Phanzine

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Raising our profile

As with any organisation, PHANZA's strength is its members. Our membership currently stands at 113. To have a body of 113 professional members is a considerable achievement and it might surprise some New Zealanders to learn that there are so many professional historians in the country. But of course there are many more historians who choose not to be members of PHANZA or are only vaguely aware that we exist.

A big membership base would allow us to speak with even greater authority on issues of interest to our members, help raise professional standards and free up more funds to undertake new initiatives. If you know of anyone who might qualify for and benefit from membership of PHANZA, let them know. Membership is not confined to public historians, or even professional historians.

As part of growing our profile PHANZA has continued to present submissions or make representations on matters of interest to our members. We have made a submission to the Parliamentary committee investigating the performance of Crown Forestry Rental Trust we have been vocal in our criticism of changes in Te Papa's exhibition policy. Many of you would have seen our president David Young commenting on the latter on TV3. A first! The relaunch of our web-site is a real boon. With much more space we will be able to publish your work on-line. Feel free to submit, and send us in your personal profile so we can put that on-line as well. And above all else, give us your feedback. It is always welcome.

Don't forget this year's AGM, which will be held in conjunction with the NZHA conference in Christchurch. Anyone going to the conference is urged to join us at 12.15 pm on Monday 3 December.

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Submission to the Crown Forestry Rental Trust Inquiry

CFRT has been both a source of commissions and employment for historians since 1993. In May 2000 CFRT began a review of its activities. As part of this process the Trust ceased to commission new work and began to disengage some historians. PHANZA was concerned about this for two reasons: one was the loss of economic opportunities for our members, the second was the necessity for some other organisation to fund research into Treaty of Waitangi claims and the danger that the claims process might be affected. The President made a statement expressing PHANZA's concerns to Mana Maori Media in late 2000. It was thought appropriate that PHANZA make a submission to the Maori Affairs Select Committee. When the subcommittee met to consider the appropriate response it was decided to concentrate on systemic problems and avoid commenting on the Trust's operations. We also considered that the Trust had done some useful work and this ought to be acknowledged. So, bearing all that in mind, PHANZA offered the following submission to CFRT.

Introduction

The Professional Historians Association of New Zealand/Aotearoa (PHANZA) was founded eight years ago and has 113 paid members. It represents the interests of non-university historians (often known as public historians) who work on commissioned projects. Members of PHANZA are expected to work to a Code of Practice. Many of our members take contracts or more permanent work in the field of Treaty history, which have been partly funded by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust.

For this reason it was considered that PHANZA should make a submission to the select Committee. PHANZA wishes to comment on the following terms of reference.

1. Whether the Crown Forestry Rental Trust (CFRT) is fulfilling the purposes for which it is established?
2. An assessment of the performance of CFRT to date.
5. The relationships between the CFRT and other parties including claimants, the Waitangi Tribunal, the Office of Treaty Settlements and other institutions in the Treaty settlements process and the impact of the CFRT's "New Directions" on these relationships.
7. The appropriateness of the current legislative framework of the CFRT
8. The appropriateness of the current lines of accountability of the CFRT

Our basic stance is that while, as with other institutions, CFRT may have occasionally misdirected itself and made operational mistakes, the problems it faces are mostly systemic, stemming from hurried legislation, a rigid legal structure and an overly narrow trust deed. We consider that the Crown has failed to provide leadership in matters of policy and operational procedure. This submission will address the terms of reference set out below.

In commenting on the above terms of reference PHANZA speaks for historians as the ringa wera of the whole Treaty process. That is, we do the hard work of establishing the historical facts for the claims so that it is possible to prove that the claimants have legitimate grievances. We have often been the victims of poor processes and underfunding.

Specific terms of reference

1. Whether CFRT is fulfilling the purposes for which it is established.
2. An assessment of the performance of CFRT to date.

When research under the Treaty process began in the 1980s, it was assumed that there was an established historiography that the claimants could draw on to make their cases. The reality was very different. In comparison to say Britain, the United States and Australia, historical research in New Zealand was very recent and undeveloped.

Professional historical research really began systematically in New Zealand in the 1950s and though its practitioners were very productive they could not create detailed texts for all aspects of New Zealand history. They were quite active in what was then called 'race relations' and did create the revisionist school of Maori history that was held to have justified the 1985 decision to apply the Treaty of Waitangi Act back to 1840.

Understandably their work was far from complete. For instance there is (was?) no scholarly general history of Maori society between 1910 and 1990, no detailed study of the Department of Maori Affairs between 1906 and 1989, no history of the workings of the Department of Lands and Survey, and few studies of key Maori leaders or tribes in the historical period. Historians commissioned to do a specific piece of research that would stand the scrutiny of the tribunal process found themselves in a difficult position because of the lack of a comprehensive general history. Not only did they have to create detailed local and regional histories but they also had to fill in as best they could the blanks in the general history.

Among the important achievements of CFRT is the funding that they have provided for reference works for claimants and historians. One such accomplishment is the electronic database of Maori legislation and the hard copy *Maori Land Legislation Manual* both of which are exceedingly useful resources.

So far as claimants' research is concerned, no one seemed to grasp for a long time how labour intensive historical research is and how much time it can take. Researchers can frequently run into blank walls such as lack of sources and/or contradictory evidence; it is very important that any project should include a senior historian as supervisor to help researchers through those difficulties. There has been a tendency by CFRT to let contracts without providing such supervision, then to bemoan the quality or lateness of the research. Active support and supervision would have produced much better results.

CFRT has not employed a full-time senior historian and as a result their research has been criticised by the Waitangi Tribunal on numerous occasions, most fully in the Kaipara casebook overview. The CFRT has also been less than transparent about its policy formation and there is a consensus that consultation with interested parties has not been satisfactory. We believe a more open and accountable organisation might have been able to mitigate these faults.

We do not pretend that the business of keeping open lines of communication between claimants, the Crown, CFRT and contracted historians is a simple matter. However we do believe that the process can be improved. Nor do PHANZA members believe that the world owes them a living. On the contrary, a number of our members have conducted extremely demanding work, often with huge expectations from the claimants, and have faced tight deadlines.

