the world."

In his final year at Massey he was awarded an Asia 2000 Scholarship to Singapore's Nanyang Technological University. There he took courses in business and engineering and worked on his final year project, the design and development of a barbecue component for Masport.

He also faced a crisis: he contracted malaria and was in intensive care in a critical condition for several weeks.

"It was a big deal for me. When I got through I figured I could get through anything. It made me all the more determined to do something useful with my life.

He says his most difficult work experience was a two-year secondment to the Ministry of Finance in Paris, when he was working for the multinational business technology consulting company Accenture.

He led a team of French public servants, who were twice his age and on the point of retirement.

"I had never felt so discouraged. Although I had a reasonable level of French for a foreigner, to go to functioning at a professional level was quite a big step. I went into a very high-pressured work environment with a project that was, basically, 'going down the tubes'. But it made me stronger and was really, really good for me."

Feast's perseverance paid off. Not only did the project succeed, but it became a model for good consultant-client relationships and he became good friends with his French colleagues, he says.

Feast has recently completed a custom software development project at the Department of Child, Youth and Family, which "went live" on target in July.

He says a fascination with business, shared in common with his grandfather, uncles and father, has shaped his ideas about how commercial activity helps society by creating wealth and promoting innovation.

He wants to make the most of his two-and-a-half year scholarship and to return to New Zealand to set up his own technology business, developing and commercialising high-technology products, aiming at international markets.

"Once I have achieved that, I would like to help other companies do the same."

He mentions IT entrepreneurs and Google co-founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin as inspirations.

"I believe in putting one foot after the other – starting small, and suddenly you're doing something you didn't expect. I don't feel driven as much as keen to see how far I can go," he says.

The Fulbright-Platinum Scholarship in Entrepreneurship is funded by the outgoing United States ambassador to New Zealand Charles Swindells and other donors in the United States and New Zealand.

Cité life

Patrick Morgan meets Corinne Rivoallan and Don Jones on summer's day in Paris.

On a summery Sunday afternoon in Paris, families picnic at the foot of the Eiffel tower. A chic woman in high heels pedals her bicycle briskly along the broad Avenue de la Motte Picquet past the imposing Ecole Militaire. Tourists of every hue line up for photos in front of the landmarks. Hundreds of tanned Parisians rollerblade by in the warm sunshine. This neighbourhood has been home to New Zealand Defence Force officer Don Jones and his family for the past 18 months.

We last caught up with Massey graduates Don and his wife Corinne Rivoallan in Laos in 2001. He was working there as a technical adviser, helping with the mammoth task of clearing UXO (unexploded ordnance) from the war-ravaged countryside.

Now they live in Paris, where Don studies at the Collège Interarmées de Défense (CID). Located within the Ecole Militaire, the Collège trains French and foreign officers destined for senior military jobs.

Don suggests we meet at Café Suffren for afternoon tea. He has to wedge his long legs under our table on the terasse, which is closely packed with the weekend crowd. There's no way you could park your mountain buggy next to the table, so Don, Corinne and their daughter Gwenn arrive on foot. The café is a place where friends embrace and exchange kisses, one on each cheek. The staff know Don here – Thursday evening is happy hour for his class at CID, just a few steps along Avenue de la Motte Picquet.

The family lives in a first-floor apartment within walking distance from CID, where Don has recently completed a postgraduate course. "There's no need to own a car here. It's expensive to park, and public transport is as good as it gets." Each morning Corinne accompanies Gwenn on her tricycle to pre-school.

As instruction at CID is in French, Don took six months of intensive French classes to bring his language skills up to postgraduate level.

"The main areas of study are strategy, geopolitics, defence management and planning. The French have a big defence force and an interesting foreign policy; they really are a global player," Don says. "There is extensive international coverage and I had already covered some of the topics at Massey with my MPhil in Defence and Strategic Studies, but here we naturally concentrate on the French perspective. They're focusing very much on Europe for the moment, such as the implications of the proposed European constitution. They also focus on internal security issues due to terrorism and their recent enlargement, and also how they should act collectively on defence with external threats and challenges."

One third of the students are foreign. They represent more than 70 countries, including Ukraine, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and most Middle-Eastern, Asian and African nations including former British colonies. Don is only the second student from New Zealand.

Don has the rank of Major in the New Zealand Army. Back at Linton, he commands a squadron of more than 100 engineers, carpenters, plant operators, plumbers and electricians. In 2003 they spent two months in the Solomon Islands doing civil aid tasks such as building police posts. "That was an unusual deployment—according to the terms of the Townsville Peace Agreement we were not allowed to wear camouflage uniforms or carry weapons. That was fine as my sappers were happy to build in just their PT kit, but then a week or so after we left, fully armed troops from Australia and New Zealand arrived on an operational mission to restore peace and order."

Don and his family are due to return to Palmerston North in two days. They plan to renovate a villa there bought shortly before the trip to Paris. Corinne says she is looking forward to getting stuck into the garden. She had been studying social anthropology extramurally "but once Gwenn started walking, no more."

No one would call Paris a paradise for outdoor sports yet Don, a keen runner, has trained for and completed the Paris marathon as well as playing rugby for his college team. He polishes off his profiteroles with the gusto of a man who has spent the morning on a long run. "The Champ de Mars and the Bois de Boulogne are good places to run," he says. But they are not without their hazards—there can be quite a lot of pollution and in a city where dogs are free to do their business, you have to watch your step. "It's like a minefield," says Don, and he should know, having spent almost two years in South East Asia as an advisor to demining programmes in Cambodia and Laos.

What will they miss most about life in Paris? "The food, the amazing selection of wine," says Don. "We can walk 10 metres to the boulangerie for a fresh baguette. And if they're closed, there's another a few steps away."

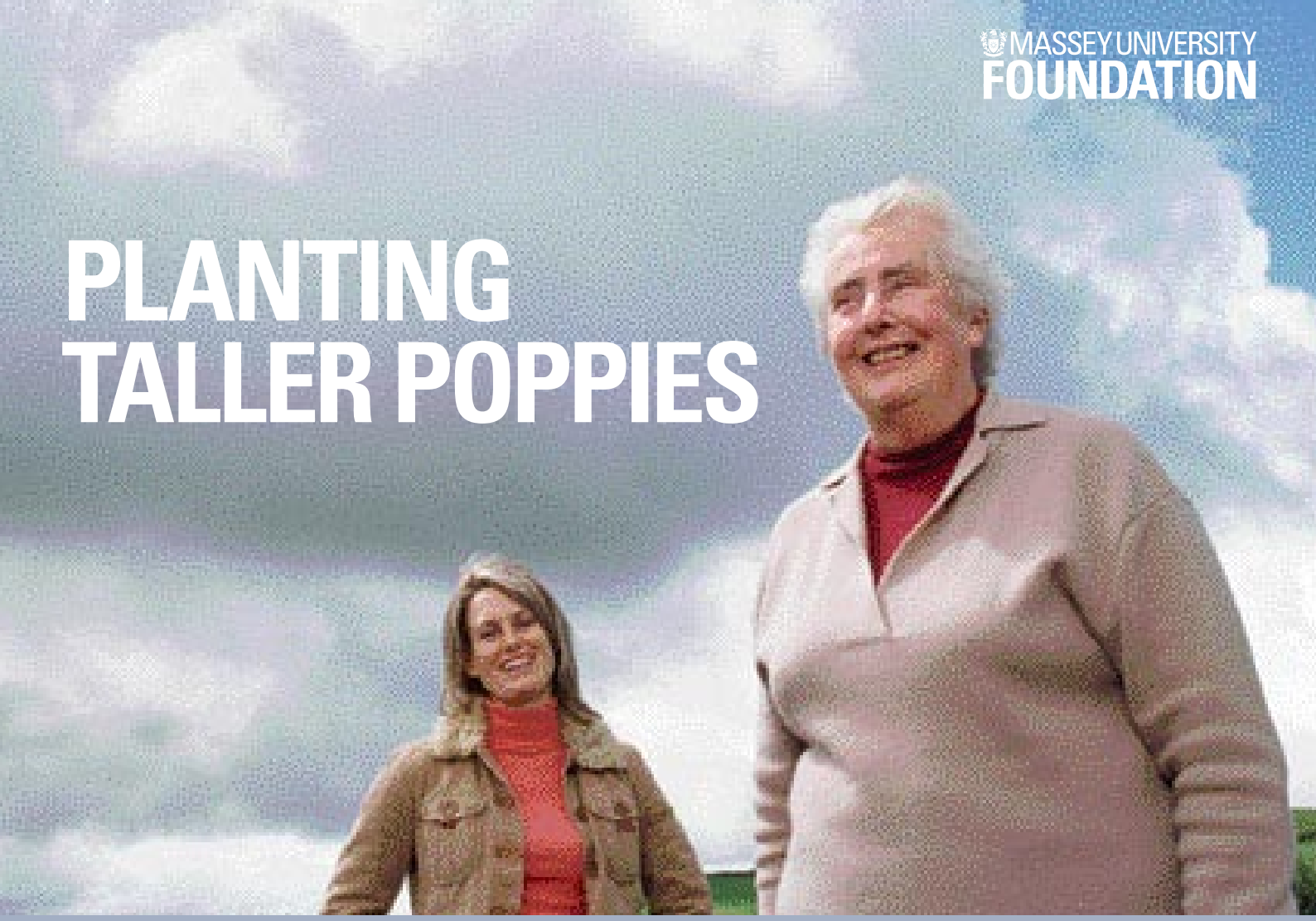
But life in Europe has its drawbacks. It is just four days after the London Underground bombings, and armed gendarmes are prominent around the tourist sites and the Metro. "It's a fact of life," says Don, "but after serving in Cambodia and Laos it doesn't seem so bad."

