

Chapter 1 : James Farmer (politician) - Wikipedia

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Immigrant groups have generally tended to assimilate into the European lifestyle, although traditional customs are still followed by many Tongans, Samoans, and other Pacific peoples. Maori culture suffered greatly in the years of colonization and into the 20th century, and many Maori were torn between the pressure to assimilate and the desire to preserve their own culture. However, since the s there has been a cultural renaissance, with a determined effort to preserve and revive artistic and social traditions. The culture of the pakeha the Maori term for those of European descent has come to incorporate many aspects of Maori culture. The biennial Te Matatini festival, first held in , celebrates Maori culture, especially the traditional dance and song performances known as kapa haka. The festival is held over several days, each time in a different region of New Zealand, and culminates in the national kapa haka championship. The state has moved progressively to assist and encourage the arts. Creative New Zealand, the national agency for arts funding, gives annual grants in support of theatre , music, modern dance and ballet , opera , and literature. In addition, New Zealand was one of the first countries to establish a fund to compensate writers for the loss of royalties on books borrowed from libraries rather than purchased. The national orchestra is supported by the government through the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. The government also provides taxation and other incentives for the motion-picture industry, and New Zealand-made films have received growing international recognition. Daily life and social customs The Maori culture has seen a renaissance in wood carving and weaving and in the construction of carved and decorated meeting houses whare whakairo. Maori waiata songs and dances have become increasingly popular, especially among the young. Maori meetingsâ€”whether hui assemblies or tangi funeral gatherings â€”are conducted in traditional fashion, with ancient greeting ceremonies strictly observed. Waves of migrants have also brought different cultures that are celebrated in a variety of waysâ€”for example, in annual festivals such as the Chinese Lantern Festival and Lunar New Year and the Indian festival Diwali. Carvings in front of a Maori meetinghouse in New Zealand. It was originally a combination of traditional British dishes with local delicacies. Fresh seafood was popular along the coasts; mutton , venison , and meat pies were common. Pavlova, a sweet meringue dish, was and remains a popular dessert. A traditional Maori meal is hangi, a feast of meat, seafood, and vegetables steamed for hours in an earthen oven umu. New Zealand celebrates a number of national public holidays. Commemorations are centred on Waitangi but are held throughout the country. Public celebrations include Maori ceremonies as well as sporting events, music, and parades. With the increasing attention paid to Maori history and culture, Waitangi Day has also become an occasion for reflection on the historical effects of European settlement on the indigenous people. Numerous writers were active in the late 19th century, the most successful of whom were historians, such as William Pember Reeves , and ethnologists, including S. Percy Smith and Elsdon Best. The work of the first genuinely original New Zealand writers, the short-story author Katherine Mansfield and the poet R. Mason, did not appear until the s. In the s, during the harsh years of the Great Depression , a group of poets appeared and established a national tradition of writing. Although influenced by contemporary English literature â€” T. Auden were greatly respectedâ€”they wrote about their New Zealand experience. The most-notable member of this group was Allen Curnow. Fairburn, Denis Glover, and Charles Brasch were other major poets. At the same time, Frank Sargeson began writing the superb stories in the New Zealand vernacular for which he became well known. Poet Hone Tuwhare has achieved an international reputation. Those and other New Zealand writers were greatly aided by the growth of the publishing industry in New Zealand. The first painter to achieve international recognition, Frances Hodgkins, spent most of her life abroad. In the s, however, an unprecedented art scene began to emerge, created initially by a group of artists, including Colin McCahon and Don Binney, who were helped by the rise of commercial galleries in most large towns and cities. Although New Zealand is often the subject of those paintings, they clearly reflect international influences. That group

paved the way for what has become a small legion of artists. Since the late 20th century, Maori arts have experienced growing popularity, and works of visual art are prominently displayed in numerous galleries and museums. A national symphony orchestra tours within New Zealand and internationally, and most towns have musical groups or orchestras that play locally. Popular music has a long history and was dominated in the late 20th and early 21st centuries by such artists as brothers Neil and Tim Finn and their bands Split Enz and Crowded House, Dave Dobbyn, Bic Runga, and the hip-hop rapper Scribe. Campion, JaneJane Campion, There are also a number of notable local and regional museums, such as the Auckland Museum, the Otago Museum Dunedin , and the Waikato Museum Hamilton. The New Zealand Opera Company performs in the main cities. Courtesy, Hamilton City Council Sports and recreation Sports are the main leisure-time activity of more than half the population. New Zealand also hosted the seventh Rugby World Cup in There the country captured its first medal, a bronze in the 3,metre walk. New Zealand competed separately at the Antwerp Games. The country has had notable success in Olympic track-and-field events. Jack Lovelock set a world record in the 1,metre race at the Berlin Games, and in at Helsinki long-jumper Yvette Williams became the first female New Zealander to win Olympic gold. The climate and the variety of terrain allow for year-round activity in many sports. Mountaineering and hiking are popular outdoor activities. The country has extensive skiing facilities, especially on South Island. Adventure sports have long been common on the islands, and in the late 20th century New Zealand helped popularize bungee jumping. Te Wahipounamu South West New Zealand , a 10,square-mile 26,square-km expanse of near-pristine land on South Island, encompasses glaciers , rainforest , beaches , and mountains and is home to many ancient plant and animal species. It was originally located on land inhabited by the Maori since their arrival in New Zealand and granted by them to the crown in , and it has since expanded and now covers an area of some square miles square km. Its borders include Mount Ruapehu and other mountains of great cultural and religious importance to Maori culture. Mirko Thiessen Media and publishing Newspapers in New Zealand provide a high standard of reporting, with substantial coverage of world news provided largely by foreign agencies. No daily paper has a national circulation, but some that originate in the large cities are distributed widely over their respective islands. Numerous local and regional dailies are also published. Commercial and privately owned radio stations and television channels, including satellite and cable networks, compete with state-owned networks. All forms of media maintain an online presence. History Discovery No precise archaeological records exist of when and from where the first human inhabitants of New Zealand came, but it is generally agreed that Polynesians from eastern Polynesia in the central Pacific reached New Zealand in the early 13th century. There has been much speculation on how these people made the long ocean voyage. People from Polynesia are known to have sometimes set sail in search of new lands, their canoes well provisioned with food and plants for cultivation, and it is likely that the discoverers of New Zealand were on such a voyage. It is probable that few canoes made the dangerous journey, but the people from even one of these large double-hulled craft could have produced the Maori population that the Europeans encountered in New Zealand in the 17th and 18th centuries. With them they brought the dog and the rat and several plants, including the kumara a variety of sweet potato , taro, and yam. Colonization, when the new arrivals settled in base camps along the coasts and exploited the abundant animal food resources, lasted until about The transitional phaseâ€”marked by a growth in population, a shift to a fish, shellfish, and plant diet, the emergence of food-storage pits, and changing art formsâ€”lasted until about And the traditional phaseâ€”during which inland villages were built, artifacts of bone, wood, and stone became more common, and gardening was commonplaceâ€”lasted until the arrival of Europeans. In the South Island , if not elsewhere, the first Polynesian settlers found moas in immense numbers on tussock grasslands. These served as their major food supply and had become extinct by the 15th century. The 18th-century Maori population was densest in the warmer northern parts of the country, where the Maori variant of Polynesian culture had reached its high point, particularly in the arts of war, canoe construction, building, weaving, and agriculture. His sole attempt to land brought only a clash with a South Island tribe during which several of his men were killed. After his voyage the western coast of New Zealand became a line upon European charts and was thought of as the possible western edge of a great southern continent. His initial contact with the Maori was violent, but harmonious relations were established later. On this and on subsequent voyages, Cook, with