Contracts need to be realistic, and adjusted where appropriate. To deliver, contractees need to have a much better idea of what is expected of them. The claimants, too, need to have their expectations well understood and be well prepared for what is expected of them. After all, this iterative process is at the very core of what cultural relations sensitivities in this country often consist of. But this business is often not well managed and where budgets are tight and expectations high, disappoint-ment for claimants and professional frustration for historians are often the most palpable result.

5. The relationships between the CFRT and other parties including claimants, the Waitangi Tribunal, the Office of Treaty Settlements and other institutions in the Treaty settlements process and the impact of the CFRT's "New Directions" on these relationships.

PHANZA considers that the CFRT has played a crucial role in the in the Treaty process. The government has consistently failed to fund the Waitangi Tribunal for research.[1] It has relied upon the CFRT to play a vital role in funding claimants to research their case.

The other problem is that there is little co-operation between the various institutions engaged in the Treaty process. Research is not passed on to other institutions. This is, in part, a reflection of the adversary inclinations of counsel at tribunal hearings. However, this is most unfortunate because, in history, real economies can be achieved by the exchange of information. If research information was made available as it was done, then it would prevent duplication. It would also encourage a consensus to develop on both facts and interpretation so that points of dispute could be narrowed to fundamental disagreements. Any reduction of disagreements would reduce the time and costs of litigation.

There is, we acknowledge, a fundamental disagreement between historians and the legal profession over this. Lawyers seem to work to a crime court scenario that secrets information to ambush their opponent at an appropriate moment. "History", not being a scientific discipline, works by consensus and corroboration, new material justifying a new interpretation will only become part of the historical canon by peer review that tests and accepts the new thesis. This means that carefully hoarded new findings do not win the ready acceptance counsel want, as other historians immediately begin the process of peer review to debate and criticise the new material. If such research had been publicly presented and favourably reviewed by the profession, other historians in the process would have to acknowledge that it had professional acceptance.

We consider that this adversarial and uncooperative culture has developed because the Crown has failed to exercise a proper leadership role.

PHANZA understands the reasons why CFRT has inaugurated the 'New Direction ' policy but points out that its formulation has meant over a year with little research work being commissioned. Our fear is that the new policy will soak up all the funds that would otherwise have gone on research and further slow down the claim process

7. The appropriateness of the current legislative framework of the CFRT

It is important to bear in mind that the CFRT came into being at a time when the whole structure of government was undergoing a hasty restructuring. It was a period when speed was the essence. It was also a time when government had committed itself to remedying the past breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi but had not yet grasped how complex and lengthy the claims process would become. It was assumed that it would take only a few years to resolve the claims.

The concept of CFRT seemed a brilliant stroke: to put the disputed Crown Forest lands into a holding paddock until ownership could be ascertained of the forest lands. However, in the Department of Maori Affairs at least, it was also seen as a way of resolving the difficult problem of how to fund the Maori claimants by allowing the interest on the accumulating rentals to be so used. It was assumed in Maori Affairs that the interest would be used to fund all claimants, but the legislation and the Trust Deeds do not seem to reflect this understanding.

Certainly it is the view of PHANZA that the money ought to be used this way. It is a matter of geographical and historical accident which tribes were left with forest assets and it does not seem unreasonable that before these assets pass from public to private ownership that they should be used for a final public purpose – the funding of all claims. This is a purpose that will benefit all Maoridom by giving a service to those who were stripped of all lands in the process of colonisation.

To emphasise that the Crown was relinquishing ownership so as to open the way for a just settlement the form of a statutory trust was chosen.

There is a downside to the concept of trust as developed by Church and the English common law.? The trustees are given all the legal powers of ownership but there are few mechanisms of accountability as we would understand them. An aggrieved beneficiary can only go to the court for a remedy.

CFRT has compounded this lack of transparency by a pre-emptory and non consultative management style.

Given the speed at which matters were settled some reconsideration would be desirable. It would be expected that government would require a major review of the legislation and trust deed but this has not been done. There have been two reviews but these have not resulted ion any substantial restructuring or reorientation of the CFRT.

We consider that the legislation and trust deed do not conform to the original intention of the Crown and that the trust structure operates to prevent accountability and transparency.

8. The appropriateness of the current lines of accountability of the CFRT

Given the diversity of Maori opinion there is a real problem with the appointment of the board. We suggest that while the number of Maori representatives remain the same they should be chosen by a more representative panel and should serve for a fixed term of three years. The Federation of Maori Authorities, the Kingitanga, the Maori Churches, possibly even our fellow organisation of Maori historians, Te Pouhere Korero, could be included in the panel. The Maori MPs could also nominate one of their members to be a member of the panel. There should be a requirement of those nominated to report back to the panel.

We also consider that the Crown should adopt a less passive role towards its appointees. It should at least give them a briefing on its policies and viewpoint.

Conclusion

We consider that CFRT must remain as a source of research funding if the Treaty of Waitangi settlement process is to function satisfactorily. It is recommended that CFRT's legislation be overhauled to clarify its purpose and improve its accountabilities. The Trust deed needs to be revised to clarify the Trust's purposes and to improve its governance and management.

Thanks to Graham Butterworth, Tony Nightingale and David Young for their efforts in the preparation of this submission.

Profile: Malcolm McKinnon

Malcolm McKinnon is a fifth generation New Zealander. His mother was the great-grand-daughter of John Plimmer, a pioneer sometimes called the 'Father of Wellington'. Another of her forebears, Solomon Levy, was a stalwart of early Wellington's Jewish community. His father was a decorated professional army officer who rose to become Chief of General Staff.

While his siblings have excelled in politics, education and diplomacy, McKinnon has applied the family's trademark energy and discipline to the study of New Zealand history. His professional career began at Victoria University where he gained first class honours in history in 1971, later taking a Bachelor of Philosophy at Oxford in international relations. Returning to Victoria, he embarked on a PhD in economic history which he completed in 1981, an endeavour that sowed the seeds of a history of New Zealand foreign policy, spanning 1935 to 1990. McKinnon went on to become a senior lecturer at Victoria's history department, involving himself along the way in a range of outside activities, both in the New Zealand Historical Association and the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs.