Gwenn, aged three and a half, has finished her scoop of sorbet and exhausted her book. She is beginning to squirm. Don notes it's often said that in Paris it's easier to take a dog to a restaurant than a child. Sure enough, at the next table an elegant Parisienne clad in sun dress, dark glasses and armfuls of bracelets sits with a pampered miniature terrier at her feet.

It is time to move on. Don and Corinne return to their packing. As I cross the river Seine by the Eiffel Tower, 500 colour-coordinated Greenpeace activists form a human rainbow for the benefit of TV cameras. It is 20 years to the day since the Rainbow Warrior was bombed in Auckland Harbour.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

PLANTING TALLER POPPIES



THE LOVELL & BERYS CLARK SCHOLARSHIPS

"I've always wanted to make a real difference", is how Jenny Tomes sums up her decision to abandon a successful electrical engineering career in favour of full-time study in Human Nutrition at Massey University.

Now completing her honours year, the scientist's passion lies in the prevention of non-communicable diseases through nutrition. "Given the high prevalence of cancer and cardiovascular disease in our society, this is extremely relevant and Massey's EpiCentre is at the forefront of research in this area." Hugely motivated, Jenny's talent, hard work and dedication paid off in 2003 when she was placed on the Pro-Vice Chancellor's merit list. However despite her obvious talent, Jenny describes returning to study as tough. "You're starting from scratch again and having to come to grips with the realities of student life."

Enter the Clarks. In 2002, Berys Clark and her late husband Lovell established the Lovell and Berys Clark Scholarships to make it possible for post-graduate students like Jenny to really take off.

As a recipient of the scholarship, Jenny describes the support and recognition as invaluable. "The Clark's scholarship has been a big part of making this possible ... not just financially, but also the encouragement that you're heading in the right direction."

The Clarks successfully farmed in South Auckland for many years before Berys completed a degree extramurally through Massey University. Lovell never had the opportunity to undertake formal tertiary study and the two decided to set up a trust within the Foundation to enable others to enjoy what he missed. Three 'Clark' scholars are supported each year.

"The real reward is seeing people making these huge contributions to society and knowing that you have played a part in that", enthuses Berys.

Funding like the Lovell and Berys Clark Scholarships ensures that Massey students like Jenny Tomes are given the help they need to really make the difference.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

FUNDING THE FUTURE

HOW CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO PLANTING TALLER POPPIES?

Please contact Mike Freeman at
Massey University Foundation,
Private Bag 11 222,
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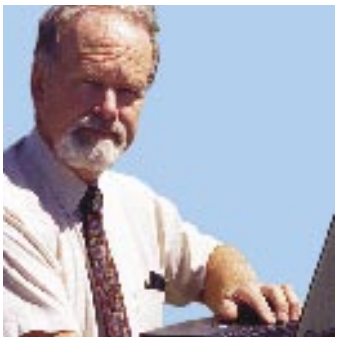


THE ROGER MORRIS TRUST FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Professor Roger Morris is a recognised world leader in epidemiology and the first to be called if bird flu arrives in New Zealand. The Roger Morris Trust for Animal Health, which he established with the Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences, has just awarded its first grant: a generous post-doctoral scholarship for research into disease prevention.

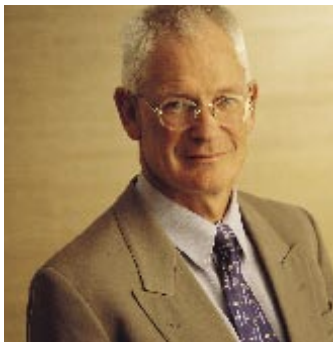
New research positions like this are critical in the fight against diseases such as foot and mouth, bird flu and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) - otherwise known as mad cow disease - and other diseases with serious socio-economic or public health consequences.

GRANT DAVIDSON, VISITING FELLOW IN DESIGN

As Marketing Director of consumer electronics giant, Philips Design, in The Netherlands, Grant Davidson knows design, but more than that he knows how design can connect powerfully with business to create world-class products.

A past graduate of Wellington Polytechnic - now the Massey School of Design - Davidson is returning in November as Visiting Fellow in Industrial Design to share his knowledge and passion with innovative companies throughout New Zealand.

It's a big deal for New Zealand design and a success story for AFFECT - The Massey Centre for Affective Product Design and the Massey University Foundation.



THE ALISTAIR BETTS MEMORIAL TRUST FOR AGRIBUSINESS EXCELLENCE

A trust has recently been created within the Massey University Foundation in memory of marketing icon Alistair Betts who died in 2004.

Drawing together representation from industry leaders such as Zespri, AGMARDT, Fonterra, Landcorp and PrimePort, the Trust is wasting no time in kicking off 2006 with a Master Class series of internationally renowned speakers.

With a keen focus on promoting excellence within all aspects of the industry, the Trust will be instrumental in carrying on the lifelong legacy of Alistair Betts' contribution to New Zealand agribusiness.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR PROFESSOR JUDITH KINNEAR

The Massey University Foundation has been established to support the achievement of our researchers and students. Because the University meets all the administrative costs of the Foundation, all funds received through the Foundation are used for the purposes specified. I commend the Foundation to you and encourage you to become involved with the achievements of the staff and students at Massey University.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

ENABLING EXCELLENCE

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All donations to the Massey University Foundation made within New Zealand are tax deductible up to the maximum set by the Inland Revenue Department. A tax receipt will be issued for all gifts (*including anonymous gifts)

Reviewers: Di Billing (DEB), David Balham (DB), Shannon Pakura, Malcolm Wood (MW)

Fiction

Humming

by Rachel McAlpine
(Hazard Press $29.99)

According to British novelist Fay Weldon, Rachel McAlpine is one of New Zealand's liveliest and most purposeful writers, the only one taking risks and letting herself go.

To our knowledge she is one of the few anywhere who uses web sites as an adjunct to her writing. You can, of course, read her latest novel Humming without afterwards checking out her excellent Writing on the Web site. But you will miss out on much. Humming is set in Golden Bay and was largely inspired by McAlpine's own experiences in Puponga, near Farewell Spit. The beautiful location provides rich material for the novel and for the Humming web page which links to photographs by Peter Black of the beaches, mountains, sea, gardens, cafes and other buildings that inspired McAlpine.

You will also learn new things. Want to know more about the famous local, native land snails mentioned in the novel? Click through to the relevant DOC site, which tells us there are at least 21 species and 51 sub-species of Powelliphanta snails, some of the most distinctive – and threatened - invertebrates in New Zealand.

The adventurous and versatile McAlpine is a novelist, poet and playwright. For a day job she is also a web content consultant, author of several books on web and business writing including Web Word Wizardry. She says she spends her time surveying, analysing and editing the content of corporate web sites, and training people in business and government to write for web sites and intranets. "I find that extremely interesting."

Humming is described as a comic novel about happiness, healing and humming, with an undercurrent of spirituality. The humming of the title is in the head of artist Ivan who is plagued by a low frequency humming noise. We are asked to consider whether this might be whale song, tinnitus, electromagnetism, a CIA weapon or possibly the voice of God speaking very, very slowly. Other characters, including Ivan's lover Jane (who owns the wonderful Saltwater Café) have suggestions and/or problems of their own.

Rachel McAlpine has lived in Geneva, Masterton, Taranaki, Golden Bay, Japan and, currently, in Mt Victoria, Wellington where she rents out a boutique furnished apartment called Novella (check the web site). She has been Writer in Residence at the University of Canterbury and Maquarie University, Sydney and was awarded a New Zealand Scholarship in Letters in 1991. She graduated from Massey with a postgraduate Diploma in Education.

You'll find her site at www.writing.co.nz. There is an excellent site map which will guide you to a list of school resources related to McAlpine's work or recommended by her. And if you want to know how to find the Saltwater Café, the site will tell you that although, in fact, it doesn't exist, there are some equally fun ones in Golden Bay and here's how to find them.

DB

Biography

Storms and Dreams
Louise de Bougainville: Soldier, Explorer, Statesman

by John Dunmore
(Exisle Publishing, RRP $49.99)

In 1759 at the seige of Quebec, two great Pacific explorers may have come within gun shot of one another. One was Captain Cook, the British sailor, surveyor, cartographer and explorer; the other Louis de Bougainville, who would lead the first official French voyage of exploration around the world, arriving in Tahiti a year in advance of Cook.

At Quebec, Cook was ferrying troops and charting the river in support of General Wolfe, while Bougainville, the aide de camp to General Montcalm, was leading forays against the British.

They make for an interesting contrast, Cook the son of a Yorkshire farm labourer, representative of the majesty of the British Navy, and Bougainville, a scion of the upper levels of the French middle class, who had to scrabble to find support for his expedition. Cook has been the subject of a ceaseless torrent of books from the presses. Bougainville has been known until now to most Australasians except by association with things named after him, Bougainville the island and Bougainvillea the flowering tree.