the explorer and naturalist Joseph Banks , made the first systematic observations of Maori life and culture. He stressed the intelligence of the natives and the suitability of the country for colonization, and soon colonists as well as other discoverers followed Cook to the islands he had made known. Australian firms set up tiny settlements of land-based bay whalers, and Kororareka now called Russell , in the northeastern North Island , became a stopping place for American, British, and French deep-sea whalers. Traders supplying whalers drew Maori into their economic activity, buying provisions and supplying trade goods, implements , muskets, and rum. Initially the Maori welcomed the newcomers; while the tribes were secure, the European was a useful dependent. Maori went overseas, some as far as England. A northern chief, Hongi Hika, amassed presents in England and exchanged them in Australia for muskets; back in New Zealand he waged devastating war on traditional enemies. The use of firearms spread southward; a series of tribal wars, spreading from north to south, displaced populations and disturbed landholdings, especially in the Waikato, Taranaki, and Cook Strait areas. Europeans soon founded colonies in these unsettled regions. Missionaries quickly followed the traders. Conversion was initially slow, but by the mid century most Maori were adherents, for varying reasons, of some form of Christianity. All of these newcomers had a profound effect on Maori life. Warfare and disease reduced numbers, while new values, pursuits, and beliefs modified tribal structures. Christianity cut across the sanctions and prohibitions that had supplied Maori social cohesion. A capitalist economy, to which Maori were introduced both by traders offering new inducements for instance, the brief demand for New Zealand flax and by missionaries bringing new agricultural techniques, affected the whole material basis of life. At first in the north and later over the whole country, a process of adjustment began, which has continued to the present day. By the late s, chiefly through the Australian link, New Zealand had been joined to Europe. Settlers numbered at least some hundreds, and there were certain to be more. Colonization schemes were afoot in Great Britain, and Australian graziers were buying land from the Maori. These circumstances determined British policy. Annexation and further settlement In the British government decided upon at least partial annexation.

*The farmer politician in New Zealand history, (Massey memorial lecture) [W. J Gardner] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: New Zealand is a remote land—one of the last sizable territories suitable for habitation to be populated and settled—and lies more than 1,000 miles (1,600 km) southeast of Australia, its nearest neighbour. The country comprises two main islands—the North and South islands—and a number of small islands, some of them hundreds of miles from the main group. The capital city is Wellington and the largest urban area Auckland; both are located on the North Island. New Zealand administers the South Pacific island group of Tokelau and claims a section of the Antarctic continent. Niue and the Cook Islands are self-governing states in free association with New Zealand. Stephen Patience New Zealand is a land of great contrasts and diversity. It is the sole home, for example, of the long-beaked, flightless kiwi, the ubiquitous nickname for New Zealanders. Thereafter it was successively a crown colony, a self-governing colony, and a dominion. By the 1940s it controlled almost all of its internal and external policies, although it did not become fully independent until 1947, when it adopted the Statute of Westminster. It is a member of the Commonwealth. I have modest abilities, I combine these with a good deal of determination, and I rather like to succeed. Economically the country was dependent on the export of agricultural products, especially to Great Britain. The entry of Britain into the European Community in the early 1970s, however, forced New Zealand to expand its trade relations with other countries. It also began to develop a much more extensive and varied industrial sector. Tourism has played an increasingly important role in the economy, though this sector has been vulnerable to global financial instability. Immigration from other areas—Asia, Africa, and eastern Europe—has also made a mark, and New Zealand culture today reflects these many influences. Minority rights and race-related issues continue to play an important role in New Zealand politics. Land New Zealand is about 1,600 miles (2,600 km) long north-south and about 400 miles (640 km) across at its widest point. The country has slightly less surface area than the U.S. About two-thirds of the land is economically useful, the remainder being mountainous. Because of its numerous harbours and fjords, the country has an extremely long coastline relative to its area. Land has existed in the vicinity of New Zealand for most of the past million years. The earliest known rocks originated as sedimentary deposits some million to million years ago, at the close of Precambrian time 4. This environment lasted about million years and is typified by both downwarped oceanic sedimentary rocks and terrestrial volcanic rocks. This period was terminated in the west at the beginning of the Cretaceous Period about million years ago by the Rangitata Orogeny mountain-building episode, although downwarped deposition continued in the east. These mountains were slowly worn down by erosion, and the sea transgressed, eventually covering almost all of the land. At the end of the Oligocene Epoch about 23 million years ago, the Kaikoura Orogeny began, raising land above the sea again, including the Southern Alps of the South Island. Many of the great earth movements associated with this final orogeny took place and take place today along faults, which divide the landscape into great blocks, chief of which is the Alpine Fault of the South Island. The erosion and continued movement of these faulted blocks, together with the continuing volcanism of the North Island, define to a large extent the landscape of the country. Erik Morlang New Zealand is part of the Ring of Fire—the circum-Pacific seismic belt marked by frequent earthquakes and considerable volcanic activity. Their collision creates violent seismic activity in subduction zones and along faults. Numerous earthquakes occur annually, including hundreds that can be felt by New Zealanders. A number of these temblors have been disastrous, such as one that devastated the towns of Napier and Hastings in 1931 and a series of quakes that did likewise in Christchurch in 1931. Both the North and the South islands are roughly bisected by mountains. Swift snow-fed rivers drain from the hills, although only in the east of the South Island have extensive alluvial plains been built up. The alluvial Canterbury Plains contrast sharply with the precipitous slopes and narrow coastal strip of the Westland region on the west coast of the South Island. Aoraki at 12,335 feet (3,761 metres) and some 20 other peaks that rise above 10,000 feet (3,048 metres), as well as an extensive glacier system with associated lakes. There are more than 100 glaciers in the Southern Alps. The Tasman Glacier, the largest in

New Zealand, with a length of 18 miles 29 km and a width of more than one-half mile 0. Other important glaciers on the eastern slopes of the Southern Alps are the Murchison, Mueller, and Godley; Fox and Franz Josef are the largest on the western slopes. The North Island has seven small glaciers on the slopes of Mount Ruapehu. Dramatic In the north of the South Island, the Alps break up into steep upswelling ridges. On their western face there are mineral deposits, and to the east they continue into two parallel ranges, terminating in a series of sounds. To the south the Alps break up into rugged, dissected country of difficult access and magnificent scenery, particularly toward the western tip of the island called Fiordland. On its eastern boundary this wilderness borders a high central plateau called Central Otago, which has an almost continental climate.

