



SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HISTORY PROGRAMME
2007 TRIMESTER 2

HIST 224: New Zealand Labour History
CRN 1940

Lecturer: Professor Melanie Nolan
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Lecture Times: Wednesdays 2:00 – 4:00
Venue: HU LT 119
Tutorials: Wednesdays 9-9.50, 10-10.50, 4.10-5.00

Office Hours: Wednesdays 11 am-12 pm. You are also welcome to telephone or email me.

Additional Information

Information about any changes to the timetable or programme will be announced in lectures and posted on the History notice board.

Course Aims:

This course is an introduction to New Zealand labour history. Topics covered will include an analysis of class as a social relation; the changing relationship between work and leisure; and occupational, social and political change in the 'long twentieth century'. New Zealand historians of late have concentrated upon race and gender. A recent article in the *New Zealand Journal of History* argues that 'class has [now] virtually disappeared from New Zealand historiography', and that historians of gender and race dominate (vol. 38, April 2004). Since then, in 2005, four books were published on labour history in which class was central to the analysis: Fairburn and Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote*, Nolan, Kin. *A Collective Biography of a Working-Class New Zealand Family*, Nolan ed., *Revolution. The 1913 Great Strike in New Zealand* and Olssen and Hickey, *Class and Occupation*. This course considers the pattern of class in New Zealand historiography and the current concern of putting class

firmly back at the centre of social commentary. In the process, students will be introduced to the methodologies employed by New Zealand labour historians. Indeed, students will be introduced to the research skills themselves.

Course Objectives:

The History Programme seeks to produce graduates who can 'read with accuracy and discrimination; weigh up evidence; come to terms with conflicting or different arguments; formulate arguments convincingly and concisely; write in a clear, logical and lively way; present oral arguments with lucidity and conviction; use library resources efficiently and constructively; and understand the nature and development of history as a discipline'.

In particular **History 224** is designed to achieve three objectives:

1. to introduce students to the historiography and the current debates in New Zealand labour history;
2. to introduce students to the sources and methods of analysis in labour history;
3. to encourage students to develop the ability to write, discuss and debate labour history

Students passing this paper should be able to identify the major theories, sources, methods and controversies in New Zealand labour history.

The lectures are designed to raise issues concerning the key patterns and processes in New Zealand's twentieth century labour and social history and historiography. The tutorial programme is designed to develop skills in reading, comprehension, analysis and criticism, together with those

required for writing essays. The course is also an introduction into primary research. Students will write a small research essay.

Course Content:

This course will consider New Zealand's reputation for being 'born modern' and for being egalitarian. It will consider the language of class, the Un-Making the NZ Working Class and Battles around Democracy. It will consider employers and workers associational life and the problem class solidarity. It will survey Labour organizations and assess governments and what is known as the 'Third Way'. It will survey postwar affluence. It will consider patterns of working life in New Zealand and how they have changed over time. Above all, the course will consider if there was something unique about New Zealand's labour history.

Course Reading:

Essential texts

1. HIST 224 Book of Readings can be purchased from the Student Notes Shop on the ground floor of the Student Union Building.

2. Copies of the following books will be on Closed Reserve but students should consider purchasing their own copy of the following Recommended Texts:

Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, University of Otago Press, Dunedin, 2005.

Melanie Nolan, *Kin: A collective biography of a New Zealand working-class family*, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, 2005.

Melanie Nolan, ed., *Revolution: The 1913 New Zealand Great Strike*, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, 2005.

Erik Olssen and Maureen Hickey *Class and Occupation: The New Zealand Reality*, University of Otago Press, Dunedin, 2005.

These books can be purchased from Vicbooks located in the Student Union Building on Kelburn Campus. Customers can order textbooks and student notes online at www.vicbooks.co.nz or can email an order or enquiry to enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz. Books can be couriered to customers or they can be picked up from the shop the day after placing an order online.

Opening hours are 8.00 am – 6.00 pm, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 5.00 pm in the holidays)

10.00 am – 1.00 pm Saturdays.

Phone: 463 5515

3. All students should have their own copy of *Writing History Essays*, which can be purchased from the Student Notes Shop on the ground floor of the Student Union Building.

4. As in most History Courses, effective use of library resources is vital to this course. There is no New Zealand labour history journal. However there are a number of specialist labour history journals which students may find useful. The VUW library holds most all these journals or you can have access them electronically online via VUW. Melanie Nolan (MN) has runs of some of these journals.