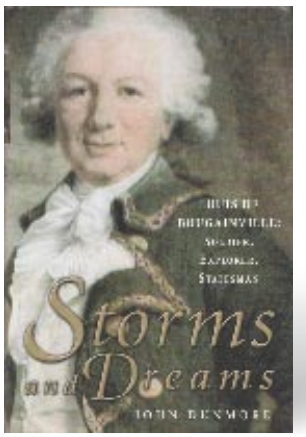
Now the deficit has been made good. Twenty five years on from the last biography, we have *Storms and Dreams*, a masterful recounting of Bougainville's life by emeritus Professor John Dumore, an acknowledged world-expert in the history of the French exploration of the Pacific.

What a life it is. Bougainville was present at the fall of French Canada and at the birth of American independence. He founded a French colony (later ceded to the Spanish) on the Falklands, and his global circumnavigation helped found the enduring legend of Tahiti as a South Sea paradise. He survived and won a duel initiated by a nobleman who had accused him of gaining promotion through the favour of the King's mistress. He was unjustly court martialled after French naval defeat by the British of Martinique. He narrowly survived the French revolution, circumstances seeing him released just two days before he was due to be sent to Paris to face the Revolutionary Tribunal and a likely death sentence. (In fact, Bougainville, described on his arrest warrant as "former noble", would later be appointed a senator by Napoleon.)

What was he like? That is more difficult. Although we know the trajectory of Bougainville's life and can describe his qualities – that he was charming, accomplished intelligent, an expression of the enlightenment – the sense of the man himself is elusive. Does this matter? I don't think so. There are some things we can never know – the past is another country – and, oddly enough, the only very slight awkwardnesses in the book's flow come when Professor Dumore ventures into present tense and reconstructed dialogue as a dramatic 'hook'.

No such hooks are needed. The strength of the book is to have set Bougainville's life within the sweep and the particularities of his times; no one could be better fitted to doing this than Professor Dunmore.

MW



Ngā Tai Matatū: Tides of Māori Endurance

by Professor Mason Durie
(Oxford University Press, NZ $49.95)
Reviewed by Shannon Pakura (Te Atihaunuiapaparangi), General Manager of Development Services, Child, Youth and Family, Head Office, Wellington.

"A highly recommended read for decision makers, researchers and policy analysts."

The final paragraph in the preface of *Ngā Tai Matatū: Tides of Māori Endurance* in my view captures the heart, soul and essence of Professor Durie's work. In great humbleness, Durie says "In writing about endurance, I had in mind our mokopuna, our grandchildren and our belief that they should be able to grow up as Māori, as healthy New Zealanders, and as global citizens." What could be more important?

Ngā Tai Matatū provides us with one lens from which we can view the journey navigated by Māori from the Pacific to Aotearoa, to these contemporary times. It tells us eloquently of the endurance, resilience and infinite patience required by our people to ensure that they retain the right to enjoy our own traditions in a way that makes sense to us.

Chapter 7, 'Papaki Rua Ngā Tai – Tide of Confluence: Māori and the State', reflects how Māori have held steadfastly to a principle that demands recognition of indigeneity, and therefore challenges those who champion equality to distinguish it from the creation of homogeneity or sameness. In the run-up to the 2005 election it is of great interest to listen to the political commentary on equality, sameness and indigeneity and to measure the words against other promises made as far back as 1840.

The impacts of public sector reforms on Māori over the years have been significant. This chapter highlights the strength, persistence, tolerance and courage of Māori throughout the centuries. Durie articulates the relentless determination to assert our right to be recognised as the indigenous people and for self-determination. The chapter weaves us through the political eras, provides commentary on significant social policy and key strategies that led Māori to be where we are today. The tides of state intervention, devolution, integration and deregulation take us through the rapids of time. The policy makers of today must read this book. They must turn their minds to the possibility that Māori leadership may be about co-existence with others rather than about control or power, and that determining a future for our mokopuna – which allows the essence of Māori to exist – is critical.

Māori are major players in service delivery. Māori have not only shown a capacity to engage; in most cases they have been able to provide services that are holistic. The nature of some of the contracts has not recognised this unique attribute and the performance indicators have failed to reflect the Māori world view or endorsed Māori aspirations for an integrated approach to social, cultural and economic development. Durie has provided an exceptional opportunity to government departments to reflect on the impact of some of the past strategies and learn from the positive and unintended consequences of public policy. Contract specialists, organisation approval standards and relationship managers would benefit from taking some time to read the impact of the changing tides on our people. What a difference it would make if the public sector were humble in their deliberations with Māori and understood that our world is not more right than theirs; it is just different.

Ngā Tai Matatū is a compelling read. This book is a must for researchers, managers, service delivery organisations, policy makers and analysts. *Shannon Pakura has an MBA, a postgraduate diploma in public policy and social work and is currently studying towards a master's in social work.*

Coastal Sea Kayaking in New Zealand: A Practical Touring Manual

Kerry Howe
(New Holland $30.00)

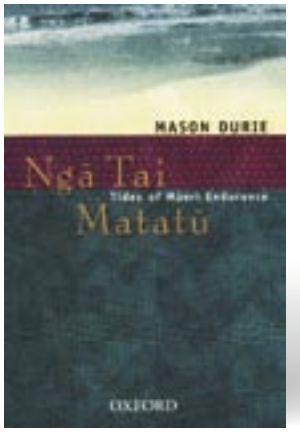
Twenty years ago, had you chosen to kayak the shore of Abel Tasman National Park you would have found yourself very much alone. Sea kayaks and sea kayakers were unusual. Today that same shoreline is awash with a polglot fleet of seakayakers, paddling rental kayaks in lolly jar colours. Paddling or owning a sea kayak has become if not common, then not that remarkable.

What has happened? The arrival of cheap, near indestructible plastic kayaks is one thing. Another, the vogue for adventure sports.

Historian Kerry Howe has been a sea kayaker for twenty years, joining the fraternity in the early 1980s after having read über seakayaker Paul Caffyn's account of circumnavigating the South Island. Since then Howe has paddled extensively, including making his way from East Cape to North Cape by installment, Huck Finning with tent and sleeping bag on many an idyllic beach along the way.

Coastal Sea Kayaking in New Zealand: A Practical Touring Manual sets out what he has learned, what he has found works. Will it help you with choosing a boat or learning how to eskimo roll? No, it won't. Howe rightly supposes that these days you will find this information easily enough elsewhere through other guidebooks or through the sea kayaking networks. What it will do is advise you on how on how choosing the the right emergency gear, on navigating using map compass and, increasingly, GPS; and on how to read the tide and weather. He will give you his wisdom on how live comfortably while on the move. Howe's writing style here is personable and friendly, and while he is evidently punctillious about his own training, preparation and planning, he is far from doctrinaire. (Howe's customary breakfast, a pre-dawn repast of Complan and green tea, is unlikely catch on.)

New Zealand is blessed with some world class sea kayaking. If you have been thinking about trying the sport, perhaps you should; if you are a sea kayaker already, Howe's book will help you become a safer and happier one.



Children's Books

The Sky Soldiers

by Glyn Harper
Illustrated by Warren Mahy
(Reed Publishing (NZ) Ltd $14.99)

Crete has unexpected ways of entering the consciousness of young New Zealanders.

Children in Wellington grow up swimming at the Freyberg pool, without necessarily knowing whom it was named after. A few years later, on their OE, they may be surprised at the warmth of feeling encountered among Greeks, whose fathers or grandfathers fought alongside New Zealanders on the mainland or on Crete itself.

And yet the Battle for Crete, which Michael King has described as "the Gallipoli of its era", is perhaps little-known among young New Zealanders. Glyn Harper, Acting Director of the Centre for Defence Studies, wants to put this right with his latest children's book, *The Sky Soldiers*.

The book tells the story of Nikolaos, a boy from the Cretan village of Galatos. Nikolaos watches the mesmerising arrival of the "sky soldiers", the thousands of German troops parachuted into Crete on 21 May 1941.

The Germans suffer appalling casualties – more than 3000 are shot down as they float to earth – but after fierce fighting take the airport at Maleme. This leads eventually to General Freyberg's controversial decision to pull the Allied troops back over mountains to the port of Sfakia, to be evacuated by the Royal Navy.

Among the many soldiers left behind are a New Zealander and an Australian, who hide in a cave and are brought food by Nikolaos and his sister. They eventually lead the men to evacuation: Nikolaos cannot understand why his sister is so sad to see them escape safely, but understands when Kiwi Tom comes back after the war to marry her.

The story is told simply, and somewhat in the style of the war comics of some years ago: it is now unfashionable to portray any race as "baddies", but these Germans fit the bill, smashing old ladies' pots and harassing the population. Appropriately for a children's book, more serious atrocities are glossed over.

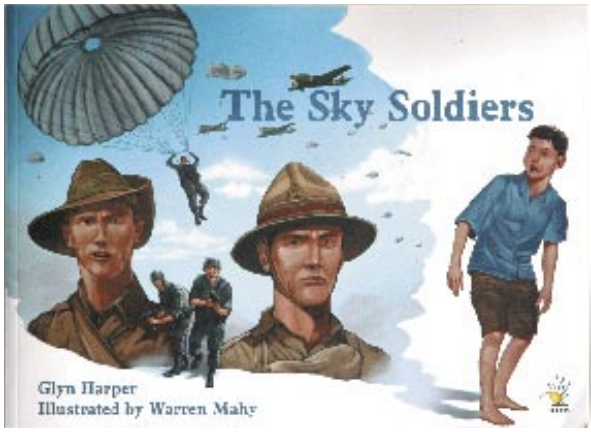
What isn't glossed over is the failure of the Allied troops under Freyberg to successfully defend Crete. "They did not win but we are very grateful that they came to help us," says Nikolaos.