Gerald Cubitt South Island: Stephen Patience The terrain of the North Island is much less precipitous than that of the South and has a more benign climate and greater economic potential. To the east, ranges form a backdrop to rolling country in which pockets of highly fertile land are associated with the river systems. To the south, more ranges run to the sea. On the western and eastern slopes of these ranges, the land is generally poor, although the western downland region is fertile until it fades into a coastal plain dominated by sand dunes. To the west of the Volcanic Plateau, fairly mountainous country merges into the undulating farmlands of the Taranaki region, where the mild climate favours dairy farming even on the slopes of Mount Taranaki Mount Egmont , a volcano that has been dormant since the 17th century. North of Mount Taranaki are the spectacular Waitomo caves, where stalactites and stalagmites are illuminated by thousands of glowworms. Even farther north there are river terraces sufficiently fertile for widespread dairy and mixed farming. The hub of this area is Auckland , which is situated astride an isthmus with a deep harbour on the east and a shallow harbour on the west. The peninsular region north of Auckland, called Northland , becomes gradually subtropical in character, marked generally by numerous deep-encroaching inlets of the sea bordered by mangrove swamps. Many of the rivers arise from or drain into one or other of the numerous lakes associated with the mountain chains. A number of these lakes have been used as reservoirs for hydroelectric projects, and artificial lakes, such as the large Lake Benmore, have been created for hydroelectric power generation. Soils based on sedimentary rock formations are mostly clays and are found over about three-fourths of the country. Pockets of fertile alluvial soil in river basins or along river terraces form the orchard and market-gardening regions of the country. The brown-gray soils of Central Otago are thin and coarse-textured and have subsoil accumulations of lime, whereas the yellow-gray earths of much of the Canterbury Plains, as well as areas of lower rainfall in the North Island, are partially podzolized layered , with a gray upper horizon. The yellow-brown soils that characterize much of the North Island are often podzolized from acid leaching in humid forest environments. Their fertility varies with the species composition of their vegetation. Forests of false beech genus *Nothofagus* , as well as of tawa and taraire, indicate soils of reasonably high fertility, while forests of kauri pine and rimu indicate podzolized soils. There are few temperature extremes. A procession of high-pressure systems anticyclones separated by middle-latitude cyclones and fronts cross New Zealand from west to east year-round. Characteristic is the sequence of a few days of fine weather and clear skies separated by days with unsettled weather and often heavy rain. In summer Decemberâ€”February , subtropical highs are dominant, bringing protracted spells of fine weather and intense sunshine. In winter Juneâ€”August , middle-latitude lows and active fronts increase the blustery wet conditions, although short spells of clear skies also occur. Because of the high mountain chains that lie across the path of the prevailing winds, the contrast in climate from west to east is sharper than that from north to south. Mountain ranges are also responsible for the semicontinental climate of Central Otago. Changes in elevation make for an intricate pattern of temperature variations, especially on the South Island, but some generalizations for conditions at sea level can be made. Precipitation is highest in areas dominated by mountains exposed to the prevailing westerly and northwesterly winds. Although mean annual rainfall ranges from an arid 12 inches mm in Central Otago to as much as inches 6, mm in the Southern Alps, for the whole country it is typical of temperate-zone countriesâ€”25â€”60 inches â€”1, mm , usually spread reliably throughout the year. Snow is common only in mountainous regions, but frost is frequent in inland valleys in winter. Humidity ranges from 70 to 80 percent on the coast and is generally 10 percent lower inland. In the lee of the Southern Alps, where the effect of the foehn a warm, dry wind of leeward mountain slopes is marked, humidity can become very low. Climate change in the 21st

century is expected to affect temperature and precipitation patterns in New Zealand, although those changes are expected to be more moderate compared with global changes. Plant and animal life The indigenous vegetation of New Zealand consisted of mixed evergreen forest covering perhaps two-thirds of the total land area. On the west coast of the South Island, this mixed forest still yields most of the native timber used by industry. Along the mountain chain running the length of the country, the false beech is the predominant forest tree. European settlement made such inroads on the natural forest that erosion in high-country areas became a serious problem. Various government agencies were established to manage and conserve forests, beginning in the late 19th century, and a state forest service was established in to repair the damage; it uses forest-management techniques and does reforestation, using exotic trees. Experimental areas on the Volcanic Plateau were planted with radiata pine , an introduction from California. This conifer has adapted to New Zealand conditions so well that it is now the staple plantation tree, growing to maturity in 25 years and having a high rate of natural regeneration. Large areas of the Volcanic Plateau, together with other marginal or subagricultural land north of Auckland and near Nelson , in the South Island, are now planted with this species. European broad-leaved species are widely used ornamentally, and willows and poplars are frequently planted to help prevent erosion on hillsides. Gorse has acclimated so readily that it has become a menace, spreading over good and bad land alike, its only virtue being as a nursery for regenerating bush. These are all extant , although they are confined primarily to outlying islands and isolated or protected parts of the country. In addition to their domestic animals, Europeans also brought other species with them. Red deer , introduced for sport hunting, and the Australian opossums for skins have multiplied dramatically and have greatly damaged the vegetation of the high-country bush. The control of goats , deer , opossums, and rabbits “even in the national parks ”is a continuing problem. In the absence of predatory animals, New Zealand is a paradise for birds , the most interesting of which are flightless. These originally included several species of moa , a large bird that was eventually exterminated by the Maori. The kiwi , another flightless species, is extant, though only in secluded bush areas. The pukeko, a swamp hen related to the weka, moves primarily by walking and swimming; though it can fly, it does so only with great effort. Some birds, such as saddlebacks , are peculiar to New Zealand, but many others e. Birds that breed in or near New Zealand include the Australian Australasian gannets , skuas , penguins , shags , and royal albatrosses. Because New Zealand lies at the meeting place of warm and cool ocean currents, a great variety of fish is found in its surrounding waters.

New Zealand's dairy farmers today produce 2, products from milk, compared to about 35 before the reforms, McTigue says, including antibody milk and chocolate cheese.

Zeeland is a province of the Netherlands. It means "Land of the Long White Cloud". New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. The Prime Minister is Jacinda Ardern. New Zealand has made itself a Nuclear Free Zone: They do not use nuclear power and do not allow nuclear weapons or nuclear powered vessels in their territory. People[change change source] As of the census, 4,, people lived in New Zealand. The people of New Zealand often call themselves Kiwis , representing their national native although flightless bird. The North Island is smaller than the South Island, but most people more than 3 million live there. The main religion in New Zealand is Christianity. Just over 2 million New Zealanders are Christian. Most New Zealanders, however, choose to live in more urban areas. Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. Auckland is the largest city , with around 1 million people. Geological origin[change change source] Major fault zones of New Zealand. It shows how the Pacific and Australian plates move against each other. New Zealand sits at the boundary between the Australian and Pacific continental plates. As a result, there was a great deal of volcanic activity. South of the South Island, the Australian plate moves under the Pacific plate instead. The plates slide past each other in the South Island, where they have pushed up the Southern Alps. Because of these two colliding plates, New Zealand often has earthquakes. One of the best known is the group of earthquakes that hit the Christchurch area. The diagram shows that the North Island is on the Australian plate, but most of the South Island is on the Pacific plate. New Zealand is still geologically active, and will remain so as long as the islands are sitting above the plate boundary. New Zealand became part of the global supercontinent Pangaea. Finally Gondwana broke up, leaving the continents rather as they are today. Natural history[change change source] New Zealand was isolated from the rest of the world for a long time. It split from Australia 83 million years ago. Because of this, there are many plants and animals that only live in New Zealand. Before humans came to New Zealand, there were no mammals , except three species of bat and marine mammals such as seals , dolphins , and whales. Instead, New Zealand has many different kinds of bird. New Zealand has several species of flightless bird, including the kiwi. Especially important is the Tuatara , the only living member of a whole order of reptiles. New Zealand used to have more rare species, but some, mostly birds, were hunted to extinction early in its history. The giant Moa , Dinornis , is a famous example. The group of birds to which the Moa belongs had been in existence since the Cretaceous period. Humans arrived in New Zealand about a thousand years ago, when a large number of moas lived, especially on South Island. Archaeological sites with evidence of Moa hunting are all over New Zealand. The moas became extinct about five hundred years ago. Many farmers in New Zealand breed sheep. There are many more sheep than people in New Zealand. Many New Zealanders are interested in sports. Their national game is usually considered to be rugby in winter. They have impressive athletes in rowing , cycling , shotput , discus , iron man , triathlon , yachting , climbing , surfing , cricket , netball , softball , wind surfing , gliding , and more. New Zealanders enjoy outdoor pursuits. They have a "clean, green" image as a country, however per-capita emissions are 7th worst out of 41 industrialized nations as of New Zealand has a wide variety of musicians, television and even radio celebrities, and stand-up comedians. Although most are simply "world-famous in New Zealand", many others have successfully made it on the international scene. The NZ Army mostly does peacekeeping. New Zealand sent army engineers to Iraq to do rebuilding during the invasion of Iraq.