In 1990, McKinnon swapped the security of the academy for the tender mercies of public history. His first assignment was a seven-year stint editing the path-breaking New Zealand Historical Atlas, a work that reached the finals of the Montana Book Awards in 1998 and went on to win a coveted British award for the best atlas of the year.

In 1999 he took up a job at the National Library, heading a web-based historical project, Te Waimano: Waters of the Millennium, which went on line in February 2000. His latest challenge is writing a history of the New Zealand Treasury.

Historian, writer and journalist Redmer Yska recently caught up with McKinnon and started by asking him about life as an independent historian.

It feels very good. The fact that I've been employed near-continuously since I left Victoria probably helps. At the time I left I wasn't that pleased with my progress as an historian. I felt that I wasn't producing as much as I should have. And there was some restlessness.

It was a great opportunity when the Atlas came along. First, it was a job that I could apply for. The second was that I was then - and remain - passionate about atlases and maps. That passion helped me overcome my nervousness about abandoning a job that I had for life.

In fact I moved on to a six year contract, so it was hardly insecure. But in comparison with expecting that I would stay at the university until I retired, it was a big change.

I never felt anxious about the future, partly because the end of the project was a long way away. The task of getting the Atlas done, for much of the time, seemed so enormous that the idea that there was any kind of life beyond it was quite notional.

There was also a lot of managing which was a side that I had least thought about and in some ways was least prepared for. Perhaps that's where the nervous energy went!

Where does your passion for maps come from?

Rather than planes or trains, my twin brother and I headed for maps. It is there as far back as we can remember. I don't quite understand why it is that to pick up a map had a fascination for us that other things don't. And I know from other people with a fascination for maps that it is something wired in you. Our siblings don't have it.

It's not that I am a cartographer. My interest is in the content of maps. I had to learn about the craft and techniques of cartography. When I started out I didn't understand enough about how cartographers do their work and the way that they go about making a map. From their point of view I was a bit like an architect without training. Instead of having an architect, they had someone who was fascinated with houses and had all these ideas about how to build them, but had never actually worked with a builder.

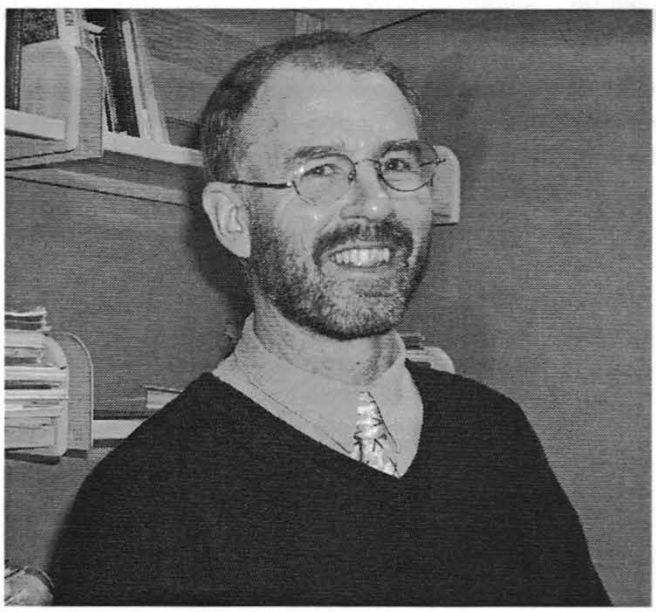
What was the process of working on the atlas like?

There were complexities. I never lost my enthusiasm for the project but at times I was frustrated. We had some very strong personalities - you do when you have able people, as we did.

I didn't really have what I would call project management experience. These days I would be aim to be much more professional about that. A six year project works most smoothly if you can devise a timeline for all the stages from the starting point to the completion point. I understood where we had started and where we were getting to, but I was much hazier about the steps in between.

The Atlas broke new ground. Did this pose technical challenges?

We could have done something fairly conventional, but we wanted to be adventurous and excited ourselves in thinking about the possibilities and egging each other on. That's great - but it takes longer.



Ministry for Culture & Heritage

The other thing we did was to decide that the Atlas should be produced digitally, not by conventional cartography. The cartographers were on the cusp of that change. And the machines were on the cusp of it. Initially the machines were very slow.

Were you happy with the final product?

Yes. Firstly, I was happy that we got it done. And then I think we presented NZ history in a way that added a new dimension to the way people could think about it.

I like a lot of the maps; I think they're wonderful. I can still pick up the Atlas and maps from page after page still leap out at me. That's a nice quality to have accomplished. It is good that after four years that still happens.

There are some plates that I don't like and most often they're ones that I fiddled with too much, tried to cram too much in.

We got some good review but also some pretty hard ones - from historians actually - and I think some of the points were valid. But on the whole, I think they missed the originality of it. I suppose they reacted as historians - and it *is* a work of history. But the atlas is animated by a different kind of impulse and, as someone said, the real fascination is the presentation. It's the way we've gone about making people look at these things and think about them.

How is the Treasury Project going?

When initially I saw the advertisement I thought 'it looks too hard and too dull'. Then I thought back to how I'd always had some interest in political economy.

And in 1996 I'd done a short book on immigration for the Institute of Policy Studies, which made me realise that I could come to grips with a body of information and come up with some ideas about it in quite a short space of time. And make a contribution.

I think if I hadn't done that study, I wouldn't have had the confidence to think I could take on this Treasury one, which is like that - only in spades! It has proven to be fascinating. The Treasury is at the heart of government in NZ, so the questions you ask about it are at the heart of issues about government and the economy. And it hasn't been tackled by an historian, so there's that opportunity to plough new ground.

It seems like a good time to be doing a book like this.

The changes since the last election give a bit of edge to it. But it is also true that all the changes from the ten years after 1984 have settled down to some extent. The shift since the 1999 election is not comparable in scale with what happened after 1984.

How do you address the demonisation of Treasury, especially over recent years?

There are two 'demonic traditions' as you might call them. One is the rest of government, which has a very long history - as long as Treasury has held the purse-strings. The other is the wider societal one and that has a much more intermittent quality to it. And of course if you are in Wellington, you forget that those two things are different, because society and government are virtually the same thing here. Elsewhere in the country that's not the case.

