Professor Sir Richard J. Evans Visits Otago
FROM THE HOD:
Otago at the Frontline of Historical Research

The end of this year constitutes the end of the census period of the 2018 round of PBRF (Performance-Based Research Fund). Every six years all academics based in tertiary education institutions in New Zealand are subject to a review of their research quality and productivity. The results of the performance review of each and every researcher will determine the government’s funding of their home institution. All academics are therefore under pressure to produce high-quality research publications in high volume. The University of Otago generally receives media attention for its medical research; however, the 2012 PBRF assessment results suggest that 6 of the 12 top performing academic units in the University were in the Humanities—and, of course, the Department of History and Art History was one of them. A major research strength at the University of Otago consists in humanities, and the Department of History and Art History is one of the main drivers.

The research outputs you see in this issue of the Newsletter constitute only the tip of the iceberg. In 2012-2017, academic staff in the Department produced several award-winning monographs and countless research articles; they won a number of major research grants such as the Marsden Fund; and they were invited to speak at national and international conferences. Undergraduate students generally know us only as lecturers in classrooms; however, we all actively engage in innovative research publications and conference talks around the world.

Perhaps less well known is that we are a major hub for collaborative research in the University. The Department hosts the Centre for Research on Colonial Culture (CROCC) and the Centre for Global Migrations. The University of Otago formally recognizes and supports 12 flagship Research Centres and three of them are housed in the Division of Humanities. The Department of History and Art History is proud to host CROCC, founded and directed by Professor Tony Ballantyne (now jointly with Assoc Prof Angela Wanhal-la). Since its establishment in 2012, the CROCC has established itself as an international leader in the historical studies of colonial cultures and empires, thereby placing the University of Otago on the world map in the field of colonial, imperial and indigenous history. Furthermore, the University of Otago recognized 17 ‘Research Themes’, two of which were from humanities. This year, the Centre for Global Migrations was established in this ‘Research Theme’ category under the leadership of Professor Angela McCarthy. Only a few Departments in Humanities host Research Centres or Themes. The Department of History and Art History is the only academic unit in Otago’s Division of Humanities that hosts two of them.

One of the missions of Research Centres and Themes is to communicate their research findings to the general public. Indeed, both CROCC and the Centre for Global Migrations have been actively engaging with local and national communities through various events and publications that are accessible to a wider audience. The Department of History and Art History is also committed to wide dissemination of outstanding historical research not only through publications of academic staff but also through public lectures delivered by guest academics. The most recent visitor was Professor Sir Richard Evans from the University of Cambridge. Sir Richard is arguably one of the best known historians of modern Germany today. He delivered the 2017 Michael King Memorial Lecture and a couple of other public lectures in Wellington and Auckland in October. We are indeed a powerhouse of cutting-edge research, but we also bring some of the best of the ‘world’ to Dunedin and New Zealand.

Professor Takashi Shogimen
Head of Department
Centre for Global Migrations

In March 2017, His Worship, Mr Dave Cull, Mayor of Dunedin, launched the Centre for Global Migrations research theme. Led by Professor McCarthy, Global Migrations is a multidisciplinary enterprise with more than 30 staff and student members at Otago, who seek to examine the migration of people, objects and ideas across time and place.

We were delighted in June to host our inaugural Visiting International Scholar, Dr Yassir Morsi, politics lecturer from La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia. Dr Morsi provided a public lecture on Muslims, migration, belonging and becoming, a workshop for group members on his new book *Radical Skin, Moderate Masks*, and was a speaker at the 52nd Otago Foreign Policy School on ‘Open and Closed Borders: The Geopolitics of Migration’.

During the year, two members provided seminars – Professor Lisa Matisoo-Smith on her Africa to Aotearoa project and Dr Dennis Wesselbaum on the drivers of migration, with a particular focus on climate change.

We also awarded postgraduate funding to Patrick Coleman as a grant-in-aid for his research on the Orange Order in the United States.

Forthcoming events in 2017 include a one-day symposium in November on migration, education and translation, organised by Professor Henry Johnson (Music) and Dr Vivienne Anderson (HEDC). The keynote speaker is Professor Michael Singh from Western Sydney University, Australia, with a further 15 speakers also participating.