Chapter 4 : Massey, William Ferguson “ Dictionary of New Zealand Biography ” Te Ara

The history of New Zealand dates back at least years to when it was discovered and settled by Polynesians, who developed a distinct Māori culture centred on kinship links and land.

He was born in Auckland on 25 September His maternal grandmother, Jerusha Rusha Browne, brought up three children alone after being deserted by her husband. Her admiration for the Liberal and then Labour parties was very evident to her grandson, who spent many hours in her company during his youth. He remained there until his death in Rob was told that his father became partially paralysed and lost his memory and the power of speech because of post-war psychosis and the stress of business failure “ but he was also suffering from syphilis. When Rob was five, a pointed dowel on the front gate pierced his cheek, breaking the muscle and leaving him with a distinctive scar and lopsided smile. Apart from usually being near the top of the class in English, he did not have a particularly distinguished academic record, despite achieving an exceptionally high non-verbal intelligence test score in the fifth form. Work Rob matriculated in his fourth year but lack of funds removed any possibility of his going to university. He worked first as an office boy at Fletcher Construction, and then took a similar post at the Auckland Electric Power Board. Professional and political education War service In November , shortly after his 19th birthday, Robert Muldoon enlisted in the army. In , after reverting from sergeant to private at his own request, he was posted to New Caledonia, where he was again promoted, to corporal. Accountancy study Muldoon was admitted to the New Zealand Society of Accountants as an associate registered accountant in November and completed his accountancy exams in Italy in May When the war ended he took up an armed services educational bursary to study modern management accounting in England, arriving just before Christmas After 12 months he passed the final exams in cost accounting and became the first overseas student to be awarded the Leverhulme Prize for the highest marks. In this position he was involved in the integration of the Institute into the Society. That same year he organised the first joint cost and management seminar. He was re-elected in , the year that the National Party under Sidney Holland became the government for the first time. The Junior Nationals debated among themselves and against other teams in the Auckland Debating Society, and Muldoon was a very enthusiastic participant. Marriage The Junior Nationals also enjoyed dances and picnics, and many members became romantically involved with one another. They were to have two daughters and a son. Gardening interests Throughout the s Muldoon was an avid gardener, joining the Takapuna Horticultural Society in He became president of both the Auckland Lily Society and the Auckland Horticultural Council and was made a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Horticulture in recognition of his expertise and contributions. Constituency MP Muldoon was widely regarded as a very good constituency MP, always accessible and willing to assist constituents. Social and boundary changes in the electorate helped change it into a National Party stronghold. Muldoon in particular proved to be a well-prepared debater, willing to speak on a range of topics with authority and humour. He developed a deserved reputation as a counterpuncher who saw attack as the best means of defence, and who believed that he should always retaliate if anyone attacked him. Muldoon was fortunate in to be appointed to the Public Accounts Committee, which in became the Public Expenditure Committee, with enhanced powers to investigate and report on the efficiency of government departments and to act as a watchdog on the use of public funds. Its members became well-informed on all aspects of government and able to participate in a wide range of debates in the House. Decimal currency controversy After the election, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake appointed Muldoon as under-secretary to the minister of finance, Harry Lake, who made Muldoon responsible for overseeing the introduction of decimal currency. Muldoon annoyed the public by dismissing widespread criticism of the proposed new coins. Holyoake rebuked him and a nationwide poll allowed the public to choose new coin designs from those originally submitted. Cabinet minister As under-secretary, Muldoon attended meetings of the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Financial Policy, which gave him access to information he eagerly devoured. Senior ministers and bureaucrats came to fear his examination, and his aggressive manner antagonised them. As a result, when Prime Minister Keith Holyoake consulted cabinet colleagues on additions to his ministry after the election the consensus was to appoint

Duncan MacIntyre, Peter Gordon and David Thomson but not Muldoon. Minister of finance Three months later, on 10 February, Holyoake added a chastened Muldoon to cabinet as minister of tourism and associate minister of finance. Holyoake and Lake were engaged in a major battle within Cabinet against Tom Shand, who wanted a markedly more radical approach to the crisis than the prime minister and minister of finance would accept. Eleven days later, Lake died suddenly. Holyoake refused to appoint Shand and, after Jack Marshall declined the post, the prime minister gave the position to Muldoon. He was to be minister of finance for 14 of the following 17 years. The mini-budgets Henry Lang, the secretary of the Treasury, found Muldoon to be an intelligent, hardworking and pragmatic minister, who also revealed considerable integrity. The first mini-budget was on 4 May, when he dampened down demand by increasing a range of indirect taxes and government charges. He also moved to cut and hold government expenditure, explaining his measures to the wider public. In November he reluctantly recommended the devaluation of the currency. Muldoon was conservative when it came to changing the tax system, and opposed a suggestion in the Ross Committee Report on taxation that there should be a move from direct to indirect taxation. He believed that would increase costs, and the tax burden would fall more heavily on lower-income earners. He also tried to defend the welfare system, and extended it into new areas, including in a domestic purposes benefit for deserted wives and single women with dependent children. Their loyalty was as much to Muldoon personally as to the National Party. Although it appeared likely that National would lose the election, it won its fourth victory in a row. Within four months it was reprinted three times and sold over 28,000 copies. The sequels were *Muldoon, My way* and *Number 38*. He also wrote *The New Zealand economy: Opposition leader Muldoon was an extremely effective leader of the opposition in and His task was made easier by the death of Kirk in August*. Muldoon traversed the country attracting huge and enthusiastic audiences. Holding the post of minister of finance reinforced that dominance but also overloaded him and made him open to criticism. When he chaired cabinet or caucus, other ministers and members found it difficult to appeal against the recommendations of the minister of finance without the prime minister taking it personally. Cabinet allies Some very able ministers, not least Brian Talboys, Duncan MacIntyre and Bill Birch, invariably supported Muldoon, and, once he had a majority in cabinet, he was able to use executive collective responsibility, his powers of persuasion and clever use of the whips to sway a majority in caucus. As a result a minority of ministers and members who disagreed with specific policies, especially in regard to the economy, became increasingly frustrated, resentful and alienated from him. This provided liaison between the prime minister, the bureaucracy and major pressure groups. It kept Muldoon abreast of developments, provided information and enabled him to react quickly and knowledgeably. Despite his contempt for interviewers he was quite prepared to engage them and, when necessary, speak over or around them directly to viewers. Only Norman Kirk and, later, David Lange could match him. Although many journalists feared and even hated Muldoon, he fascinated them. Controversies Muldoon constantly became embroiled in controversies, many of his own making. International reputation As prime minister, Muldoon frequently visited foreign countries and attended international meetings. Subsidies and diversification Faced with severe and ongoing balance-of-payment problems, high internal inflation, high interest rates, and increasing unemployment and industrial strife, the 1984 Muldoon government tried hard to increase the production and export of traditional wool, meat and dairy products, through subsidies and tax incentives. Throughout this time, labour relations became increasingly strained and Muldoon would not allow free-range bargaining. He also resisted the abolition of compulsory trade-unionism. Growing opposition Although Muldoon and National remained in office by winning a majority of the seats at the 1985 and 1987 elections, the Labour opposition won more votes nationally in both elections. In October 1987 he only survived as leader because Brian Talboys refused to contest the position, despite other senior ministers organising a majority of National MPs to oust Muldoon in his favour. Snap election, In June 1988 Muldoon was struggling to end a government-imposed freeze on wages, prices and interest rates without causing runaway inflation and an escalation of industrial unrest. He was also facing difficulties finalising his budget and resisting advice and pressure to devalue the currency. The Labour Party was revitalised under its new leader, the charismatic David Lange, who was proving more than a match for a tired Muldoon. The last straw, which led Muldoon to ask the governor general to dissolve Parliament and call an early election, was the decision of MP Marilyn Waring to