Australasia

Journal of Industrial Relations (Australia) 1959+ Electronic Access 1959+

New Zealand Journal of Industrial Relations 1976+ Electronic Access 1976+

Labour and Industry (Melbourne) 1998+ Electronic Access 1998+

Labour History (Sydney 1963+) HD 4811

Britain

Labour History Review (1990) HD8388 S678 B & Electronic Access 2004+

History Workshop (1976+) D1 H674 & Electronic Access 1995+

Economic History Review (1927+) HC10 HER & Electronic Access

Saothar: Journal of Irish Labour History Society (1975+) (you will have to interloan)

New Left Review (1960+) HX3 N532 and Electronic Access

Social History (1976+) HN1 S678 & Electronic Access 1976+

British Journal of industrial relations (1963+) HD 4805 & Electronic Access 1997+

Historical Studies in Industrial Relations (Keele, UK) (1996+) MN has copies vol 1-16

US and Canada

Labor History (1960+) Electronic Access 1998+

International Labor and Working-Class History MN has vol. 39+

Journal of Social History (1967) HN1 J87 & Electronic Access 1967+

Labor Studies Journal 1976+ HD4802 L123 & Electronic Access 1976+

Radical History Review (1975+) Electronic Access 2001+ New VUW acquisition 2006+

Labour

Assessment:

The course assessment is designed to assess analytical and writing skills as well as knowledge, understanding and critical appreciation of the topic area. It comprises:

1. Book review worth 30% due Friday 17 August
1500 word limit
2. Research Essay worth 45% due Friday 28 September
2,500 word limit
3. Class test worth 25% Wednesday 10 October at
lecture time 2-4pm (2 hours)

Wordlimits

It is most important that you **do not** exceed the word limit. Part of the task is that you write within the word limit. Students are advised that failure to keep to the word limit set for each assignment may have grade implications

Handing-in assignments

Assignments are to be delivered to the essay box at the History office, OK 405, 4th Floor, Old Kirk Building. Students should retain a hard copy of each assignment.

Relationship between assessment and course objectives:

The book review is designed to develop student's ability to appraise the historiography and think critically about it. Students need to reveal evidence of critical thinking.

The research essay is intended to reveal students use of primary archival sources. Students will need to show an ability to marshal evidence, construct and develop a coherent argument within an essay context. Students need to reveal evidence of

research, reading and an ability to make and sustain an argument.

The end-of-course test assesses knowledge and critical appreciation of a range of topic areas. It will be based on the material presented in the course with particular reference to work covered in tutorials. Therefore Students are strongly encouraged to attend all tutorials.

Mandatory Course Requirements:

To gain a pass in this course each student must:

- a) Submit the written work specified for this course, on or by the specified dates (subject to such provisions as are stated for late submission of work)
- b) Attend at least 8 tutorials

PLEASE NOTE that **Friday 19 October 2007** is the FINAL DATE on which any written work can be accepted by the Programme, since this is the date on which we must determine whether students have met the course requirements. This means that the provision for late submission with a penalty does not apply beyond this date. Permission to submit work after 19 October must be sought in writing from the Head of Programme, and will only be granted for serious medical reasons (supported by medical certificate), or in case of serious personal crisis.

NB: A student who has obtained an overall mark of 50% or more, but failed to satisfy a mandatory requirement for a course, will receive a K grade for that course, while a course

mark less than 50% will result in the appropriate fail grade (D, E or F).

Penalties:

Students will be penalised for late submission of essays—a deduction of 5% for the first day late, and 2% per day thereafter, up to a maximum of 8 days. Work that is more than 8 days late can be accepted for mandatory course requirements but will not be marked. However, penalties may be waived if there are valid grounds, e.g., illness (presentation of a medical certificate will be necessary) or similar other contingencies. In such cases prior information will be necessary.

Workload:

In accordance with Faculty Guidelines, this course has been constructed on the assumption that students will devote an average of 15 hours per week to this, a 200-level trimester course (22pts). This includes 2 hours of lectures and a 1 hour tutorial per week.

Aegrotats:

Please note that under the Assessment Statute (Sections 4.5) students may now apply for an aegrotat pass in respect of any item of assessment falling within the last three weeks before the day on which lectures cease. In the case of **second** trimester courses in 2007 the starting point for this period is **Monday 24 September 2007**.

The following rules apply:

- where a student is not able to sit a test falling within these last three weeks because of illness or injury etc., an

alternative test will be arranged where possible. If the student has completed in the view of the course supervisor, sufficient marked assessment relevant to the objectives of the course, an average mark may be offered. Where a student has an essay or other piece of assessment due in the last three weeks, and has a medical certificate or other appropriate documentation, the student will be given an extension.

- if none of the above is available to the student, e.g., if she/he has an ongoing illness, than an aegrotat will be considered. See Assessment Statute (Sections 4.5) for a full explanation of the rules governing the provision of aegrotats in these circumstances.

General University policies and statutes:

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the Victoria University Calendar available in hard copy or under 'About Victoria' on the VUW home page at www.vuw.ac.nz.