How are you coping with the economic twists and turns?
Economics as a discipline has its own conventions and ways of doing things. You've got to understand that if you're going to write about it. But it also has a history – economics isn't the same in 2000 as it was in 1900, nor are economists. Treasury for its part didn't employ any economists in 1900 but it employed many in 2000. Historians are good at picking up on such changes and assessing their significance.

Do you find the research exciting?
I keep rediscovering - and this was true of the Atlas too – that researching is learning. I have had some great days when I was getting new insights from documents or interviews. Inevitably that levels off as you get further into something. It's a bit like learning a language.

How do you balance research and writing?
What used to happen - and I'm sure many people can relate to this - was that my research got out of control. You get depressed when that happens, the energy and excitement disappears and the writing became harder. I have learnt the hard way that the excitement has to be matched by a relentless organisation of the material, that indeed it thrives on it. And that in turn makes the writing, the laying out of the argument, easier.

I like to constantly work on a number of fronts. To be doing interviews, to be looking at files, to be reading secondary literature. You don't get anxious because one sphere of work is falling behind the others. And you are stimulated by the variety of tasks.

What do you see as the challenges for public history?
You are working in an environment where you have someone expecting a product and you have to work with them. Tighter parameters tend to apply than to the kind of work being done in the academy, where the researchers are usually the drivers of the structure and the timeline.

I think it is no accident that some people (in public history) have come out of journalism, because journalism teaches people some of those skills. When you're training to be a historian, you're writing all these essays and things. But when you get onto primary research, the message is 'you have to saturate yourself in the records and data, think widely, lengthily and discursively'. And that skill that you have of turning out essays every week, you kind of lose it - or perhaps demote it.

How do you see the future of public history in this country?
There need to be people who are commissioning it; it depends on that. Perhaps there's not a lot the historical community can do to directly influence that. But I guess that the higher the quality of what public historians produce the better. I like to think people would look at a piece of public history and say, 'that's really made us think differently about that. More please'.

New Zealand Cartoon Archive

The New Zealand Cartoon Archive is a potentially rich source of historical and illustrative material for historians. Hilary Stace looks at the Archive's resources and gives a personal insight into the work of Nevile Lodge, the prolific *Evening Post* and *Sports Post* cartoonist.

Almost 10,000 cartoons have been catalogued on to the National Library's text only, on-line catalogue Tapuhi (http://tapuhi.natlib.govt.nz) and about 600 of those can be seen on Timeframes (http://timesframes.natlib.govt.nz). Some photocopies are also available in red boxes in the public area of the Turnbull Library's Photograph section. However, only about half the collection of original and copied cartoons which have been donated or bequeathed to the Archive have yet been catalogued. About 60 New Zealand and expatriate cartoonists are represented in the collection.

The Archive is a partnership between the New Zealand Cartoon Archive Trust and the Alexander Turnbull Library, and is currently located on the second floor of the Turnbull Library. The Trust raises funds to support exhibitions, pay cataloguers, and other activities.

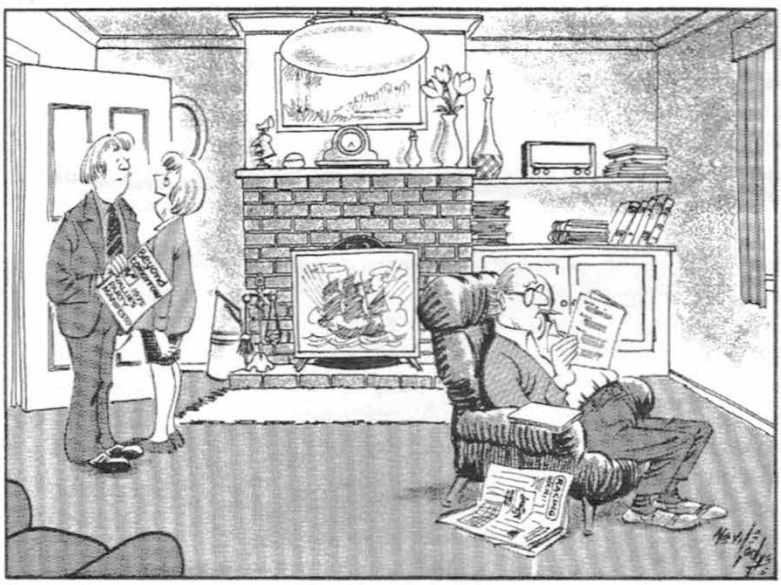
The Archive was launched by then Prime Minister Jim Bolger on, appropriately, 1 April 1992. A newsletter, *Quiplash*, and several exhibitions, are produced annually. The latest, 'Across the Ditch', on the Trans-Tasman relationship, will be launched at the National Library gallery at the end of November. (There is also a book of the same name written by the exhibition curator and Trust founder Ian Grant). Permanent display space is provided by the National Library on the ground floor auditorium foyer and corridor. A selection of the best from 2000 is currently on display there.

Cartoons can capture the historical moment. Although sport and politics are the most common

theme they also record contemporary society, for example, gender and racial attitudes, fashions, house interiors and exteriors and other aspects of community life.

Nevile Lodge

For the last few months I have been cataloguing the huge Nevile Lodge collection onto Tapuhi. As a result I have developed new respect for this cartoonist, who never really spoke to me when I was younger. For over 40 years till the late 1980s, Lodge provided daily cartoons for the *Evening Post* and for some of that time he drew weekly for the *Sports Post* and *Friday Flash*. His cartoons are carefully drawn artworks on A3 paper, utilising black ink, crayon and a forgotten adhesive medium called letratone. The cartoons are wordy by today's standards.