leave the National caucus and vote in favour of nuclear-free legislation being proposed by Labour. It gained 56 seats to the 37 National retained and the two won by Social Credit. Immediately after the election, held on 14 July, the Reserve Bank and Treasury persuaded the incoming Labour government that devaluation was essential. Fear that he might try to remain in the leadership position longer led to caucus holding a leadership vote on 29 November. Demotion and restoration Muldoon kept a low profile for about six months after losing the leadership, but became increasingly annoyed by the growing influence of the New Right on the National Party and a willingness to scapegoat him personally for everything that had gone wrong in the past. There were even suggestions that Muldoon might split the National Party and become leader of a new conservative party. Muldoon and his supporters then backed Jim Bolger in a successful challenge to McLay on 26 March and Muldoon returned to the front bench as foreign affairs spokesperson. International economic reform While prime minister, Muldoon had campaigned persistently overseas about the dangers to the world economy of third-world debt and the need to reform the international monetary system. He continued to do so after , criticising some of the policies of the International Monetary Fund and raising the prospect of another stock-market crash similar to that of . After the election, National Party leader Jim Bolger appointed Ruth Richardson as finance spokesperson and Muldoon again withdrew to the back benches, from which he trenchantly criticised both Labour and Richardson. Attacks on Richardson National defeated Labour in the election, and Richardson as minister of finance pursued similar policies to Douglas. Muldoon, acting almost as an independent MP, launched attacks on her inside and outside the House. He objected to the retention of the superannuation surtax, to welfare cuts, and to the influence of the Business Roundtable. By then, however, he was persistently ill, tired and deeply disheartened. Illness Muldoon had developed diabetes in the early s and also had a bowel-cancer operation in December . Three years later, in December , a bacterial blood infection did not respond to antibiotics, his heart was seriously damaged, and the aortic valve was replaced. He was very ill and took some three months to recover. Retirement In November Muldoon angrily told caucus that he thought he would resign, predicting that with its current policies National would be lucky to survive the next election. He confirmed his retirement on Radio Pacific 10 days later. He had served 31 years as an MP when he gave his valedictory speech on 17 December . Talkback radio On Sunday afternoons from late until the weekend before he died almost eight years later, Muldoon hosted a weekly talkback radio programme, Lilies and other things, on Radio Pacific. It was very popular, attracting some 75, listeners and twice winning an Australasian broadcasting award for the best programme of its type. Muldoon projected on the programme a more tolerant, patient, kindly and humorous personality than he had as prime minister. Thea Muldoon became a Dame of the British Empire in . Final illness After leaving Parliament, Muldoon continued to host his Radio Pacific programme and chair the North Shore Hospice but from Christmas recurrent stomach pains, diarrhoea and sleeplessness troubled him. Tests suggested cancer but his heart condition made an operation impossible.

Chapter 5 : Politics | RNZ News

Aaron Gilmore age 45 Aaron Gilmore is a New Zealand politician and member of the New Zealand National Party. He was a list MP from the election until the election and again from February to May

It gives farmers more independence, and gains them more respect. It leaves more government money to pay for other types of social services, like education and health care. What would the world look like without agricultural subsidies? What would the United States look like? If a crystal ball exists for those questions, its name is New Zealand, one of the first and still one of the few modern countries to have completely dismantled its system of agricultural price supports and other forms of economic protection for farmers. But the New Zealand experience is pretty persuasive. Well into its second decade of subsidy-free farming, New Zealand enjoys a worldwide reputation for its high-quality, efficient and innovative agricultural systems. New Zealand agriculture is profitable without subsidies, and that means more people staying in the business. Alone among developed countries of the world, New Zealand has virtually the same percentage of its population employed in agriculture today as it did 30 years ago, and the same number of people living in rural areas as it did in 1980. Where did the political will power come from, and what was the fallout like? Prior to European settlement, the indigenous Maori cultivated kumara Polynesian sweet potato, taro and gourds in addition to fishing and hunting native birds for food. Like the US, New Zealand suffered a major economic depression in the 1930s and enjoyed a boom period in the 1940s, as post-war consumption levels rose and war-time technologies found new agricultural applications like fertilizer and pesticide production and improvements in transport. Several factors threatened the comfortable prosperity of NZ agriculture in the 1970s. Finally, and again as in the US, rising world oil prices triggered a period of escalating inflation, making it increasingly difficult for farmers to secure good prices on the international market. Governmental policy at this time exacerbated the situation by seeking to boost agricultural production based on the hope of greater returns—farmers were offered subsidies to purchase more fertilizers, and tax breaks for increasing herd sizes—further depressing commodity prices through oversupply. In part because of the recognized importance of agriculture within the national economy, farmers were also offered price supports, low-interest loans, disaster relief, weed-eradication subsidies and special training programs to get them through the hard times. As the laundry list of farm support programs grew, it became an increasingly impossible burden for this small national economy to bear, threatening to further undermine the stability of the whole system. Talk about shock and awe: They reasoned that a key cause of inflation was the budget deficits required to fund farm subsidies among other programs, so that more subsidies only made the problem worse. Because most NZ farmers were traditionally National Party members, the process of reform was to some extent bipartisan. Further reforms were implemented after the National Party was voted back into power in 1987. All of this was not achieved without some controversy, and there were a few casualties, both political and economic. Sheep farmers, who as a group were the most heavily subsidized, were not surprisingly hardest hit by the elimination of subsidies. Those farmers who were heavily in debt at the start of the reform period were hit hard by rising interest rates, and a transition program was negotiated to ease their situation. Farm-related sectors like packing and processing, equipment and chemical supply, and off-farm transport also suffered, but this was regarded as evidence of their previous inefficiency. Ever since then, the New Zealand experiment has been gradually gaining attention—and respect—around the world. Resentment among farmers, some of who will inevitably feel that subsidies are applied unfairly. Resentment among non-farmers, who pay for the system once in the form of taxes and a second time in the form of higher food prices. The related encouragement to farm marginal lands, with resulting environmental degradation. The fact that most subsidy money passes quickly from farmers to farm suppliers, processors, and other related sectors, again negating the intended effect of supporting farmers. Additional market distortions, such as the inflation of land values based on production incentives or cheap loans. Various bureaucratic insanities, such as paying farmers to install conservation measures like hedgerows and wetlands—after having paid them to rip them out a generation ago, while those farmers who have maintained such landscape and wildlife features all along get nothing. Removing subsidies, on the other hand, forces farmers and farm-related industries to