Meanwhile, in December we will host a visit from Professor Alison Phipps, UNESCO Chair in Refugee Integration through Languages and the Arts at the University of Glasgow. She will provide a free public talk on refugee integration in Scotland.

The Centre has established a media presence and can be followed on Twitter @ OtagoMigrations, via our blog at https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/globalmigration/ and on our website: www.otago.ac.nz/global-migrations.

Professor Angela McCarthy
Distinguished Visitors to the Department: Professor Sir Richard Evans and Dr Christine Corton

The intense final week of teaching this year was made all the more so by a week-long visit to the department by Professor Sir Richard Evans, Regius Professor Emeritus, University of Cambridge, and his partner Dr Christine Corton, senior fellow of Wolfson College, Cambridge. Funding for their visit was generously provided by the James and Jean Davis Prestige Visitor Bequest. With all those regal-sounding titles behind them and high hopes for their visit, staff and students were both excited and a touch nervous before it began. How often did ‘Professor Sir Richard’ have to be used before one went to just ‘Richard,’ we asked ourselves. There was no need: the pair fitted in with the department like old hands, putting their shoulders to the wheel, making use of their office and the library every day, preparing their lectures, and in Richard’s case, apparently effortlessly tapping out a 4500-word review for the *London Review of Books* in short order. The pair could have been exhibited to students as models of an ideal academic work ethic.

Sir Richard’s main task was to deliver this year’s Michael King memorial lecture, established by the Department in 2005 in honour of the much-loved New Zealand historian. Traditionally delivered by a New Zealander, this year the department made a decision to invite an internationally known historian to fly a large flag for humanities in these troubled times, by addressing the universal questions about ‘truth’ that have been thrown into the spotlight by the world political events of 2016-2017.

Although principally a historian of the nineteenth century, Evans is best known for his trilogy *The Third Reich*, and for his role as an expert witness in the libel trial instigated by David Irving in 2000 against US historian Deborah Lipstadt. Lipstadt had written that Irving was a ‘falsifier of history’ and ‘Holocaust denier’. Her legal team’s task, played out in London’s High Court, was to prove that those statements were justified. Evans, employed as an expert by the court, spent a year of his professional life, aided by two postgraduate students, sifting the archival records behind Irving’s books. He spent 28 hours in the witness box under examination by Irving, and wrote a 740 page report for the judge. The trial’s conclusion was by no means foregone, but ultimately the court found in Lipstadt’s favour. Historical truth won the day, to worldwide acclaim.

The trial was recently dramatized in the feature film *Denial*, released in April this year. On Tuesday 10 October, after Christine and Richard charmed high-school students and their teach-
ers at a special departmental tea, over 350 Dunedin locals filed in to Castle 2 lecture theatre to listen to Sir Richard discuss the film with a panel before the main feature. It was a rare thrill to have such an expert provide background to the film and the extraordinary case behind it. Evans affirmed that the movie took minimal poetic licence and was a very accurate portrayal of the trial. Indeed, the only thing needed to make it more accurate in his view would have been for the actor who played him to have lost some weight before filming commenced!

The following day Richard held a two-hour postgraduate masterclass on historiography since 1965, giving a beautifully illustrated hour-long talk, prior to a further 45 minutes of keen discussion with students. A festive tea followed, and in the early evening Dr Christine Corton gave a fascinating lecture on her research into the cultural history of the London fogs. A synoptic view of the major book she published in 2015 with Harvard University Press, the lecture illustrated how writers and artists from Dickens to Turner to Monet and others embedded London's toxic pea-soup fogs into the world's cultural image of London – before the belated Clean Air Act of 1956 began to make the fogs a thing of the past.

The next afternoon, Richard recorded an interview with Jim Mora for RNZ National. Anticipation grew as the hour of the Michael King lecture approached. Burns 1, the 280-seat lecture theatre, started to fill well before the 5.30PM start. At about 5.20, seats ran out, but hopefuls continued to stream in, and the atmosphere became electric, even a little panicky. Technicians were able to open up Burns 2 next door at short notice, setting up live-stream projection – about 100 people used this handy overflow facility. You could hear a pin drop as Sir Richard began to tell us about ‘War and the Nazi Imagination’, arguing persuasively that for Hitler's Germany, war was oxygen, and peace would have been suffocation. The sheer weight of Evans' knowledge, delivered with the gravitas befitting such a subject, and with many haunting illustrations, certainly took the audience's breath away. Stunning. The word is overused, but it was nothing less than stunning.