Harper has written elsewhere that "a scratch force made up largely of New Zealanders and Australians came tantalisingly close to inflicting Germany's first land defeat of the war. It was a tragedy and a serious defeat for the Allies, but only by the narrowest of margins."

This is a nice book. The illustrations by first-time book illustrator Warren Mahy look slightly unusual, as though they have been drawn on tracing paper, and are apparently computer-generated. They are an attractive complement to an affecting story. There is a good précis of the Battle for Crete at the back.

Glyn Harper has written extensively on military matters, including a biography of Kippenberger, and has also written several other children's books. "The Sky Soldiers" is a good way to introduce young New Zealanders to the important history of a place where the skies are happily now better known for their piercing blue than for their beautiful, lethal, rain of German paratroopers.

DB



Cannes, tans and cans

Jamie Hitchcock writes

One cold day in June I came into the office and saw something I never thought I'd see in my lifetime. It was my creative partner Josh Lancaster with a tan.

He'd just come back from a 'sweaty but awe-inspiring' trip to the Cannes advertising festival in France, where as this year's winner of the Fairfax New Zealand Young Creative of the Year, he'd been sent to compete in the Cannes Young Creative Competition. And as an extra bonus he was also there with fingers and every other part of his body crossed while two of our ads, L&P 'Stubbies' and L&P 'Bombs' achieved finalist status ahead of something like 20,000 other ads.

Now s a full ginger, he usually burns like a hot vindaloo and I had expected him to return all red, blotchy and grumpy. Clearly the French sun was not as harsh as ours.

Josh said he felt super proud that L&P got up on a world stage although he reckons it was a toss up whether he felt more proud walking into a French bar full of Kiwis early one morning to cheer on the All Blacks' victory over the Lions.

Anyway we think the reason why people seem to like our L&P ads is because they represent people's collective childhoods. Those fond memories of a simpler, more stress-free time.

So when we wrote them, we remembered our childhoods and the long, hot summers that went on and on, we remembered doing bombs at the school pool, heading up to the dairy with money nicked out of mum's purse and even the shortest shorts of them all – Stubbies, and we remembered that these great times were always accompanied by an ice cold can of L&P – World Famous in New Zealand since, well ages ago.

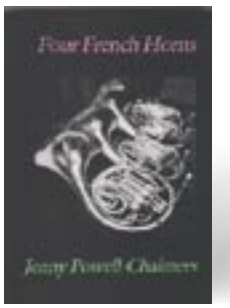
By Degrees

After the hospital visit
they string a necklace of letters
under his name, he is now
the authentic owner
of 5 or 6 degrees;

Bachelor of ADHD
(with honours),
Applied Masters of Aspergers,
Specific Learning Disorder
in tourism and recreation.

They wrap his chest
in a boa constrictor,
they cover his face in veils
of formulations, genetic mutations
a massive missive of prohibitions.

He holds their strings of letters,
lets their fables fly
in a stout southerly
he lets them tangle in the teeth
of gorse the boy
runs home, so much lighter now.



From *Four French Horns* by Massey alumna Jenny Powell-Chalmers. Published by HeadworX 2004.

Reviews

CDs

The Sandbar Sessions
The Kevin Clark Trio
$24.99

Let me confess, I bought the album partly out of a sense of duty. With it having a Massey connection and receiving the Tui Award for Best Jazz Album of 2005 at the New Zealand Music Awards (the Trio also won the award in 2003), I thought I had better. But duty is not what has kept it on my CD player on high rotate.

This is warm, accessible, assured, highly accomplished jazz which stands on its own merits. From renditions of instantly recognisable standards such as Cole Porter's *So in Love* through to original compositions such as Kevin Clark's lyrical *Once Upon a Song*, there is not a dud track on the album.

The Massey connection? Bassist Rowan Clark and drummer Richard Wise who are regular members of the trio are both alumni. So too are guests trumpet player Michael Taylor and the stand-out young vocalist Hannah Griffin. Saxophonist Colin Hemmingsen and percussionist Lance Philip are both tutors. And pianist Kevin Clark also tutors part time.

Then there's the sound itself, with all of the immediacy and verve of live performance – the album was recorded over two consecutive nights at Paremata's Sandbar Pub on Wellngton's Kapiti Coast – yet somehow managing studio production values. Again a Massey connection: Conservatorium of Music tutor Neil Maddever was the sound engineer.

My only complaint – petty , I know – is that the liner notes give very little detail about the individual tracks.

Buy the album, and, if you can, get yourself down to the Sandbar Pub in Paremata on a night the Trio are playing. You might see me there.

Documentary

Aeon
Richard Sidey

A project he completed in 2004 as a final year design student has won Richard Sidey the short documentary section at the 2005 New Zealand Documentary Festival *Aeon* is a meditation on Wellington city and its moods, a 12-minute montage distilled from more than 50 hours of recorded footage. It can be viewed at http://digitalmedia.massey.ac.nz/exposure/student.php?id=6

I am very happy to announce that the establishment of Massey's network of Alumni and Friends' Chapters has now begun. During the year a series of meetings were held around New Zealand and along Australia's eastern seaboard to discuss operational guidelines and possible activities the Chapter might undertake.

The result of these meetings is that five New Zealand Chapters will be officially launched around the country between November 2005 and April 2006. Each chapter will determine the activities it wishes to undertake and the Office of Development and Alumni Relations will provide centralised administrative support. The Australian network of Alumni and Friends continues to gather momentum with functions taking place in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane in November this year. For more information on Chapter development, please see the Chapter News section of these pages.

Our connection with our alumni and friends in Asia also continues to strengthen, with alumni attending launches of the New Zealand Alumni Networks in both China and Korea. This connection will be further enhanced with the New Zealand Alumni Convention 2006 to be held in November at Te Papa in Wellington. With the theme 'Connecting Asia with Aotearoa', the convention promises to provide excellent opportunities to explore and strengthen personal, professional and business connections between New Zealand and Asia. We invite you to visit the convention website to register your interest in attending. We hope that if you do attend the convention that you will also take the opportunity to visit Massey in the two days following.

Our brand new website and electronic newsletters have also been completed to coincide with the launch of Massey's Alumni and Friends' Chapters. With our lines of communication now well and truly open, I trust we in the Office of Development and Alumni Relations you will soon be helping you to be actively involved in the extended Massey community.

Paula Taylor
Manager
Alumni Relations

Chapter News

The establishment of an extensive network of Alumni and Friends Chapters is in full swing. Recognition of the mutually beneficial nature of the network is generating high levels of enthusiasm.

The University values the benefits that you, our alumni and friends, bring to the University in terms of your 'reputational' capital, your support for, and promotion of, the University in the wider community, your ability to advocate on behalf of the University and your ability to assist the University as it interfaces with the business community.

Alumni and friends also value the benefits that remaining involved with the University bring to them. These benefits include social and professional networking opportunities, access to a range of discounted benefits and services, and opportunities for participation in University events and committees.

The University wishes to ensure that participation by alumni and friends is made as easy as possible. To this end operational guidelines have been devised, in consultation with alumni and friends, and the administrative services of the Office of Development and Alumni Relations have been made available to facilitate network activities.

Progress to date

New Zealand

Chapters are currently being established in Palmerston North, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Hawkes Bay and Waikato. While these are geographical in nature, it is envisaged that groups based on qualification types and residency in Halls might also develop.

Australia

The organisational program to establish an Australian network of Massey alumni and friends has been launched at meetings in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. These groups will be formally established during 2006.

Asia

During 2005, two major initiatives have been implemented. To compliment its strong academic ties with China, the University has initiated development of an alumni network there. It is planned to build on the strong interest expressed by our alumni in other Asian countries, including Thailand and Malaysia, during 2006 with the coordination of alumni functions and University events being held in various Asian countries.

The New Zealand Government also initiated the formation of generic alumni networks throughout Asia in 2005, with Massey being well represented by its alumni at these functions. The work of the Government in this area is viewed as complimentary to the interests of Massey and its alumni. An excellent and cooperative working relationship exists between the two groups.

USA

Several alumni resident in the USA have approached the University with a view to establishing a group in 2006. Work in this area proceeds.

Europe

A function to bring together alumni living in London is planned for mid 2006.

For all the latest news from Massey's chapters at home and overseas visit our website: http://alumni.massey.ac.nz

Alumni and Friends Calendar to June 2006

2005

November	College of Creative Arts Reunion
9 November	Alumni and Friends Chapter meeting, Christchurch
9 November	Visiting Fellowship in Industrial Design - Grant Davidson; public presentation, Wellington
10 November	Alumni and Friends Chapter meeting, Wellington
10 – 11November	Visiting Fellowship in Industrial Design - Grant Davidson; industry workshop, Wellington
16 November	Alumni and Friends Chapter meeting, Hawkes Bay
21 November	Launch of Alumni and Friends Chapter, Auckland
26 November	Palmerston North Graduation
28 November	Australian Alumni and Friends Network meeting, Melbourne
29 November	Australian Alumni and Friends Network meeting, Sydney
30 November	Australian Alumni and Friends Network meeting, Brisbane
16 December	Launch of Alumni and Friends Chapter, Palmerston North

2006

February	Alumni and Friends Chapter meeting, Waikato
17-19 March	Microbiology Class of '76, Palmerston North
March	Ag Science Reunion Class of '76, Palmerston North

Please note these details are provisional and should be confirmed with the Office of Development and Alumni Relations. Contact alumni@massey.ac.nz or visit our website at http://alumni.massey.ac.nz to confirm. Please contact us too, if you wish to have a reunion or alumni and friends event you are organising published in this calendar.