become more efficient, to diversify, to follow and anticipate the market. Down-under advocates for a new future for agriculture New Zealand has a strong interest in trumpeting subsidy-free agriculture, of course, since NZ farm exporters are at a disadvantage on the global market with respect to their subsidized counterparts in Europe and the US. Almost since the reform process began, New Zealanders have been doing just that. Cairns Group countries—the other member states are Canada, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Hungary—depend heavily on agricultural exports to maintain their balance of trade, and they argue that agricultural subsidies and import tariffs in places like the US, the EU, and Japan are unfair: Eliminate subsidies, suggests New Zealand experience The New Zealand experience strongly suggests that most of the supposed objectives of agricultural subsidies and market protections—to maintain a traditional countryside, protect the environment, ensure food security, combat food scarcity, support family farms and slow the corporate take-over of agriculture—are better achieved by their absence. The number of farms has held steady since subsidies were removed; land area has fallen slightly as marginal land has been turned over to forestry or allowed to revert to native bush. Agriculture accounts for Employment on farms has fallen somewhat, but these losses have been balanced by increased rural employment in tourism-related businesses. Sheep farming was the most heavily subsidized sector within agriculture. Remaining assistance in New Zealand is primarily in the form of funding for agricultural research. Most food consumed in the country is domestically produced. Like I said, this is free-market faith to make Adam Smith proud. But the New Zealand example is pretty persuasive. Laura Sayre has been working on organic farms and writing about agriculture since

Chapter 6 : History of New Zealand - Wikipedia

Fred Waite, CMG, DSO, OBE, VD (21 August - 29 August) was a New Zealand farmer, historian, politician, and soldier who served in both the First and Second World Wars.

The minister of lands, John McKenzie , championed the family farm. Farming progressed, especially in the north. By more than half the European population was living north of Cook Strait for the first time since the s. The state steps in The Liberal government reinforced an established pattern of state involvement in the economy and regulation of society. In , after campaigns led by women like Kate Sheppard , New Zealand became the first country in the world to give women the vote. On the money From , Kate Sheppard was leader of a nationwide campaign to obtain the vote for women. In this was achieved. Her companions in honour were: The loyalty found expression in the despatch of troops to fight for Britain in the South African War in A self-confident nationalism was also evident, and New Zealand declined to join the Australian Federation formed in The First World War Liberal rule ended in , when William Massey led the Reform Party to power, promising state leaseholders they could freehold their land. Thousands of New Zealanders served, and died, overseas. New Zealand troops also fought and died on the Western Front. Farmers faced difficulties over their mortgages, and urban unemployment soared. Discontent erupted in riots. A coalition government, dominated by Gordon Coates , failed to lift the country out of depression. Setbacks on the industrial front turned the labour movement towards political action. The Labour Party , founded in , made uneven gains through the s, then was swept into power under Michael Joseph Savage in by an electorate disillusioned with how the conservative coalition government had handled the depression. When Savage died in , Peter Fraser became prime minister. Labour in power In power, the Labour Party, aided by an economic recovery already under way when it was elected, revived the economy further by pragmatic rather than doctrinaire socialist policies. The Reserve Bank was taken over by the state in , spending on public works increased and a state housing programme began. The Social Security Act dramatically extended the welfare state. In the early s, New Zealand troops fought in Korea. Later, in the s, concern to keep on side with this new protector prompted the National government of Keith Holyoake to send troops to Vietnam , despite popular protests. Labour in decline Labour remained in power through the Second World War and in , Peter Fraser played a significant role in the conference that set up the United Nations. But the party had lost the reforming zeal of the previous decade and its electoral support ebbed after the war.

Chapter 7 : New Zealand profile - Timeline - BBC News

James Farmer () was a 19th-century Member of Parliament in the Waikato Region, New Zealand.. He represented the Marsden electorate from to (when he was defeated for Onehunga), and then the Raglan electorate from to , when he retired.

While many died defending their land, others allied themselves with the colonists, often to achieve tribal goals at the expense of other iwi. This pressure intensified after , when the New Zealand Parliament achieved responsible government. Most members of Parliament believed their first responsibility was to the settlers who had elected them. The involvement of warriors from Waikato raised fears of a wider conflict. A truce was eventually agreed in and George Grey returned for a second term as Governor. South Island settlers objected to the costs incurred in the fighting and wanted the matter resolved. As gold rushes continued in the South Island, some even asked whether New Zealand should be split into two separate colonies. For most Europeans the movement became synonymous with violence against settlers. The effects varied from region to region. From the Taranaki settlement of Parihaka became the centre of opposition to confiscation. Ongoing peaceful resistance resulted in many arrests before the government invaded Parihaka in November An armed force ran amok in the undefended settlement and Te Whiti and Tohu were imprisoned and exiled to the South Island. Economic expansion Gold discovered in Otago As war stalled progress in the North Island, the South Island became the mainstay of the economy. The thousands of young men who rushed to the colony hoping to make their fortune followed the gold from Otago to the West Coast and later to Thames in the North Island. Few struck it rich, but the collective value of the gold that was discovered stimulated the economy. These developments attracted a young, mobile and male-dominated population. But both provincial and central governments believed that long-term growth and progress depended on the order and stability offered by family life. Various schemes were developed to attract female migrants and families to New Zealand in a bid to help society mature. The Vogel era Like many frontier societies, New Zealand was vulnerable to the vagaries of a resource-based economy. In the late s gold production fell and wool prices slipped. The Vogel era also spelt the end for the provincial governments which had largely dominated political affairs since the s. Their abolition in marked a recognition that if New Zealand was to progress as a single nation there was no place for provincial parochialism. The postwar decade was also an era of educational progress. Vogel is now seen as a nation-building visionary, but he was a controversial figure in his time. When the colony slipped into a long economic depression in , many blamed his overambitious borrowing programme. Prices for farm produce fell and the market for land dried up. Unemployment grew in urban areas. Women and children were exploited and evidence emerged of sweated labour and poor working conditions in a number of industries. Questions were asked about how New Zealand should support its poor. There was no state welfare and charitable aid had proven to be insufficient. Anti-alcohol cartoon from The hard times faced by many families led to renewed debate about the place of alcohol in New Zealand life. Liquor, it was argued, caused men to forget their responsibilities to their families. With women and children bearing the brunt of alcohol abuse, the fight to enfranchise women was seen as crucial to any real change. After a hard-fought and at times bitter debate, New Zealand women became the first in the world to gain the right to vote in national elections in The ability to export large quantities of frozen meat, butter and cheese restored confidence in an economy based on agriculture and intensified the transformation of the landscape from forest to farmland. Though class consciousness grew among some workers, the strike ended after almost three months in total defeat for the seamen and the unions allied with them. The outcome of the election became clear when Parliament met in early Their economic and social reforms “ and their egalitarian rhetoric “ continued to shape the political agenda well into the 20th century. Subdividing Cheviot Hills - roadside stories The Liberals won support from urban wage-earners as well as those living in provincial towns and small farmers. As an export-led economic recovery took hold, the Liberals emphasised farming for export rather than as a means of supplementing the incomes of wage-earners living on smallholdings. The close economic ties with Britain reinforced the loyalty of New Zealanders to an empire that secured their place in the world. This was the first time New Zealand