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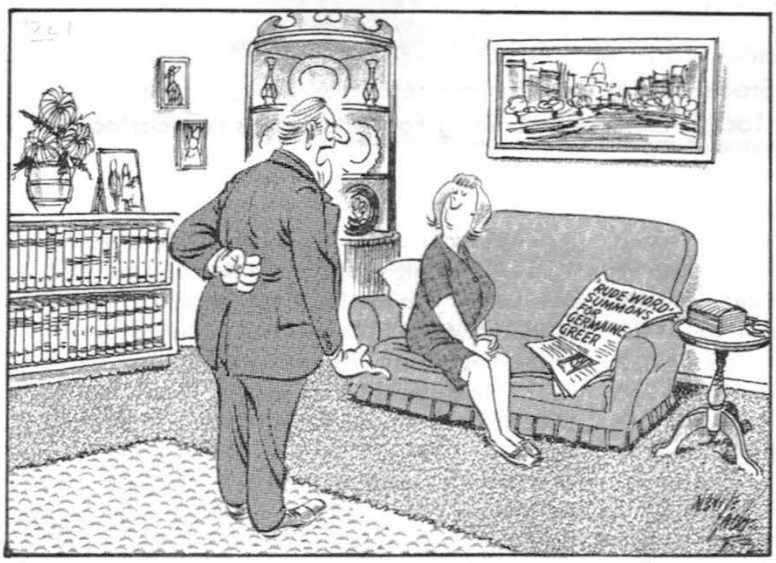
I wouldnt get into a political discussion with your father just now — hes studying his own manifesto for beyond tomorrow — picking the winners for Saturday



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I accept that you have become an active supporter of womens lib, Doris, but does it mean that you have to answer everything with that one word?

The 1970s is taking a long time to work through. At the beginning of the decade the Pakeha male dominated the cartoons. Most of Lodge's characters were male – sportsmen, workers, employers or politicians. Women were either big busted nagging wives or (heaven forbid) mothers-in-law, or, if more shapely and youthful, secretaries. A cartoon from 1970 treats the prospect of women having political power as a joke. Over this decade of second wave of feminist women slowly gained their cartoon voice. A third demographic is the long-haired hippie types – either ungrateful offspring or generic 'protesters'. Some grew into earnest supporters of the first Green party in the world – the Values Party – and were still just as confusing to their fathers.

Germaine Greer's visit in 1972 was a catalyst for attitudinal change for many women and Lodge used it as a basis for several bemused cartoons. One shows a threatening husband standing over his wife who has taken courage from Germaine's use of direct language which got her into trouble with the New Zealand authorities. (Incidentally the living room interior is itself historically revealing with its 70s furnishings and rows of encyclopaedias.)

As expected many of today's issues are not new. Rowling launching his super scheme in 1973 depicted as a flying Superman is prescient of Cullen three decades later. The abolition of School Certificate was a 1975 policy of the Third Labour Government but it has taken another 27 years to implement. Sports sponsorship from Shell meant the end

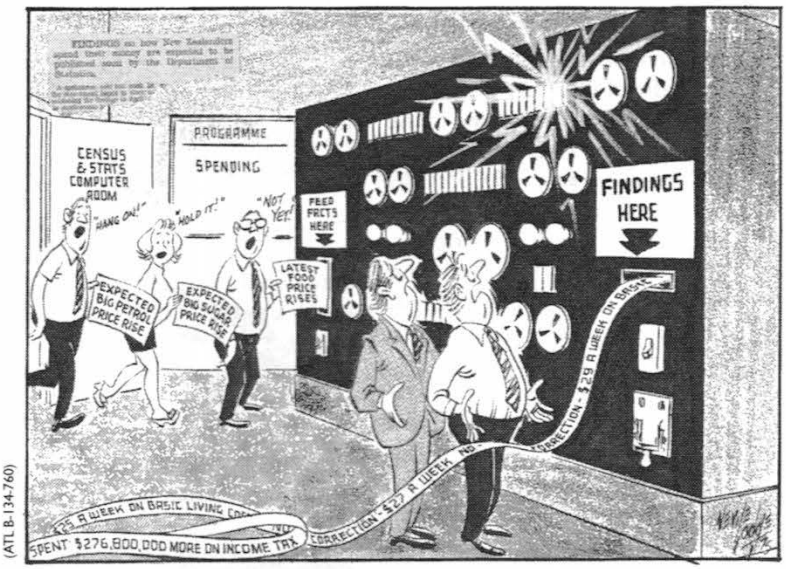
of cricket's Plunket Shield in 1976 and fears were held for rugby but surely it would not be similarly seduced by Air New Zealand. Droughts and electricity shortages were common. The outflow of immigrants before the term 'brain drain' was coined caused public concern.

Technological changes are also recorded. The first Wellington airport X-ray machine in 1976 warranted a cartoon of a politician being exposed for leaking information. The huge new Statistics Department computer blows a fuse at the amount of price-rise data being fed into it in 1975.

Occasionally Lodge took a punt on the future. One poignant cartoon of 1973 shows Kirk (a year before he died) and Muldoon as ageing politicians in 2003 dealing with predicted food shortages, and another 1973 scene features a car of the year 2000 that no-one can afford to run.

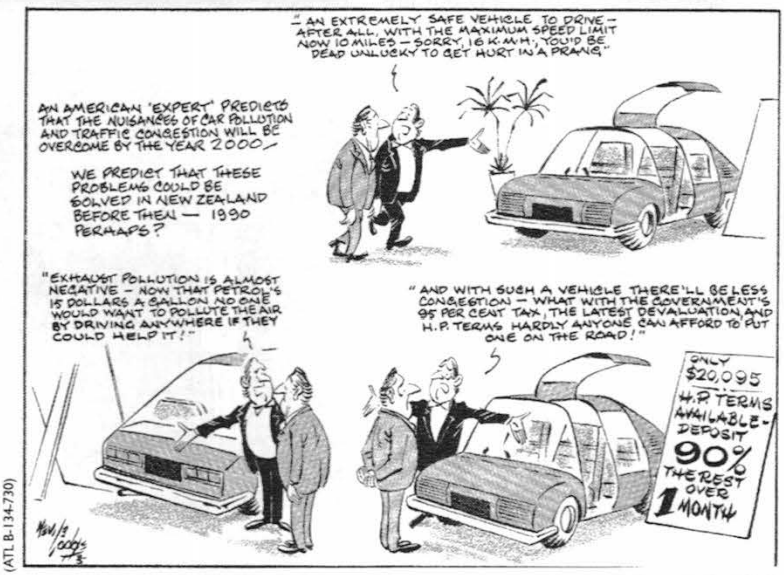
Muldoon was an easy subject for cartoonists and features in hundreds of items in the Archive. He in turn was entranced by the rise of Margaret Thatcher. One scene from 1975 shows Deputy National Party Leader Marshall telling Muldoon that at least he wasn't beaten by a woman (as Ted Heath was). Another shows Muldoon in a wig finding his feminine Thatcher side.