Richard's readiness to consider the long journey to New Zealand this year was partly due to fond memories of his first visit, in 1986, and particularly his trip, guided by Barbara Brookes, to the albatross colony at Tairoa Head. On Friday (after the *LRB* review was sent off), the visitors set off on a pilgrimage to the site. As they left Dunedin it rained and even thundered, but at Tairoa Head the sky cleared and the view back down the harbour was not much less breathtaking than the previous evening's lecture. What's more, the albatrosses were in the mood to fly, swooping and wheeling in that way they have which, once seen, is never forgotten. Richard had held the memory for over thirty years, and we hope Christine does the same.

After leaving Dunedin, Richard gave lectures on *Denial* at the University of Otago's campuses in Wellington and Auckland, both very well attended. It was a historic week, in every sense, for the Department, and we are grateful to Richard and Christine for sharing their wisdom so generously.

Associate Professor Mark Seymour
Celebrating Research Success: Publications in 2017

The Department of History and Art History has enjoyed another successful year in research. Here we have collected the academic staff's major publications (books, journal articles and book chapters) of 2017.

**BOOKS**


This book was the culmination of research that began in 2007 when Jane visited northeast India to look up her grandmother's hidden past. Between 2011 and 2014 Jane wrote a thesis on the Presbyterian scheme that permanently relocated mixed-race tea planters’ children from India to New Zealand. *Race, Tea and Colonial Resettlement* is a landmark publication for a community of Kalimpong descendants who have lived with marked silences in their family history. It also makes a compelling contribution to New Zealand history and global migration studies.


Published to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Ceylon tea, this book is the first ever biography of James Taylor, ‘father of the Ceylon tea enterprise’. The *Sunday Times* (Sri Lanka) book review reckoned that ‘if you ever want to buy a book on Ceylon tea, it’s doubtful you would find one as intriguing and detailed as this’ while the *Herald Scotland* considered it a ‘hugely enjoyable and expressive account of a life well lived.’ The authors have promoted the book at major international book festivals in Edinburgh, Ilkley and Wigtown.


*He Reo Wāhine* explores Māori women’s experiences and views of colonialism in their own words using letters, petitions and their testimonies. It is the first book to focus solely on Māori women’s writing in the colonial era.

**EDITED BOOKS**


This collection of essays focuses on the scale, territorial trajectories, impact, economic relationships, identity, and nature of the Scottish-Asia connection from the late seventeenth century to the present. Did Scots really punch above their weight as some contemporaries thought or was that just exaggerated rhetoric? Covering India, Ceylon, China, Singapore and Hong Kong, the volume examines themes of trade, commerce, commodities, agriculture, cross-cultural contact, identities, law and religion to address this and other key questions.


This volume presents studies of New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Vanuatu, Mauritius and China to highlight key themes of mobility, intimacies, ethnicity and ‘race’, heritage, and diaspora, through rich evidence such as photographs, census data, the arts and interviews. It demonstrates the importance of multidisciplinary ways of looking at migrant cross-cultural encounters through blending historical and social science methodologies.
Journal Articles and Book Chapters


This book invited historians to discuss the ways in which their research has brought meaningful engagements with the wider public. In my chapter I wrote about a descendant of the Kalimpong scheme, Sylvia Slater, whom I interviewed for my doctoral research. Like many descendants, Sylvia’s family history was marked by silences and separations. However, over several years of involvement with the Kalimpong project, her very limited family tree in New Zealand was broadened to include an entire branch in England that was previously unknown to her.


This article is an output from a major Marsden funded project on migration, ethnicity and madness. The team utilise their respective databases of patients admitted to four psychiatric institutions to examine issues such as ethics and access, record linkage, categories of data analysis, comparison and record keeping.


This chapter adopts a comparative perspective to provide an original interpretative synthesis of Irish migration to New Zealand and Australia. Through a social history perspective, it examines motives for migration, marriage and gender, communities, ethnic associations, religion, nationalism, interactions with indigenous peoples, and madness.