troops served overseas. Federated Australia elephant When the Commonwealth of Australia was established in , New Zealand declined to become its sixth state. Federation ultimately consolidated national identity on both sides of the Tasman and strengthened the view that New Zealand should not give up its growing independence. New Zealand was no more and no less independent from Britain than it had been as a colony. Though he tipped the scales at kg, his death while returning from Australia in came as a shock to New Zealanders. Massey memorial, Wellington Seddon was a hard act to follow. He was criticised for being verbose and for being too interested in his own appearance and profile. The Liberals clung to power with the support of independent MPs. Ward stepped aside as leader in March , but his successor Thomas Mackenzie was unable to stem the tide. On 6 July several defections in the House gave Massey the numbers to form a government. While Massey was a farmer, several of his Cabinet were urban businessmen or professionals. The Liberals were criticised for having manipulated the public service by dispensing patronage. With the country split into two irreconcilable camps, the government sided firmly with the employers in opposing industrial militancy. Violent clashes between unionised workers and non-union labour erupted once more during waterfront strike , after industrial action on the wharves disrupted the ability of farmers to get their products to overseas markets. The strike ended in December with the defeat of the United Federation of Labour. The Defence Act introduced compulsory military training, with all boys aged between 12 and 14 required to complete 52 hours of physical training each year as Junior Cadets. Developing fit and healthy citizens was seen as vital to the strength of the country and the empire. The Boy Scout movement had arrived in New Zealand in with similar aims of producing patriots capable of defending the empire. Boys were taught moral values, patriotism, discipline and outdoor skills through games and activities. Thousands signed up for service, desperate not to miss out on an event many expected to be over by Christmas. The First World War would ultimately claim the lives of 18, New Zealanders and wound another 41, To what extent it forged a sense of national identity has provoked much debate. The war took , New Zealanders overseas, most for the first time. Some anticipated a great adventure but found the reality very different. Being so far from home made these New Zealanders very aware of who they were and where they were from. They were also able to compare themselves with men from other nations, in battle and behind the lines. Out of these experiences came a sense of a separate identity. The American historian Peter Stearns adopted a similar approach but started in and concluded with the outbreak of the First World War in These approaches recognise that historical forces and processes cannot be shoehorned into conventional periods of time such as decades and centuries.

Chapter 8 : Famous New Zealand Politicians | List of Politicians from New Zealand

Timeline of New Zealand history; The following lists events that happened during in New Zealand William Tucker, soldier, farmer, politician, mayor of.

In John Massey sold the family farm in Ireland and with his wife and two of their children migrated to New Zealand with a group of Nonconformist settlers, arriving on the ship Indian Empire on 20 October. Bill Massey remained in Ireland for a further eight years to complete his education at a private secondary school, following primary schooling at the national school at Limavady. John Massey had hoped to develop a plot of land granted to migrants who paid their own fares to New Zealand, but he was bitterly disappointed with the bush section near Puhoi. Instead he leased land at west Tamaki, where his son Bill worked for the first two years after arriving in New Zealand. Returning to Auckland after nearly three years, Massey again worked for his father before leasing his own acre farm at Mangere about 1865, and also buying a threshing machine which provided him with an additional income. She was 19 and Massey 26 when they married in the Presbyterian church at Mangere on 5 April 1866. They were to have seven children, two of whom – Walter and John – became members of Parliament. Built in and set on 17 acres of land it was located in what became Massey Road, Mangere. There Massey built up an impressive library indicative of his wide reading. His favourites were Kipling, Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, historical biography, and the Bible, especially the Old Testament which he could and did quote comprehensively throughout his life. By the early 1870s Massey had become a local notable, active in numerous activities and organisations. He was chairman of the Mangere School committee and worshipped at the local Presbyterian church. When several months later the Waitemata seat became vacant, opposition supporters in Waitemata sent a telegram to Massey asking him to stand in the by-election. According to Massey he was on top of a haystack when the telegram arrived and it was passed to him on a pitchfork. Massey accepted the invitation and in a hard-fought contest was elected to Parliament on 9 April 1871. He was to stay in Parliament for the remaining 31 years of his life. The small, dispirited, loosely organised collection of conservative independents whom Massey joined in the parliamentary opposition were no match for the completely dominant Liberal government of Richard John Seddon. The opposition leader, William Russell, was supported by a mere 15 of the 70 members of the House of Representatives, and the imbalance in numbers also reflected the distribution of talent in the House. Massey was one of the few oppositionists prepared to remain conscientiously in the House hour after hour and day after day. Although not seen as a creative policy maker or dynamic leader, he became respected for his tenacity and clarity in debates and in time revealed his astuteness as a tactician and organiser. By he was the opposition whip. Frustrated by his inability to influence events, unhappy with the lengthy absences from his family and finding the financial cost of being a politician onerous, Massey seriously considered retiring from politics in 1898. Instead he relinquished Waitemata and again contested his home constituency of Franklin. In the election of 4 December he defeated Harris, the government whip, by 2, votes to 1. Over the country as a whole the opposition almost doubled its strength in the House to 28 members. As a group the opposition now adopted a more clear-cut conservative position on land tenure and labour legislation. Massey himself became the major advocate of freehold land tenure, and he also strongly supported the construction of the main trunk railway line between Auckland and Wellington. He continued to emphasise the importance of individual responsibility and initiative, and individual incentives and rewards. Co-operation at the local level was desirable whereas state compulsion was to be opposed. In foreign affairs Massey suggested an inquiry into whether or not New Zealand should join the Commonwealth of Australia, subsequently accepting the recommendation of a royal commission that New Zealand should remain independent while maintaining economic co-operation. Following the passage of the Old-age Pensions Act and with Seddon at the height of his power, the Liberals won a resounding victory at the elections. It largely ceased to exist as an organised force inside or outside Parliament. During most of that time Massey, as whip, served as de facto leader. The election saw little change in the relative strengths of the government and opposition and it became obvious that a robust, effective and credible opposition leader was essential to devise and manage tactics in the House and to appeal for support in the electorate at large. Massey