Many other issues are recorded in the Lodge collection. The price and trade regulations would be incomprehensible to the children of Rogernomics, as would the perceived power of the trade union movement, in particular Tom Skinner. French nuclear testing, the anti-nuclear movement and visits by American warships also feature, as does sporting relations with South Africa including the brave decision by Kirk to cancel the 1973 South African rugby tour, with its impact on the 1975 elec-



(ATL B-134-760)

"THERE GOES ANOTHER FUSE! THIS END CAN'T KEEP UP WITH THE OTHER END!"



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(ATL B-134-707)

Tchk! Tchk! How embarrasing him losing to her! Im glad you werent a woman, Rob
8/12/75

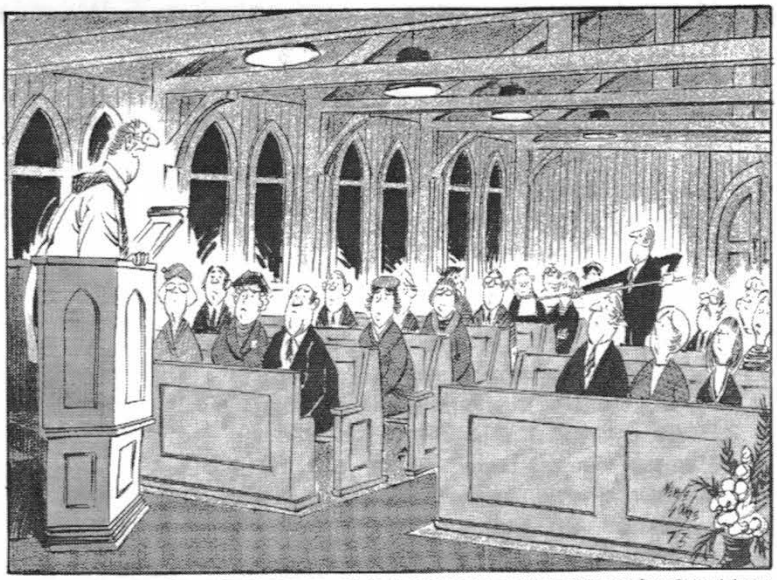
tion, and the subsequent tour that went ahead after the change of government and which led to the 1976 Olympic Games boycott by African countries. The protests and industrial disruption of the Muldoon era are in evidence. These days Muldoon is being reinvented as a misguided but well-meaning Kiwi character – then he even scared the cartoonists.

Other current narratives to be challenged are that Wellington was a boring place before the right wing dominance of the 1990s. A Wellington festival featured regularly in Lodge cartoons through the 70s. There might not have been a café society but life was lively in the suburbs. The airport, public tran-sport, rates, new motorways, a new town hall, environ-mental issues, and even despair at people not both-ering to vote in local body elections all aroused contro-versy. I learned from a car-toon that Michael Fowler personally appealed for funds for the building that bears his name from arms-dealer Adnan Khashoggi!

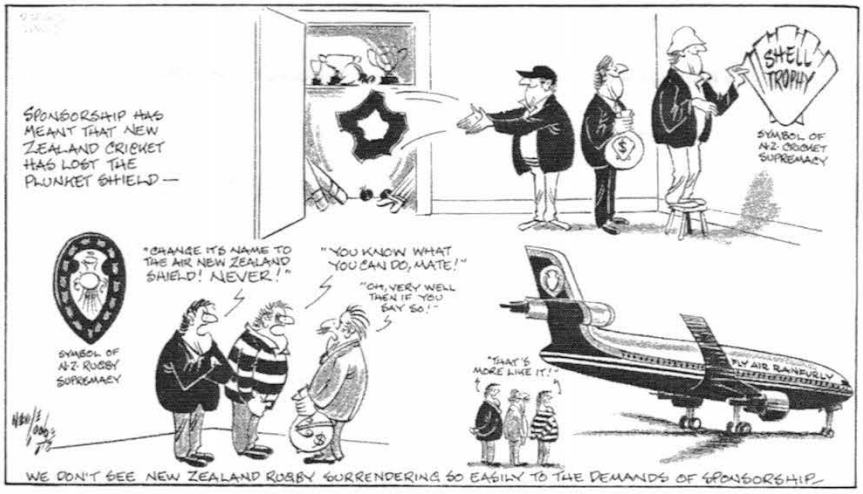
The Lodge collection is only one of several held by the New Zealand Cartoon Archive, and these examples give only a glimpse of one decade of this artist's work.

This Archive is an immensely valuable source of historical information about many issues and eras of New Zealand history. Most contemporary New Zealand cartoonists are now depositing material there. The collection is gradually becoming more accessible on-line. Copying charges are at the standard rate and copy-right clearance must be obtained before reproduction (the Archive can usually help with an address). The Archive is now almost 10 years old and looks forward to a healthy future.

Oou, look! Its super man!



"AND IN ANTICIPATION THAT OUR PRAYERS WILL BE ANSWERED FOR A WARM WET WINTER TO OVERCOME POWER CUTS, I WOULD REMIND YOU OF OUR DIRE NEED FOR FUNDS TO REPAIR THE CHURCH ROOF"



NZ Cartoon Archive: telephone 04 474 3154
Director, Ian Grant: ifgrant@xtra.co.nz

Rates of Pay

We recently posted our updated rates of pay and associated commentary on the PHANZA website, but for those of you not on-line or who prefer to read these things in black and white here they are again.

It is up to the individual researcher to decide their rate, based on their own experience, the nature of the project, the expectations of clients, and the state of the market.

Our advice is to be flexible in setting your charges and negotiating rates, but also to have a firm idea of what your labour is worth in the marketplace. This guide is to give you an idea of that worth, and to give you something concrete to aim at when negot-iating a rate for your work.

The rates have been calculated from an annual base salary ranging from $46,750 to $78,775. This range has been derived from a market assessment of the salaries paid to researchers and analysts who do a similar type of work to historians.

The hourly rate, based on the annual salary, assumes a 48-week working year and is calculated from a multiplier of 1.5. That is, a free-lance historian has to charge a minimum of 1.5 times the annual salary rate to cover the cost of running an office and to offset the risk of undertaking piecework. There is also built in a 2 percent allowance for sick pay. The rates are given inclusive and exclusive of 12.5 percent GST.