An output of Economic and Social Research Council (UK) seminar series funding, this introductory chapter sets the scene for the first book-length study of the role of Scots across Asia from the late seventeenth century to the present. It outlines demographic patterns, impact, and issues of exceptionalism and sets the Scottish experience within a comparative context with other migrant groups.


This chapter examines the depiction of Ceylon as a Scottish colony during the nineteenth century. It focuses on the Scottish presence in Ceylon, the success and influence of Scots in the country’s planting enterprise and the Scottish sense of ethnicity. It concludes with an assessment of Scotland’s legacy in Sri Lanka in the early twenty-first century.


This introductory chapter highlights the need for a multidisciplinary volume on migrant-migrant and migrant-host cross-cultural encounters in Asia and the Pacific that blends historical and social science
methodologies. It provides an overview of migration in the Asia Pacific and surveys key themes covered in the volume.


This essay examines the important role that translation played in the transition from missionary Sinology to modern, academic Chinese Studies. I argue that the translation of key texts influenced the development of a new ‘cosmopolitan Sinology’ in the 1920s and 1930s, and that it was this transnational scholarship that laid the foundations for modern Chinese Studies.


In this essay I explore one of the main challenges that needed to be confronted in order to create a modern university system in early twentieth-century China: how to accommodate the rich and complex body of traditional knowledge within new institutions that were the product of a radically new socio-political environment. These issues provoked heated debates in the 1920s and 1930s, and they have resurfaced in recent years as the Chinese state attempts to reinvigorate Sinology in order to chart a future that is not shaped solely in Western terms. I argue that this issue of what to do with indigenous knowledge reveals much about the role of the state in the production of knowledge.


This chapter charts the evolution of racial and ethnic categorizations in New Zealand from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day, and how these have shaped ‘mixed race’ and mixed ethnic identifications for individuals and groups.


The aforementioned reappraise the fourteenth-century Franciscan theologian William of Ockham’s political thought and ecclesiology. While the former engages critically with Brian Tierney’s recent account of Ockham’s natural law theory, the latter examines Ockham’s discussion of toleration, thereby arguing that toleration was not a uniquely modern Western concept.


This book chapter in Japanese is the outcome of my contribution to an international collaborative research project on the Western missionaries’ contributions to literary outputs in Japanese. More specifically, it examines the French Catholic missionary Alfred Ligneul’s work on Japanese patriotism in the context of a famous controversy in the 1890s in which Christians were condemned by nationalists for being unpatriotic.


In this article, we centre Māori forms of kinship in the establishment and success of shore whaling in southern New Zealand. We argue that the enduring importance of these intimate bonds helps illuminate the extent to which shore whaling was a kin-based economy.


This two-part article published in the quarterly magazine issued by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu outlined the history of collective Māori buildings in Bluff: from the Native Hostel built on the port’s foreshore in 1881 to Tahupōtiki, the distinctive whare-rau opened on Te Rau Aroha Marae in 2003.


This essay grew out of a paper delivered at a symposium co-hosted by the University of Sydney’s ‘Race and Ethnicity in the Global South’ research network and Otago’s Centre for Research on Colonial Culture (CRoCC). Focusing on the first foreign resident missionary in Foveaux Strait, it describes and explains his
view of interracial marriage in southern New Zealand and the racially amalgamated future he anticipated.


This chapter also grew out of a symposium co-hosted by CRoCC and Australian collaborators: in this instance, the Indigenous Studies Centre at Melbourne’s Monash University. This essay draws heavily on my ‘World History of Bluff’ project and highlights the way in which maritime connections between southern New Zealand and the eastern and southern seaboard of Australia substantially shaped Kāi Tahu historical experience.


These essays are four out of a total of 50 biographies brought together for this highly-illustrated co-publication spearheaded by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRoNT). Three of the biographies listed above directly out of my Bluff-based Marsden Fast-Start project and two of them resulted directly from summer studentships based in our department in 2016-17 that were co-funded by TRoNT and the Division of Humanities. An inaugural studentship of this sort that ran over 2015-16 was also the basis for one of these biographies.