was unanimously elected leader on 9 September, with Allen becoming his unofficial deputy. On 10 June, at the age of 60, Seddon died suddenly. He was replaced by Sir Joseph Ward, a clever man but not the brilliant campaigner or manager of people that Seddon had been. For the first time Massey was to be set against another mortal politician and not the demigod Seddon had become in the eyes of the public. Ward and the Liberals won the election, at which Massey campaigned for the return of a strong, unified opposition which could challenge alleged Liberal corruption, cronyism and incompetence, especially in the public service. He continued to emphasise freehold tenure and to exploit growing concern among both rural and urban property owners at the advent of militant unionism and socialist, syndicalist and anarchist propaganda. Aided by the country quota the opposition won 27 seats at the election; Massey began referring to them as the alternative government. In February Massey announced that he and his supporters would thenceforth be known as the Reform Party. At the election Massey was a nationally known figure. He had shaved off his beard, though keeping a distinctive moustache. The Liberals lost 16 seats, leaving them with only 11. The Reform Party won 27 seats. The remaining 14 seats went to unpredictable independents, Labour candidates and Maori MPs. The genesis of the first Reform Party government led by Massey was marked by uncertainty, unscrupulous political manoeuvring, nasty intrigue, accusations of bribery, and bitter recriminations in which Massey himself indulged. A second no-confidence motion moved in July, however, was carried with the help of five Liberal dissidents by 41 votes to 35. On 10 July Massey was sworn in as prime minister. Herdman, William Fraser, R. Fisher and Maui Pomare. Six of the nine were university graduates, and the senior ministers apart from Massey were city men, indicating that Massey was neither prejudiced against men more educated than himself nor interested in leading merely a country party government. Allen, until his resignation in 1912, and Bell, were his closest and most able lieutenants during the following years. Although Allen and Bell were prepared to argue with their leader from time to time, after Massey came increasingly to dominate both his caucus and the party. Not a vindictive man, Massey nevertheless could fly into a temper and was intolerant of those who did not share his own somewhat narrow religious and political outlooks and principles. The party organisation enjoyed almost no independence and merely did what Massey requested. Massey not only fulfilled his promise to oppose the industrial militants but he also established an independent public service commissioner to appoint and promote public servants without political cronyism and religious discrimination. He implemented a third major election policy plank by passing an act to make the leases of Crown tenants freehold. The outbreak of the First World War in August distracted public attention from both domestic issues and the December general election, which again denied Massey a clear working majority in Parliament. He gained 40 seats – “exactly half” – but was in a minority after the appointment of a speaker. The deadlock in the House, accompanied by growing public agitation for a wartime coalition government similar to that established in Britain in May 1915, led Massey reluctantly to invite Ward and the Liberals, and indeed the small group of Labour MPs, to join Reform in a national government. Labour declined but the Liberals and Reform Party created a coalition on 4 August. Massey remained prime minister but Ward, who took the finance portfolio from Allen, was de facto joint leader of the government. Massey and Ward detested each other on personal, political and religious grounds and a decision to legislate only if there was unanimity in the coalition cabinet made the period of National government very frustrating for all involved. On 24 August Massey, accompanied by Ward, sailed for Britain on the first of five extended visits he was to make overseas during the following eight years. During that time Massey not only attended meetings of the Imperial Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet but also toured Britain, receiving honorary LLD degrees from the universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh and the freedom of the city of London, the first of 10 cities to so honour him between 1915 and 1918. The war ended on 11 November but rejoicing in New Zealand was muted by the onset of an influenza epidemic which killed more than 8,000 people and incapacitated many more. Christina Massey had been appointed a CBE for her work during the war with servicemen on leave and the dependents of servicemen killed overseas, and she helped organise emergency care for the sick during the epidemic. She became a victim herself and her health was permanently impaired. He was concerned at the post-war chaos in Europe and the rise of communism in Russia but was sceptical about the idea of a league of nations. During the latter years of his life he was also influenced by British-Israelism, with its mystical belief in the divine mission and the permanency of the

British Empire. Massey declined the offer of a peerage or even a knighthood and returned to New Zealand on 5 August to contest a general election delayed since because of the war. The post-war situation in New Zealand worried Massey. The country was deeply divided between town and country, employer and worker, conservative and radical, conscriptionist and anti-conscriptionist, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic. Many people were prepared to blame the government for the appalling war casualties, inflation, profiteering, and the atrocious urban housing and inadequate health services revealed by the epidemic. The New Zealand Labour Party, formed in , appeared to have largely united the previously fratricidal left-wing sections of society and to have become the beneficiary of the widespread disillusionment with the coalition government. Massey campaigned against the Liberals and Labour on a policy of patriotism, stability, law and order, defence of the rural sector, and the protection of private property. By that time, however, the PPA had been largely discredited and it was openly critical of Massey for not meeting its expectations. The election on 17 December gave Massey for the first and only time during his 31 years in Parliament a clear majority of the seats. Reform with 36 per cent of the vote won 45 seats, the Liberals 18, Labour 8, and there were 10 independents. Although Allen resigned in and took up the post of high commissioner in London, Massey was to find two other very capable lieutenants in the soldier-farmer Coates and the erudite Dunedin lawyer William Downie Stewart. By a quarter-century of almost continuous prosperity was ending. The prices Britain paid for New Zealand produce started to fall, and the country slipped into recession. Reform Party supporters, however, became more insistent that taxes should be lowered, government spending cut, public servants dismissed and wage demands rejected. Four independents held the balance and had to be courted by Massey. The opposition parties proved reluctant to co-operate with one another and Massey remained prime minister, although he complained that governing with such an uncertain majority made his life hell all the time. Between and Massey took steps to combat inflation and keep interest rates down. Export prices started to improve and state loans were used to establish agricultural banks. There were tax cuts, especially for farmers, and continued spending on public works, housing and the rehabilitation of servicemen onto farms. He did not live to see the results of his long-term strategy, which at the election helped to give Reform its greatest victory ever with 56 of the 80 seats in the House. On 28 August Massey sailed for his fifth and last visit to Britain. He was not well and returned to New Zealand ill and tired on 24 January. Cancer progressively weakened him during and by October he was forced to relinquish many of his duties as prime minister. An operation on 30 March was unsuccessful and on 9 April he returned from hospital to his home in Tinakori Road, where he died on 10 May aged . On 19 September a large memorial was unveiled at the site. His wife, Christina, who was made a GBE in , died at Wellington on 19 April and was interred with her husband. He inherited a small, unpopular, disunited and dispirited opposition that had to compete against the charismatic appeal of Seddon. A three-party splitting of the vote resulted in Massey only once, in , winning an election with sufficient seats to assure himself a majority in the House, and even then it was small.

Chapter 9 : " History " Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand

Perhaps what cemented the perception of the Reform Party as a 'farmer's party' was its response to two of the major industrial disputes in New Zealand's history: the Waihi miners' strike and the waterfront and general strikes. With the country split into two irreconcilable camps, the government sided firmly with the employers.

This list of popular Kiwi politicians includes members of the government who are either active or inactive, some of who might even now be dead. This list is made up of a variety of politicians, including Sue Moroney and Moana Mackey. You can click on the names of these renowned politicians of New Zealand in order to get more information about each one. He was a list MP from the election until the election and again from February to May He was the first non-interim leader of the National Party during its early years in Opposition. He has previously served as president of the party, Mayor of East Coast Bays, a region of northern He was a strong opponent of He was the Mayor of Nelson from to Upon inheriting estates in Queensland, he migrated to He is known for his reforms of the civil service and for his He was the Minister of Railways from to in the Liberal Government. In , he was the seventeenth Speaker of the House of Representatives. He died in the influenza epidemic. He was the 18th Mayor of Auckland. He represented the electorate of Gisborne in Parliament from to He was defeated by Wayne Kimber; one of a He was the 19th Governor-General of New Zealand. He is now Chair of the Commonwealth Foundation. Williams served on a community board during She was an MP from to , representing the National Party. She entered Parliament on 22 April , having been the next candidate on With the formation of the Fifth National Government in late , she became the Minister of Education, He has participated in various fringe-right organisations in New Zealand. He formed the NDP in and stood He was leader of the Labour Party for three years while it was in Opposition. He served as the 11th Governor-General He was the first New Zealand-born person to be elected to the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Labour Party, and was New She is a member of the New Zealand First party. He was a member of the He was a member of Parliament from until , and was its Speaker from till He represented the Hamilton East electorate in Parliament English entered parliament in as a National Party MP He represented the Heretaunga electorate from to , when he was defeated by a National