Remember that one-third of what you earn as a self-employed person needs to be set aside for withholding tax.

The four levels of rate relate to the experience of the researcher. This ranges from someone with a research-based degree and some experience in producing work through to senior practitioners with considerable experience. You should place yourself in this range according to your experience.

[See the Inland Revenue Depart-ment website for assistance with GST and witholding tax - www.ird.govt.nz]

Rates for historians (as at October 2001)

Annual base salary	Hourly rate (incl. GST)	Hourly rate (excl. GST)
$46,750	$42.73	$37.98
$58,225	$52.19	$46.38
$63,250	$56.71	$50.22
$78,775	$70.62	$62.77

Biographies on line - the DNZB site goes live

Ross Sommerville, from History Group, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, previews the new E-NZDB.

A major public history project, the Millennium-funded on-line publication of the entire contents of the five-volume series of the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* and its Māori-language companion series *Ngā Tāngata Taumata Rau*, is to be launched at the New Zealand Historical Association conference in Christchurch on 1 December 2001. The DNZB team at the History Group of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage was contracted by the NZHA to prepare the material for electronic publication, and the results of two years' work, an Internet website with free access, aimed at both an educational and a general audience, will go live at the URL www.dnzb.govt.nz.

In addition to the almost 3000 biographies (and nearly 500 biographies in te reo Māori), the on-line publication contains over 200 illustrated themed 'snapshots' of events or trends in New Zealand history, many of which use maps or other graphics derived from the *New Zealand Historical Atlas* edited by Malcolm McKinnon (Batema/Historical Branch, 1997). A major new initiative has been to find portraits and other images to illustrate the biographies themselves: the search for up to 3000 images was instigated at the Alexander Turnbull Library (with support from the Trustees of the National Library) and has spread nationwide to draw in material from a large number of collections; it is now being extended to individuals. The national scope of the publication is reflected in the partnerships formed around the country.

The DNZB project began in the 1980s and produced five volumes of biographies of past New Zealanders (active up to the 1960s) between 1990 and 2000. Run originally from the Department of Internal Affairs, it has been very much a public venture. Selection for inclusion was made

through consultation with regional and specialist working parties. Its authors have been drawn from all walks of life: over 1200 individual writers have contributed to the project so far, some of the earlier ones later qualifying to be included as subjects of biographies.

The on-line DNZB offers full searching of the biography texts by name, dates, regions of activity, activities and occupations, birthplaces, gender, iwi and hapū affiliation and a word or phrase search. The *Historical Atlas* and other illustrative material, in a section entitled 'Our Land, Our People', uses Macromedia Flash technology to deliver interactive, static and animated graphics accompanied by brief texts. The limitations of the new medium have been as influential as the opportunities it offers in stimulating the DNZB team to come up with ways of presenting this section and leading users into the biographical content.

The implications for the future of the DNZB project are also considerable: the website will require ongoing maintenance and updates, and the integration of the contents of five discrete collections has already required editorial effort to resolve cross-volume inconsistencies and minor divergences. Any future biographies added to the site may not be subject to quite the same set of constraints as in the past, but there will be new demands on writers and editors; and the DNZB's relationship with the impending on-line Encyclopaedia project must also be considered. The project has been in close communication with other dictionaries of national biography worldwide and is the first we know of to go wholly free on-line (other on-line dictionaries, such as the *American National Biography*, charge a subscription for access to any more than sample content).

Phanza web-site unveiled

PHANZA members in email contact will already be aware that the new website is up and running but for those not on-line it is another opportunity to remind you of the redesigned site and to thank Jamie Mackay and Bronwyn Dalley for their work putting it together.

Some important features have changed, including the address (see the front cover).

The 'Noticeboard' will be one way that the Executive Committee communicates with members (along with this email list), but members can use this section to publicise any new publications or projects, to ask questions about PHANZA or public history, to post items about conferences or matters of interest to other members.

The section 'Information for Members' includes all of PHANZA's official documents, as well as some new information. Most important of these is a revised rates of pay scale (as of October 2001), which is repeated in this issue of *Phanzine*. We recommend that you use this scale in conjunction with the items on scoping projects and contracts.

The 'e-journal' is an opportunity for members to circulate pieces of their work. This can be journal-length articles, conference papers, work in progress, exhibition reviews - basically, this is a forum for members to get their work to a wider audience.

The 'Members' list is perhaps the most significant new feature of the site for members and should be a good way for members to network with each other, and hopefully to make contacts among potential clients. All of you who have email and who have agreed to let your name be publicised on a members list (i.e. you ticked the box on your application form) have been included here. The list gives your name, your areas of expertise, and a direct link to your email address. PHANZA is offering you the opportunity to turn your list details into your personal homepage with samples of your work, scanned covers, cv or other items you wish to add. You'll see that some members already have a brief blurb attached to their name, while others have their cv, photographs or links to their already-established homepage. Please send anything you wish added to your details (and anything else you want to submit) to bronwyn.dalley@mch.govt.nz. Electronic form is preferable.

We look forward to receiving your comments and material for inclusion.

Member news and activities

Writer, historian and biographer Michael King has won the supreme award at the Montana Book Awards. His biography of Janet Frame, *Wrestling with the Angel* (Counterpoint Press, 2000), won the Montana Medal for Non-Fiction and he also won the Reader's Choice award. Hearty congratulations to Michael, who showed what a consummate biographer he is, following the triumph of *Frank Sargeson: A Life* (1995).

Neill Atkinson has just published *Crew Culture: New Zealand seafarers under sail and steam* (Te Papa Press, 2001). This is a very attractive publication that combines text with vivid photographs and drawings of seafarers and life at sea. Neill looks at many aspects of the lives of seafarers: their language, clothing, food, working conditions, leisure pursuits, union organising and much more.

In August David Grant released his book, *Thoroughbreds, Trainers, Toffs and Tic-tac Men: A Cartoon History of Horse Racing in New Zealand*, Dunmore Press.

In Christchurch John Wilson has continued his research on a history of New Zealand architecture and a new (and welcome) edition of 'Lost Christchurch', which chronicles the 20th century destruction of many of the city's historic buildings.