Our best wishes to Craig

While in England on his OE earlier this year, Massey Business alumnus Craig Sweeney (BBS 2001) contracted a virus and the subsequent serious infection caused his heart to fail.

Craig underwent a heart transplant in September and is now recovering. But it will be a long road for Craig until he is up and about again and he will remain in hospital in England for some months yet.

Craig gets a real boost when he receives cards and letters. If you knew Craig during your undergraduate days and would like to send him your best wishes, mail can be addressed to:

Craig Sweeney, C/- E Ward, Harefield Hospital
Hill End Road, Harefield, Middlesex UB9 6JH
United Kingdom

For more information on Craig's progress visit http://alumni.massey.ac

New Zealand China Alumni network in Beijing

The Prime Minister, Helen Clarke with New Zealand tertiary alumni at the launch of the New Zealand China Alumni network in Beijing, May 2005

The Prime Minister, Helen Clarke addresses New Zealand tertiary alumni at the launch of the New Zealand China Alumni network in Beijing, May 2005

After-five alumni function, National Agricultural Fieldays at Mystery Creek, Hamilton, June 15.

With the theme of "People on Farms", the four-day event attracted more than 122,000 people and was an excellent opportunity for the University to highlight agriculture as a career option. The University's contribution to the rural sector, to the advancement of agricultural technology and to the skills of new graduates, was demonstrated at two sites at Mystery Creek, staffed by student liason advisors, senior researchers and successful graduates.

Director of the University's programmes in agriculture, Ewen Cameron, says Massey graduates had a strong presence at Fieldays, from across all disciplines of a diverse rural sector. National Bank rural manager and agricultural alumnus Scott Gordon enjoyed the opportunity to catch up with former classmates at the Ravensdown Fertiliser Cooperative, and Balance Agri-Nutrients Ltd stands. Other Massey graduates represented banks, and companies such as New Zealand Meat and Wool and Zespri International.

Gathering the many Massey alumni present at Mystery Creek, a function was held for about 100 on the third day of Fieldays where they enjoyed a refreshing drink after a long day exploring more than 1000 exhibitions.

Julie Hanna specialises in animal health as a farm technician for LandCorp Ltd. A former employee of Massey's large animal teaching units and farms, she holds a master's degree in zoology from Massey.

Left - Carlos da Silva graduated with a BBS in 1981 and now a partner of of the Hamilton branch of Deloitte, a global provider of business services. He met up with David Glen (right) who graduated with a BAgSci in 1978 and who is the CEO of ICPbio Ltd, an Auckland-based biotechnology business that exports its products to 40 countries.

Left – A sheep and beef farmer in Ngaruwhahia, Gerald Bull is BAgSci graduate and met up with Tim Harrison (right), a BTech graduate and the owner of a meat exporting business.

From left: Chancellor Professor Nigel Gould, Pro Vice-Chancellor Professor Robert Anderson and historian and former Massey academic Dr Hazel Riseborough.

Have you lived in a Hall of Residence?

Would you like to attend reunions with your old friends from Halls?

The Office of Development and Alumni Relations and Halls of Residence staff are working together to organise gatherings of alumni associated with the various Halls of Residence on all three campuses.

If you would like to register your interest in attending social functions focussed around your Hall of Residence, drop us an email at alumni@massey.ac.nz

Please include your full name, qualification, year of residence and indicate the Hall you lived in. Alternatively you can contact Mrs Karen Greer on (06) 350 5865.

2006 NEW ZEALAND ALUMNI CONVENTION
CONNECTING asia with aotearoa new zealand

New Zealand Alumni Conference 2006

The next New Zealand Alumni Convention (NZAC2006) will be held from the 5th to the 8th of November 2006 at Te Papa Museum in Wellington.

The theme of the convention is 'Connecting Asia with Aotearoa – New Zealand'

The convention follows on from the successful inaugural convention in Kuching, Sarawak in 2004. It will provide an opportunity to connect with former colleagues, be inspired by leading New Zealanders and commentators, share some of New Zealand's most successful business stories, and learn about New Zealand today and opportunities for business and investment.

The convention will celebrate the lifelong connections that alumni and students from overseas, particularly from Asia, have made with New Zealand. Combining an interesting business and enjoyable social programme, this event has plenty for everyone. And when the business end of the convention is over, you might like to take the opportunity to visit Massey University.

For more information and to register your interest visit:

http://www.wellington.govt.nz/rd/alumni

Benefits for Alumni and Friends

The Office of Development and Alumni Relations continues to work to improve its services and to expand the range of benefits it has negotiated for you, the alumni and friends of Massey University.

Several of the benefits currently offered or under negotiation were initiated by Massey University alumni. If you own, or are employed by a business or service that would like to provide a benefit to Massey University alumni and friends, staff or students, please contact us.
http://alumni.massey.ac.nz
Telephone: (06) 350 5865
Email: alumni@massey.ac.nz
Postal: Private Bag 11 222, Palmerston North

Massey Library

Massey University Library offers alumni and friends a 50 percent discount on membership. For only $100 per year, you receive the same borrowing privileges as an undergraduate distance student. You can borrow books in person or have them delivered to you anywhere in New Zealand.

Karleri Photography

Karleri Photography in Auckland offers Massey's alumni and friends a discount of 10 percent on the cost of a portrait sitting plus print order over $250, or the choice of an extra 18 x 12 cm print. For every print order over $400, Karleri Photography donates $10 to the Massey University Scholarship fund. This offer applies to any individual, graduation, business, family, child and parent portraits in the Castor Bay studio or at a North Shore location.

Westpac University Visa Card

Earn great rewards with Hotpoints and support Massey students at the same time. At no cost to you, Westpac will donate 1 percent per annum of the interest earning balance or a minimum of $10 per annum for each card – whichever is the greater – to Massey's scholarship fund. Apply today for a Westpac University Visa card!

Kanuka Grove Book and Resource Centre

Receive a 10 percent discount at Kanuka Grove on all trade items. With fabulous books for children and an extensive range of educational resources, Kanuka Grove has a product for you. Visit Kanuka Grove on-line http://kanukagrove.massey.ac.nz or send your query via e-mail to kanuka.grove@massey.ac.nz. The centre is located on the Hokowhitu site, Centennial Drive, Palmerston North. Opening hours are Mon- Fri 8.30am - 5.00pm, and Sat 10.00am - 2.00pm. You can contact the centre by phone on (06) 351 3329 or fax (06) 351 3324.

Duty Free Stores New Zealand

DUTY FREE STORES
NEW ZEALAND

Duty Free Stores New Zealand offers a 10 percent discount (excluding items on special, electronic products and cameras) to Massey University alumni and friends at all of its stores across New Zealand. For every $50 or part thereof that you spend in their outlets, Duty Free Stores New Zealand will donate $1.00 to the Massey University Scholarship Fund. All you need to do is present the required coupon when making a purchase, or use the required code when placing an order over the Internet or telephone.

Career Move

In order to be a front-runner in today's job market, subscribe to Career Move, Massey University's unique career management programme. For only $125, the programme provides activities that will sharpen your career management skills and accelerate your progress towards your career goals. Visit http://careers.massey.ac.nz/careermove.html for more information.

Services for Alumni and Friends

Find a classmate

With a database of over 70,000 names, we can assist you to get in touch with your former classmates. The process for this is carried out adhering strictly to the Privacy Act (1993), so you can be assured that your privacy is protected. Contact us with information relating to the person(s) you wish to catch up with and, if it is possible, we will assist you to make contact.

Networking

Attending Massey University alumni and staff reunions and other events, or being involved in a Massey chapter, provides excellent opportunities for you to maintain and extend your professional and social networks.

Reunions

Reunions organised by the Office of Development and Alumni Relations are held throughout the year. Visit our website and check our calendar for the latest details. If you are organising a reunion, there are a number of ways we can support you and help you to contact people you wish to attend. Contact us and we'll let you know how.

News from Massey

Keep up to date with the latest at Massey when you receive *MASSEY* magazine or when you subscribe to the *Alumni and Friends newsletter* or to *Massey News*.

- *MASSEY* magazine is posted twice annually to all alumni and friends. If you do not currently receive a copy, update your details via our website. Alternatively, contact our office (see details at base of page).
- *Massey News* is an online news service, published every fortnight. Subscribe online today at: http://masseynews.massey.ac.nz
- The *Alumni and Friends newsletter* is a bulletin with the latest information on events and activities of particular interest to alumni and friends. Visit our website to subscribe.

Memorabilia and Apparel

Looking for a graduation gift or for something special as a memento of Massey University? Massey-branded memorabilia and apparel are available for purchase at all three campuses or by postal order. Visit our website to view our range online.

Share your news

Massey values the achievements and significant events in your life. Share your personal, professional, cultural or other achievements with your fellow alumni and the university community online and via Massey magazine. If you would like to submit images for publication, contact us directly.