This 3,500 word essay precedes the suite of 1,000 word biographies that follow it. A historical overview of Ngāi Tahu, it outlines the emergence of the iwi immediately prior to the sustained presence of Europeans in Te Waipounamu and runs up to the present-day. In so doing it touches on themes such as musket warfare, the impact of introduced disease, intermarriage, colonisation and land-loss, the collective resilience built around Te Kerēme, and the tribe’s interactions with the Waitangi Tribunal which ultimately resulted in the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.


This chapter contributes an international perspective about undertaking local history and addresses problems, processes, and technological changes in the field. Local and regional history is now a well-respected genre of New Zealand history. Several important works appear most years, almost all of them well up to professional scholarly standards.


Both cities and their inhabitants were obliged to adapt rapidly to the rise of car ownership in the first few decades of the twentieth century, and this article examines how one of New Zealand’s most developed urban centres, Dunedin, adapted to motor vehicles in the years 1901–30. Changes to the built environment are considered: new, specialised building types and commercial activities, the resurfacing and realignment of streets, and the introduction of traffic control measures. Social attitudes towards the changes in the use of public space brought about by motoring are also examined. In contrast to the hostility shown to early motorists in other countries, Dunedin attitudes appear to have been less overtly antagonistic.


This chapter traces debates over ‘eugenic marriage’ within New Zealand’s eugenic circles and networks during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It finds that there was little consensus over how eugenic marriage was to be achieved, while eugenists struggled to gain public approval for their proposed interventions.


This article focuses on an 1861 commission of inquiry into the behaviour of a public official. It argues that such inquiries are vital moments for investigating the interconnections between violence and intimacy on New Zealand’s colonial frontier.
Profile: Hilary Radner, Emeritus
Professor of Film and Media Studies

Takashi Shogimen: You retired last February — how has your life been since then?

Hilary Radner: I don’t really feel that I have as yet “retired” – rather, the past few months seem a bit more like a very full extended research leave. I had quite a few commitments that I felt that I needed to honor, in particular a book project on the work of the French film theorist Raymond Bellour, which I have now completed as well as a couple of book chapters. I am also co-editing a special issue of Fashion Theory: The Journal of Dress, Body & Culture, with Vicki Kara-minas, Professor of Fashion Studies at Massey University, Wellington. I am hoping that 2018 will prove somewhat more leisurely, with more time for travel.

TS: What was the more enjoyable aspect of your life as a member of the Department of History and Art History at Otago?

HR: The Department of History and Art History at the University of Otago enjoys a well-deserved reputation as one of the strongest academic departments in the Humanities within New Zealand. Working with scholars of such a high caliber was a pleasure and an inspiration. I was also very fortunate as a supervisor – a number of my students, I predict, will go on to stellar careers in the areas of film and visual culture. Postgraduate supervision was one of the most rewarding dimensions of the time I have spent at the University of Otago. Before I came to Otago I held a tenured position at an excellent American university that, however, did not have a postgraduate program in my area. One of the attractions of the position at Otago was that I would have the opportunity to work with postgraduate students. My own research benefitted enormously, as my recent publication record reflects.

TS: I’m pleased you are now elected into an emeritus professorship.

HR: The process of appointment for emeritus professors at the University of Otago is robust and rigorous. At moments, I felt that I was re-applying for the job from which I had recently retired! I am deeply honored that the University Council has awarded me this status in acknowledgement of my achievement in research, as well as my “dedicated and long service to the university,” including my “contribution to the University as the Founding Chair of Film and Media Studies.” The status of emeritus professor enables me to continue my research, as I have a number of ongoing projects. Library access, which is one of the privileges of an emeritus professor, is crucial to any scholar, but especially one located in Dunedin, and I felt its absence during the period in which my application was being considered.

TS: This year you have kindly been hosting our internship students at the Dunedin Public Art Gallery since you are the President of the Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society, sometimes known as the “Friends of the Gallery.”