Other Cantabrians, Margaret Lovell-Smith and Jean Sharfe, are undertaking histories of the Hurunui District Council and the Cawthron Institute respectively.

Across Cook Strait, Brian Easton has just published 'to rave reviews' *The Nationbuilders*, a study of a dozen New Zealanders who sought to forge a new society in the Antipodes.

Fellow Wellingtonian, Sue Upton, is working on a history of Kiwi barmaids, a topic with the potential to make a valuable contribution to our understanding of gender relations in this country.

In the heart of the Waikato, Catherine Hodder is researching district high schools in New Zealand during the nineteenth century, of which there were 23 throughout the country.

Surrounded by (now) flowering pohutakawa on Waiheke Island, Paul Monin is completing a book about Maori-European relations in the Hauraki region between 1769-1880.

Watch out for the historical television series (and accompanying book) *Captain's Log*, which features expert comment from past PHANZA president and maritime history buff Gavin McLean.

The scope and diversity of these projects is fascinating and encouraging and we look forward to hearing about other projects undertaken by members in 2002. Update us on what you are doing this coming year in time for the March 2002 issue.

NZHA Conference – a final update

PHANZA members attending the New Zealand Historical Association conference in Christchurch next month will find a host of papers on aspects of public history, many of which are being presented by PHANZA members. Christchurch-based committee member Geoff Rice worked hard to spread the word about the conference among public historians and PHANZA members, so it is good to see an interesting batch of papers on offer. The conference marks an important development in our public history, with the launch of the e-DNZB, the electronic version of the 5 volumes (in English and Maori) of the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. This is also a chance to hear about another long-term publicly-funded project (which incorporates history) with a presentation on the on-line encyclopedia of New Zealand.

PHANZA holds its AGM at the conference this year. This is the first time the AGM has been held outside Wellington, so we're hoping for a good attendance from members. Thanks to the NZHA conference organisers for allowing us to fit our AGM into their programme. Members of the NZHA executive committee will meet with PHANZA's committee during the conference to discuss ways of working together and of promoting history; thanks to NZHA President (and PHANZA member) Jeanine Graham for setting this up.

PHANZA members speaking at the conference (some of you are presenting in the same session – introduce yourselves!):

Ben Schrader, 'Collective Memory and the Modern City: The Melbourne CBD 1910-50'

Geoff Rice, 'From Market Square to Victoria Square: Visual Evidence for Urban Change in Christchurch' and 'Massey: The Problem of the Unlikeable Subject'

Claudia Orange, co-presenting the e-DNZB

Lyndon Fraser, ' "No one but black strangers to spake to god help me": Irish Women on the West Coast, 1864-1922' (Lyndon is also convening a panel on teaching and learning history)
Ros McClean, 'Gender and National Identity: Revisiting Scotland's Emigratory Traditions'
Michael King, 'Frankton Junction meets the Lower East Side: A Conjunction of Diasporic Histories'
Warwick Brunton, 'Analytic but Catalytic? The Place of Public Inquiries in Shaping New Zealand's Mental Health Policy'
Jock Phillips and Bronwyn Dalley, 'The On-line Encyclopedia of New Zealand'
Doug Munro, 'Problems of Biography and the search for J.W. Davidson'
Malcolm McKinnon, 'From Candle-ends to Keynes? The New Zealand Treasury between the two World Wars'
Brian Easton, 'Treasury and the Nation-building State'
Giselle Byrnes, 'Opening Pandora's Box: Treaty History as Post-colonial History?'
Grant Morris, 'Who to Blame? James Prendergast and the invasion of Parihaka'
Paul Monin, 'Maori Schooners: Issues of Economics, Culture and Agency'

Website review

In the endless search for history on-line, Michael Kelly discovers one site that takes learning just that little bit further.

If the web is a great vehicle for learning – and it certainly can be – then history is well placed to take advantage of it. Such is the extent of history published on-line and the variety of learning resources available it is impossible for one site to make even a dent in the mountain of information to cover.

One UK site however makes a stab at offering a plethora of learning material. Learning On-Line (www.ihrinfo.ac.uk/search/welcome.html) claims to offer "high-quality information resources for the teaching and learning of history. There are currently over 40,000 records providing details of books and articles, UK university lecturers, UK current and past research, and evaluated links to websites and on-line resources. This information is freely available, and can be searched or browsed."

The website is run by the Institute of Historical Research, part of the London School of Advanced Learning, and it manages the parent site (www.ihrinfo.ac.uk), also worth checking out. Learning On-Line has links to a great number of general sources – dictionaries, encyclopaedias and newspapers, official/government information, libraries, archives and museums, education, and maps, as well as – a little less obviously – postcodes, telephone directories and public transport information.

It features a 'Site of the Week', on this occasion the splendidly useful (if you are a UK historian) History Data Service, featuring the Great Britain Historical Database. There is much here for us to learn in terms of the organisation of useful official material on-line.

There is a specially highlighted link to an entirely separate page – full of excellent and thought provoking essays – devoted solely to the topic "What is History?". A very good question, if we had more time. The links from that page alone are enough to keep you tied up for days.

While the focus is understandably UK-centric it is by no means exclusively so. If you get past the initial UK links the broader links are seemingly endless and the resources equally limitless. And although some of the content might better suit the academic historian, it has to be said (and apologies to Dr Johnson) that any historian who finds this site boring is bored with life.

PS: The *Sunday Star Times* has gone in search of New Zealand history on line and discovered...not very much. In an article on historical sites, it wrote up the two it did find (*history.net* being one of them) and then seemed to, well, give up. Pity it didn't look a bit harder.

NOHANZ

The National Oral History Association of New Zealand
Te Kete Kōrero-a-Waha o Te Motu

NOHANZ 15th birthday

Come and join us to celebrate NOHANZ's 15th birthday

'A Sound Future'

a panel discussion on the future of oral history in New Zealand
Panel members will be Jock Phillips, Claudia Orange and Judith Fyfe who were instrumental in setting up NOHANZ in 1986, and Taina McGregor, the newly-appointed Oral Historian, Maori at the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Tuesday 13 November, 5.30pm
National Library, cnr Aitken & Molesworth St, Wellington

We will also be launching the NOHANZ website

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