For more information, visit our website or contact our office.
Web: http://alumni.massey.ac.nz Telephone: (06) 350 5865 Email: alumni@massey.ac.nz Postal: Private Bag 11 222, Palmerston North

Merchandise 1

Merchandise 2

James Warren (Captain), Professor Ian Warrington Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Palmerston North) and Dave Kidd (Manager)

Old Intervarsity Rivalry Revived!

Being the two key centres for agricultural science in New Zealand, there has always been friendly rivalry between Massey and Lincoln Universities. One particular rivalry that goes back several decades was revived recently when rugby teams played it out for the Mog Shield and the LA Brooks Cup.

These sporting grails were last fought for back in the 1950s and 60s. Their revival was a great opportunity to invite our alumni who played for Massey's honour back then, to meet the team and wish them well. Quite a few stories from the past were shared at an afternoon tea hosted by Prof Ian Warrington and the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at Massey's Rugby Institute. Not least of the tales was the claim that the rivalry came to an end in the 60s when it had descended to the level of tribal warfare! That story not withstanding, the match held on 3rd September was a great success, with over 300 spectators in attendance. Several alumni suffered under the weight of divided loyalties (being both Massey and Lincoln graduates) and alternated their support for the teams during the game.

Massey led at half time with a score of 6-7, but Lincoln won the day, the final score being 24-7. Lincoln opened the scoring with a penalty goal in the sixth minute and closed it in the final minute with a converted try. Massey's backline, however, kept the pressure on Lincoln and theirs was no easy victory. It was a great day and the Massey team looks forward to hosting Lincoln next year here on North Island turf.

Special thanks to Nicola Martin, Events Manager at Massey and Jane Edwards Lincoln University's Scholarships Manager for organising the match and to all our alumni who could not attend the afternoon tea or the match, but sent their recollections and best wishes to the team.

1948

Len Scott JP, Diploma in Agricultural Science, writes: I appreciate receiving the magazine, which, although I am somewhat "long in the tooth", I do enjoy reading. I mindboggle somewhat at what I read, as in the short 58 years since I studied for my Diploma in Agricultural Science (Dairying option) the University has expanded terrifically. During my time the Massey consisted of the Main Building, a registrar's office and a principal's residence. The student accommodation consisted of the Pink Hostel, temporary army huts on the lawn, and the refectory and student common room. I occupied one of the army huts for my first year of study. You can imagine how 'warm' that was in a Palmerston North winter. After Massey I spent my working life in dairying in the Kapuni District and I played a full part in rotary dairy platform development work and in researching into energy use on dairy farms. I was instrumental in the formation of the NZ Large Herds Association (I was the original secretary), and so the story goes. Now retired, I would like to hear from 46/47 Dairy Dip. Students (who still read *Massey* magazine). Good luck in your work of editing a very good magazine.

1972

Maureen Gatenby, Bachelor of Veterinary Science, went on to complete a Bachelor of Business Studies (Accountancy) in 2001, a Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration (Disputes Resolution) in 2004 and a Graduate Diploma in Business Studies (Mediation and Arbitration) in 2005.

1973

Dennis Thorne, Bachelor of Education Professional, has pursued a career as a principal, Inspector of Schools and in the Education Review Office. He recently worked as a volunteer in Cambodia 1996-2001, 2003-2005.

1975

George Sutherland, Bachelor of Arts, taught at Intermediate Normal School for 29 years. He recently came out of retirement and together with partner Margaret survived teaching in inner London schools for a year. They spent the weekends exploring the local area, and travelled from Lands End to John O'Groats as well as holidays in Scandinavia, Spain, France, Ireland, Belgium and other western European countries. Highlights included tracking down an ancestral home in Wishaw, Glasgow, the Chelsea Flower Show, a church service at Westminster Abbey, a birthday in Paris, a white Christmas with relations in Sweden.

1979

Franco Bawang, Diploma in Horticulture, writes: "As a tribute to Massey University, here are my recent achievements. In December 2003 I was selected as one of the Marquis Who's Who in the World. Then on 25th March 2005, I was nominated as the Cambridge Blue Book Man of the Year.

Jan Henderson, Master of Arts with Honours, joined the Foreign Ministry after graduation. Her assignments have included Bangkok, Thailand; Honiara, Solomon Islands; Washington DC, USA; and Ankara, Turkey.

1980

Pamela Blackman, Bachelor of Social Work, completed a doctorate in 2004. She writes: "I have recently completed a postgraduate award in inspection from Warwick University and taken up a post as lead inspector for the adult learning inspectorate. My organisation inspects all government-funded adult education in England. My most recent work was inspection of the armed forces, and the report of these inspections 'Safer Training Managing risks to the welfare of recruits in the British armed services' - available on the web (the stationery office - www.tso.co.uk/bookshop), was the largest survey ever conducted for the military interviewing 4,500 recruits, 2,000 staff and analysing 450 questionnaires from families. I live in Beverley, have four children and two grandchildren with another on the way!"

1985

David Cox, Diploma in Horticulture, is working at design, manufacture and installation of outdoor low voltage lights in New Zealand.

David Gordon, Bachelor of Arts, writes that he received a mayoral award a few years ago for teaching Astronomy, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Māori for the Tauranga branch of U3A (University of the Third Age) of which he was President (500 members). "I also show classic films from my hobby collection to various charitable groups and, thanks to seeds planted at Massey, am continually updating my writings on modelling with differential equations and on etymological approach to learning Kanji (Japanese characters).

Derek Knighton, Doctor of Philosophy, worked for 11 years in the Protein Chemistry section of The Dairy Research Institute, then at Tatua dairy company for three years in the Protein Products Development Group. He then spent several years at the Meat Industry Research Institute, followed by Fonterra Protein Products Development Centre and finally the AgResearch Ruakura campus where he currently works. Purification of proteins for the food industry has been the constant theme. He is married with two children and lives in Hamilton.

1986

John McCardle, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration, joined Tasman Pulp and Paper in 1980, after seven months' travelling. His work has included operations analysis and strategic planning and he was involved in purchasing a 50 percent share of a shipping line for Tasman, and joined this company for a year as Planning Manager. He worked for three years in investor relations for Fletcher Challenge before travelling to live and work in the UK for four years. While in the UK he consulted in the capital markets, and for a sale of council houses and subsequent set-up of a housing association. When he returned to NZ John consulted for a while before joining Manukau City Council as Commercial Manager looking after the council's businesses and investments. He formed Capital Strategy Limited in 2001 (www.capitalstrategy.co.nz). The company provides consulting services to business, local and central government in the areas of corporate governance, strategic planning, project evaluation, policy and business analysis and economic development.

1987

Patrick Foley, Bachelor of Veterinary Science, built a successful vet practice with veterinarian wife Robin Atkins. He has completed eight Ironman triathlons including two world champs in Hawaii. He has two children, Jack three years and Rebecca six months.

Jeremy Thomas, Bachelor of Technology, spent about a year (1987/88) as an industrial engineer for Formway Furniture Ltd Gracefiel, five years, from 1988 – 93, as project engineer for New Zealand Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Linton, 15 months (93/94) as commissioning engineer for ICI Adhesives and Resins, Mount Maunganui. For 10 years he was director of his own business, Bay Process Consultants Ltd, with clients from pharmaceuticals to forest products manufacturers. In 2004 he became process manager for Ravensdown Fertilizer Co-op Ltd.

1988

Stuart Campbell, Bachelor of Business Studies, is a Chartered Accountant with his own practice in Feilding. He is a specialist in small business accounting software and has assisted with the setup of three charitable trusts providing residential services for people with intellectual disabilities.

Gideon Clewlow, Bachelor of Arts, spent three years with The Rural Bank in Wellington, then 10 years in London working for BP. He managed a calf rearing unit on a Kibbutz for nine months and did a lot of travelling. He has been back in NZ four years and writes that he has two kids, Freya two-and-a-half and Noah one month. "I am very busy with them but do a bit of off-road running."

James McKeefry, Bachelor of Agricultural Science, started work with MAF in Rotorua in 1988, then went to work for the Rural Bank in Whangarei in 1989. He was employed by ASB Bank from 1992 until October 2000, when he started his own company in Whangarei. He moved to Australia in 2004 and since then has been working with ANZ in Melbourne. He covers Victoria and Southern NSW as an Agribusiness Specialist for the

Libby O'Connor, who featured in ????, has kindly sent in some magazine feedback with two photos that beg to be published. An adventurous spirit, Libby is still teaching in Brunei, where she is "enjoying spending as much time as possible with Penan people deep in the jungle, so [I] hope to be here a while longer."

bank assisting frontline relationship managers in building their agribusiness base and covers a variety of agricultural production systems from rice to adzuki beans, from beef to wine grapes. "It is at times more challenging than the mainstay of NZ agriculture systems of beef and sheep and dairying particularly with the large climatic influences and decided lack of water from the sky in Australia. I keep in touch with a number of old mates from Massey and would be happy to renew old acquaintances. If people want to contact me via e-mail it is mckeefrj@anz.com"

Elizabeth Scarlet, Bachelor of Education, writes: "From 1962 until my husband's early death in 1971, we lived in Papua New Guinea as a family. At last I've written our story and had it published. My husband was a New Zealand Presbyterian minister employed by the United Church of Papua New Guinea. His work was very practical - away from home for long periods. I was a young mother of three daughters. The book Oscar X-Ray Calling (the story of the Scarlet family in Papua New Guinea) is available from me at $20. Contact bscarlet@clear.net.nz

1990

Julie Kipa, Bachelor of Arts, is currently Head of Faculty - Arts and Visual Culture @ Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi with 18 staff.