HR: The internship is a significant addition to the Humanities curriculum. Many people have the erroneous impression that Humanities students do not do well on the job market, which is not the case. These internships allow students to put their Humanities skills to work and understand their importance. We requested that our intern keep a work diary, which she found useful. It was perhaps even more helpful to me as her supervisor in gaining insight into the validity of our internship program. One of the things that pleasantly surprised our intern, as recounted in her diary, was that we (I and the Commercial Director of the Gallery), took her views seriously and that the Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society Council valued her research report on the importance of online presence to charitable organizations, to the degree that one Council member asked permission to pass it on to the U3A administration, who were also thinking about their online presence. She was amazed that people many years her senior listened to what she had to say because she was coherent, precise and could back up her statements with specific examples that derived from her training and her research. She could see her skills at work. When we discovered that due to poor research on the part of earlier scholars we didn’t know the actual date on which the Society
was established, she was able herself to understand the importance of rigorous and meticulous documentation. Our intern is pursuing a double major in IT and Visual Culture; however, it was her generic Humanities skills that enabled her to put her knowledge in these areas to good use for the benefit of the DPAG Society and the Gallery.

**TS:** What are your future plans for research and writing?

**HR:** I have an unfinished project on the history of the woman’s film in New Zealand Cinema, on which I have been working for the past ten years, that keeps nagging at me. To date, scholars writing on New Zealand film have overlooked an unusually large number of fiction features about New Zealand women, including the New Wave biopics, *Iris* (1984), *Leave All Fair* (1985) and *Sylvia* (1985). The existence of these films is significant, because no comparable body of work exists in the cinemas of other settler cultures such as Canada and Australia. Failure to acknowledge this has led to judgments such as that of Ian Conrich, who describes New Zealand cinema’s “New Wave” (New Zealand’s films made subsequent to 1977) as “predominantly testosterone fuelled: the product of a male-dominated industry in which films offered stories of aggression, stunts, pranks and subversion.” My project challenges the validity of such judgements by arguing that New Zealand cinema was responsive to women audiences to an unusual degree, systematically promoting films about women’s issues, often by women directors, with such films offering alternatives to the event-driven movies produced by conglomerate Hollywood. My goal, growing out of an international colloquium on the films of Jane Campion that I hosted in 2006, is systematically to examine these films in the context of Hollywood woman’s films in order to understand their import and impact on national and international audiences. I have a feeling that this body of work will keep me busy for the next few years, and that I will be spending considerable time at the Hocken Library, a wonderful resource for scholars working on New Zealand culture.

...continued from p.8

Postgraduate Publication


http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/EU28uKkrcXvkr7PX5ux/full

This article derives from oral histories I conducted between 2004-2008 with leprosy sufferers in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, New Caledonia and Vanuatu. Prior to a cure being available around 1950, patients were removed from their homes and isolated “out of sight” in leprosaria. Whereas today, the excellent cure means instead the disease is “out of mind” so that the symptoms are “out of mind” of medical professionals who often fail to diagnose it before permanent nerve damage occurs.
Centre for Research on Colonial Culture (CRoCC)

CROCC is a collection of historians from across the University of Otago interested in the histories and legacies of empire and colonialism in New Zealand and the Pacific. This includes seven members of the department, including co-director, Angela Wanhalla. Established in July 2012, the Centre was recently refunded for a further five years to 2021. Our activities are events-based, and this year we organised a number of research symposia and workshops, including:

• Valued Coconuts: Hear Our Voices Workshop, organised by Judy Bennett
• Archival Files and Knowledge Production Workshop, organised by Barbara Brookes
• Historians at the Pā II, a workshop hosted by Michael Stevens at Te Rau Aroha Marae, Bluff
• Caring Histories Workshop, co-convened by Barbara Brookes, Jane McCabe and Angela Wanhalla
• Film in the Colony Symposium, organised by Annabel Cooper in conjunction with Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision, Wellington
• Mapping Workshop, organised by Jane McCabe

CROCC also runs a monthly seminar series and has hosted a number of visiting scholars throughout the year, including Professor Sarah Carter (University of Alberta) and Dr Mere Whaanga (Children’s Writer in Residence).

This year we expanded our social media presence through a Twitter account to complement our popular blog where we promote our events. Follow us to find out about our 2018 plans, which includes a Global Dunedin Lecture Series at Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, via @croccotago and our blog: https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/crocc/

Associate Professor
Angela Wanhalla

Participants at the ‘Valued Coconuts’ Workshop

‘Film in the Colony’ keynote speakers Litheko Modisane and Ian Malcolm Rijsdijk with Lawrence Wharerau and Diane Pivac