1991

Stuart Walker, Bachelor of Science, writes: "Hi I'm back in NZ after being overseas for seven years."

1992

Roseller Fabros, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration, returned to his employer, Civil Service Commission in Diliman, Philippines. He is currently Supervising Personnel Specialist of CSC-Philippines' Examination, Recruitment and Placement Office (ERPO). He took his Comprehensive Examination in August 2005 as final requirement for the conferment of the Master in Industrial Relations-Human Resource Development (MIR-HRD) Degree at the School of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of the Philippines. He writes: "I will be retiring soon and will join my wife in Ontario, Canada, where I hope to get a job in HR."

Philip Judge, Bachelor of Veterinary Science, went on to complete a MACVSc qualification in veterinary emergency and critical care (1999), and medicine of dogs (2003) and a Master of Veterinary Science from Melbourne University in 2002. He is currently the Senior Veterinarian at the Animal Emergency Centre, Melbourne, Australia.

Catherine Poolman, Certificate in Early Childhood Education, writes that she is now a graduate of Auckland University having completed a postgraduate Diploma in Special Education. She is currently finishing an M Education (2006 completion) and is also completing a Dip Early Intervention (2005 completion).

1993

Jane Paul, Bachelor of Arts, flew to Brazil and cruised the Amazon, then crossed the Atlantic. She has left full time work to do supply teaching in small village schools across three counties in the Chilterns. She completed a postgrad diploma in teaching reading, writing at Reading University and continues rambling, wildlife conservation and various societies.

Jean Preddey, Bachelor of Science, writes that she has just started working at Kiwi Encounter, which is the premier kiwi incubating and hatching facility in the country. "Suzanne Bassett (ex Massey), lecturer Dr Brett Gartrell and Dr Murray Potter (PN Massey ecology) support egg handling courses we run in conjunction with Rainbow Springs for DOC and other kiwi practitioners."

Janet Wilson, Bachelor of Business Studies, writes: "At the age of 70 I am still studying and working. I have just completed a BA (Humanities) from the Open Polytechnic in Wellington by distance learning again. I still continue with more study this year."

1994

Sara McFadden, Bachelor of Business Studies, lived and worked in the UK for eight years after graduating. She writes that she finally returned to NZ shores and has for the past two years worked for Fonterra as PA to the Director of Shareholder Services. "I am enjoying getting back to the farming roots I came from!"

1995

Christine Briasco, Postgraduate Diploma in Health Service Management, completed a Master's in Public Health (Tropical Health) at University of Queensland in 2004 and is currently employed as programme manager of a health sector strengthening project in NW Cambodia.

1996

Stephen Arcus, Bachelor of Business Studies, worked for Farm Education Training Association (FETA) as Southlands Manager after graduating. FETA became Agriculture ITO, and his work involved in some unit standard development for NZQA at that time. He writes that a new veterinary position for his wife took them to Hawke's Bay. "Countless job applications later, I took on a temporary four hectare vineyard position. After seven years, a change of owners and additional purchases and development (24 hectares), I resigned to take a more challenging role as a youth development supervisor (Domestic Daddy), and my wife went back to full time veterinary work."

1997

Romulo Britanico, Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies, writes: "Right after graduation in 1997, I was designated as Economist of the World Bank-assisted Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project in the Province of Albay.

Benjamin Irons, Bachelor of Technology, worked in IT in Australia and London, then completed an MPhil and DPhil in economics at Oxford University.

1998

Stephanie Chernishov, Bachelor of Applied Science, writes that after five successful years in agricultural research and project management, she took a year out and studied theology and development studies. She is now working for Dunedin Budget Advisory Service on a Ministry of Social Development funded project "Financial Planning for Change".

Anthony Meachan, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies, is involved in sponsorship and suppliership for: Axa IRB 7s Tournament, NZ Army Tour of UK, World of Wearable Art NZ, Marist Samoa RFU Sevens Team.

Jennifer Woods, Bachelor of Arts, writes that she continues to recover from a serious motor vehicle accident. "I am more my old self, but my encounter with death has made me more reflective and patient. I wish to apologise to anyone who experienced my anger and negativity, where I pushed away those who had been loyal to me. My daughter Mackenzie is turning seven in 2005 and we continue to work together to re-discover a new way to a better future. I would enjoy hearing from anyone who has had a life-changing incident or trauma, as I am a survivor, which is an achievement in many ways."

1999

Cynthia McCaughan, Bachelor of Education, completed a Postgraduate Diploma of Teaching and Learning (primary) with CCE in 2003, then taught English as a Second Language for two years at South Canterbury School of English Language in Timaru. She was appointed Museum Educator with South Canterbury Museum (Timaru) in January 2005 to provide education services under the Ministry of Education LEOTC programme.

John Rombo, Bachelor of Education, is a student at the University of Waikato.

Caesar Salanio Jr, Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies, is still working with the Department of Trade and Industry, Davao City, Philippines. "Just want to say hello to my former classmates at the Institute of Development Studies and the kind professors and mentors: John Overton, Barbara Nowak, Regina Scheyvens, Anton Meister, John Holland, Katherine Davison and Tony Banks."

Jeffrey Vaughan, Bachelor of Social Work, has been in Taupo since finishing study in 1998, working both in Adult Community Mental Health and Older Persons Health (at Taupo Hospital). "In 2003 I had the opportunity to move into the newly established Child, Adolescent and Family Mental Health Team in Taupo, which has been an exciting development. My wife (Fay) and I are really enjoying living in Taupo, and are expecting our first child at the end of August."

2000

Tracy Cannizzo, Bachelor of Social Work, writes that she is currently graduating with a Certificate in Addictions. She recently sat a test to be licensed in Illinois to counsel substance abusers. In June she began her MSW at University of Illinois, Chicago.

2001

Margaret Easson, Bachelor of Arts, completed BSc Hon at University of Southern Queensland.

Rowan Gillespie, Bachelor of Science, joined Cap Gemini Ernst & Young as a consultant after graduating and was promoted to senior consultant at the end of 2002. "During that time I worked primarily as a business analyst on web development and data warehousing / business intelligence projects. In mid-2003 I left CGE&Y to experience SE Asia and India for six months, before moving to Japan. I currently work in Tokyo as a recruitment consultant specialising in the IT industry."

Kenneth Williams, Diploma in Catering and Hospitality, writes: "When I finished at Massey Wellington in 2000 I worked in town for a while then meet up with this cool chick, but she moved to Aussie. Well, you know how that ended! I moved six months later. I've been in Aussie for two years now. I'm still a chef and a pretty good one too (hello Ferdi Lutter). Now we have a three-month-old beautiful baby girl and life is good. Thanks to Catering Dept at the Wellington campus for all the extra knowledge. Ka kite..."

Yang (Bertha) Yi-Lun, Bachelor of Business Studies, writes: "I went to Australia for postgraduate studies in E-Commerce after graduating from Massey and adventuring in the Rear Seat Entertainment business world after came back to Taiwan from Australia. I have had quite a lot of experiences going overseas for business travel and participating in CES held in Las Vegas each year. Old friends and classmates are welcome to contact me and share your life/work experiences and fun stuff with me."

2002

Evelyn Hulse, Bachelor of Arts, writes that when she graduated with a BA in English people asked what she would do with a degree at 84. "One mother asked if I would help her son, who was 26th in his class in English. Armed with a Rowe and Well grammar from 1933, the Strunk and White written by university professors to help new university entrants with their worst English errors, and a glossary of literary terms we began. First term my student was 5th. The next year I helped with his English in History essays. With this help he achieved third in Scholarship, one point below a tied top two. So what if I was 86 when I finished helping - what has age to do with it?"

Mary-Anne Kindell, Bachelor of Business Studies, writes that she is able to work two compatible jobs, with lots of opportunity for expansion and new learning. "I hadn't counted on work prejudice and so it took nearly two-and-half years to get jobs. Opus is a wonderful employer and accepts flexibility well. PSA also gives me spheres and shares knowledge."

Roger McNeill, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration, received a community award for outstanding contribution working in partnership with Napier citizens as a community mentor and facilitator in April 2005.

2003

Jodi Crawford-Flett, Bachelor of Design, writes: "In September 2003 I gained my 'foot in the door' to the design and manufacturing industry with Konev Leather. The company makes a wide range of handbags, attache cases, wallets, binders and the like with top quality NZ leather. It was an opportune time to join the company as the established designer was looking towards retirement. Trained to take over his patternmaking, design and product development role, I was able to learn from a master of leathercraft. And the best way to learn was hands-on, actually making the product. My role now includes developing patterns for clients, sampling, making one-offs and special orders, designing new products; interspersed with lots of hands-on production work. The quality of our products can be seen in the Massey Alumni briefcases for sale, embossed with the Massey Logo."

Remembered

Ronald Eric Munford

Ron's time at Massey extended from 1951 to 1993: a remarkable 43 years. He arrived as fresh young student and left after 23 years as a Professor.

In his first undergraduate year, he was awarded the Lord Bledisloe Prize. While a student he would accrue the Senior Scholarship in Agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society Prize, the Sir James G Wilson Prize, the Shell Scholarship, and the George Terry Memorial Scholarship.

Ron graduated wiht a BAgrSci in 1954 and joined the staff of the Department of Dairy Husbandry as a Junior Lecturer in 1955. He studied for a masterate and won first class honours in 1957.

In 1960 he headed for England on a New Zealand National Research Fellowship to study at the National Institute for Research in Dairying at the University of Reading pursuing his interest in lactation and endocrinology. He graduated with a PhD in 1963, then returned to Massey, where he would take charge of the Small Animal Research Unit, as fast as sea transport would allow.

At the end of 1968 he took up the the Chair of Physiology within the five-year-old Veterinary Faculty, presiding over 11 academic staff and around 110 undergraduate students. Ron served as a University Council member from 1980 to 1988 and for a term as President of the Association of University Teachers.

Ron embraced computers as a means of handling data. These were huge affairs that occupied a whole room with other rooms full of card punching machines. Then a couple of mysterious desk models appeared in his room. A notice appeared on his door, that read "My troubles began when I bought a microcomputer". But as long as he held sway over the mysteries of Fortran, he could generally keep all those he assisted with their statistics out of trouble.

He retired at the end of 1993.

Remembered

John Bevan Ford

John Bevan Ford, (Ngāti Raukawa ki Kapiti) a Māori carver, painter and sculptor earned himself a reputation as an international artist, with much of his work gaining recognition overseas.

His works have been exhibited as far away as Berlin, China, Amsterdam and London. Back home John's enthusiasm and love of Māori visual art initiated the Māori visual arts degree programmes at Massey University.

John Bevan Ford's Māori carvings include the gateway at Ōwae marae in Waitara, a wharenui (meeting house) in the Wairarapa as well as a full size waka (canoe) in the collection of Puke Ariki Museum, New Plymouth. He produced sculptures for local iwi Rangitāne as well as the Palmerston North City Council.

His contemporary sculptures including the 'kaitiaki' series are still considered representative of Māori imagery. His paintings are numbered in the hundreds.

Mr Bevan Ford described his own work as being "greatly influenced by the cloak" which was traditionally made out of harakeke (flax).

"The Māori and European branches of my families each needed the flax plant to carry forward their futures. As I contemplated the mix of outcomes from the 1840s, the rope works, the trading, the marriages, the continuing migrations and these thoughts became materalised in twisting fibres that grew into great tāniko (Māori weaving method and pattern) bordered cloaks.

"Like birds who migrated as people did, the cloaks fly into the sky. The emphasis on birds as symbols of the visits and migrations that have connected us, has grown and developed and continues today."

John Bevan Ford lay at Te Kupenga marae, on the University's Palmerston North campus, a testament to his close association with Massey, and a legacy that will live on through today's Māori Visual Art students. He is survived by his second wife Anne, five children and eight grandchildren. Pictured is *Eagle of Te Anau*, 2003, Private Collection.

Leric Harvey-Smith, Bachelor of Applied Science, gained employment in chosen field at Dunedin City Council after graduation.

David Jarman, Diploma in Agriculture, writes that he has travelled extensively through Europe. "I am working hard to move up the chain of command. I rely on my Massey education daily. I wish all DipAG students the best."

Anita Keestra, Bachelor of Education (Adult Education), completed Graduate Diploma in Economic Development at AUT in 2004 and a Certificate in Small Business Management at Te O Waanga Aotearoa in 2005.

Sanjeshwar Narayan, Bachelor of Business Studies, writes: "After graduating I completed a postgrad diploma in management and public administration from the University of South Pacific and I am currently pursuing a management degree on part time basis. Since last year I have been employed by NZ immigration service as a visa officer."

Gezina Parrish, Graduate Diploma of Teaching (Secondary), spent two years teaching in the outback of Western Australia at an Aboriginal boarding school nine hours' drive from Perth and six hours from Geraldton. "It was very isolated but tremendously challenging and enjoyable. Now I am at Buller High in Westport."

Nehal Shah, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration, writes: "Thank you for this space. For the past two years I have been running my own business in the field of imitation/costume jewellery and semi-precious gemstones, and successfully exporting to countries like UK and USA. I am looking for business prospects in my field in New Zealand.

Ilyas Syed, Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration, is working as part of the administration team for KMPG, Auckland, and also works as a volunteer member of New Zealand Red Cross.

Terrance Wong, Bachelor of Aviation Management, writes: "South East Asia is following the pattern of Europe's Ryanair and America's Southwest Airline to have its best budget carriers. After I graduated I joined Valuair, a medium frill company based in Singapore. I work at Singapore Changi Airport terminal 1.

2004

Rebecca Alexander, Graduate Diploma in Business Studies, writes that since graduating she has set up her own online fitness consultancy, offering fitness advice to athletes in the United States and Australia. Although in its infancy, the business has received positive feedback from clients, family and friends, she says.

Andrea Corbett, Master of Philosophy, is in year two of a PhD with Monash University, Melbourne. "I am building on my MPhil (Nursing) completed 2003 at Massey. I was awarded an Australian Federal Government Commonwealth Scholarship to cover fees. My subject is "Health Service Delivery for Physically Disabled Persons in Rural NZ: What constitutes a Sustainable Model of Care".

Elizabeth Pardoe, Bachelor of Business Studies, completed her degree extramurally while living in Australia. "I have worked in the area of occupational health and safety for four large Australasian corporations over the past 14 years. To achieve a degree while working full time, managing an international transfer and raising two boys has been challenging. However, by having an almost tangible vision (I could almost hear the cork popping and taste the celebratory champagne!) and keeping true to your action plan, I believe anything is achievable. The next chapter in our lives sees me consulting in occupational health, safety and environment under the trademark Uanican (you and I can achieve anything with a vision and a plan). I have also enrolled to study towards my Masters Business Studies (OHS) for this coming year. We love living in Melbourne – it is a vibrant city that has much to offer an ex-pat with a Massey qualification."

Young Farmer *of the* Year

The third Southland farmer in three years to be titled the National Bank Young Farmer Contest champion, Massey graduate David Holdaway took home a prize package worth $125,000.

Originally from Pahiatua in the Wairarapa region, the 27 year old sharemilker graduated in 1999 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in agriculture, with distinction.

Almost 300 young farmers contested the title this year.

Now the owner of a shiny new Ford Courier XLT flat deck utility, and a Honda 4WD ATV, Mr Holdaway also won an AGMARDT scholarship for an international executive immersion programme worth $40,000, and more than $8000 in prize money and products.

Mr Holdaway began dairy farming in Mid-Canterbury shortly after graduating and has since progressed to 50:50 sharemilker on the Meadowland Farm Trust, Greenvale, near Gore with 250 cows. With wife Lucy, he also leases 63ha at Mataura, which is used to run dairy heifers, to winter cows and to fatten beef. They have a goal of purchasing a 5000 stock unit sheep and beef property by 2012 and moving on to a 500-700 cow sharemilking position next season.

2005

Hemant Bhowan, Postgraduate Diploma in Education, writes: "Teaching and studying extramurally through Massey has inspired my students and family to pursue academically! Thanks."

Peter Brock, Bachelor of Business Studies, has started employment at PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Dean Colwill, Bachelor of Arts, has begun a new career as a policy analyst with Maritime New Zealand. He and his partner, Debbie, were moving to Wellington after the arrival of their first child in June.

Muriel Gooder, Bachelor of Arts, writes: "Miffed at not being accepted by CIT to do an A&D course in 1990, I decided to do a Certificate in Community & Social Work and on attaining this I decided to press on and do a BA degree in my spare time. I did it and am grateful to the fabulous extramural staff etc who encouraged me always."

Ranafewa Hewawasam, Bachelor of Science, has received two scholarships for postgraduate study. He received a $4000 Massey Sciences scholarship from College of Sciences for Honours postgraduate study and an Institute of Information and Mathematical Sciences Scholarship from IIMS at the Albany campus. "I am thrilled about this and intend to take the Massey Sciences Scholarship to study for a BSc (Honours) in Computer Science & Statistics part time. During my three undergraduate years, I was included in the Pro-Vice Chancellors Merit List from College of Sciences for 2002 and 2003."

Janice Lloyd, Doctor of Philosophy, recently completed a PhD which examined why some partnerships between a guide dog and its handler work while others do not.

Karin Menon, Master of Arts, writes: "After a BA in 2001, BA Hons in 2002, Master's 2003 and MA in 2005 I am trying to cut the Massey umbilical cord. I am back as a staff member (GA Psychology) and starting my PhD 2005. And fully enjoying it!"

Maria Papas, Bachelor of Engineering, writes: "I am happy that I have completed my four years of engineering at Massey. Working is my next step to the real world. Having to work for 900 hours to complete this degree has helped me to gain some experiences before I jump out to real industries. Even though I am not working in the field of engineering at the moment, I have met lots of great, kind, smart people (friends, lecturers) during my study. I believe that apart from my academic achievement at Massey, maturity is something that I have gained the most."

Chris Reddell, Bachelor of Business Studies, writes that after several years of contract work for Massey University while completing his degree and diploma, he has now been employed by the University of Auckland primarily to manage its compliance of the Government's Performance Based Research Fund.

Freddie Santos, Bachelor of Business Studies, is currently undertaking a postgraduate diploma in professional accounting.

Bruce Thomas, Master of Business Administration, has enrolled in a LLM in International IT Law at Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen. "I have also provided some tutoring to other MBA students and I have found this very rewarding. Otherwise, I have been enjoying the slower pace of life post-MBA with my family and friends."

The Land of Babel

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