Student and staff conduct

The Statute on Student Conduct together with the Policy on Staff Conduct ensure that members of the University community are able to work, learn, study and participate in the academic and social aspects of the University's life in an atmosphere of safety and respect. The Statute on Student Conduct contains information on what conduct is prohibited and what steps are to be taken if there is a complaint. For information about complaint procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct, contact the

Facilitator and Disputes Advisor or refer to the statute on the VUW policy website at:

www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/studentconduct

The Policy on Staff Conduct can be found on the VUW website at:

www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/staffconduct

Academic grievances

If you have any academic problems with your course you should talk to the tutor or lecturer concerned; class representatives may be able to help you in this. If you are not satisfied with the result of that meeting, see the Head of School or the relevant Associate Dean; VUWSA Education Coordinators are available to assist in this process. If, after trying the above channels, you are still unsatisfied, formal grievance procedures can be invoked. These are set out in the Academic Grievance Policy which is published on the VUW website at:

www.vuw.ac.nz/policy/academicgrievances

Academic integrity and plagiarism

Academic integrity is about honesty – put simply it means *no cheating*. All members of the University community are responsible for upholding academic integrity, which means staff and students are expected to behave honestly, fairly and with respect for others at all times.

Plagiarism is a form of cheating which undermines academic integrity. The University defines plagiarism as follows:

The presentation of the work of another person or other persons as if it were one's own, whether intended or not.

This includes published or unpublished work, material on the Internet and the work of other students or staff.

It is still plagiarism even if you re-structure the material or present it in your own style or words.

Note: It is however, perfectly acceptable to include the work of others as long as that is acknowledged by appropriate referencing.

Plagiarism is prohibited at Victoria and is not worth the risk. Any enrolled student found guilty of plagiarism will be subject to disciplinary procedures under the Statute on Student Conduct and may be penalized severely. Consequences of being found guilty of plagiarism can include:

- an oral or written warning,
- cancellation of your mark for an assessment or a fail grade for the course,
- suspension from the course or the University.

Find out more about plagiarism, and how to avoid it, on the University's website:

www.vuw.ac.nz/home/studying/plagiarism.html

Students with Impairments (see Appendix 3 of the Assessment Handbook)

The University has a policy of reasonable accommodation of the needs of students with disabilities. The policy aims to give students with disabilities the same opportunity as other students to demonstrate their abilities. If you have a disability, impairment or chronic medical condition (temporary, permanent or recurring) that may impact on your ability to participate, learn and/or achieve in lectures and tutorials or in meeting the course

requirements, please contact the course coordinator as early in the course as possible. Alternatively, you may wish to approach a Student Adviser from Disability Support Services (DSS) to discuss your individual needs and the available options and support on a confidential basis. DSS are located on Level 1, Robert Stout Building:

telephone: 463-6070

email: disability@vuw.ac.nz

The History Disability Liaison Person is Giacomo Lichtner and he can be contacted on 463 6756 or email gaicomo.lichtner@vuw.ac.nz. His office is located in 412 Old Kirk Building.

Student Support

Staff at Victoria want students to have positive learning experiences at the University. Each faculty has a designated staff member who can either help you directly if your academic progress is causing you concern, or quickly put you in contact with someone who can. In the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences the support contact is **Dr Allison Kirkman, Murphy Building, room 407** and **Dr Stuart Brock, Murphy Building, room 312**. Assistance for specific groups is also available from the Kaiwawao Māori, Manaaki Pihipihinga or Victoria International.

Manaaki Pihipihinga Programme

This programme offers:

- Academic mentoring for all Māori & Pacific students at all levels of undergraduate study for the faculties of Commerce & Administration and Humanities & Social Sciences. Contact Manaaki-Pihipihinga-Programme@vuw.ac.nz or phone 463 6015 to register for

Humanities & Social Science mentoring and 463 8977 to register for mentoring for Commerce and Administration courses

- Postgraduate support network for the above faculties, which links students into all of the post grad activities and workshops on campus and networking opportunities
- Pacific Support Coordinator who can assist Pacific students with transitional issues, disseminate useful information and provide any assistance needed to help students achieve. Contact; Pacific-Support-Coord@vuw.ac.nz or phone 463 5842.

Manaaki Pihipihinga is located at: 14 Kelburn Parade, back court yard, Room 109 D (for Humanities mentoring & some first year Commerce mentoring) or Room 210 level 2 west wing railway station Pipitea (commerce mentoring space). Māori Studies mentoring is done at the marae.

Student Services

In addition, the Student Services Group (email: student-services@vuw.ac.nz) is available to provide a variety of support and services. Find out more at:

www.vuw.ac.nz/st_services/

VUWSA employs Education Coordinators who deal with academic problems and provide support, advice and advocacy services, as well as organising class representatives and faculty delegates. The Education Office (tel. 463-6983 or 463-6984, email at education@vuwsa.org.nz) is located on the ground floor, Student Union Building.

Lecture Programme

Introduction: Week 1: Wednesday 11 July

Born Modern? Born Egalitarian?

Week 2: Wednesday: 18 July The Language of Class in New Zealand?

'The Hamer and the Anvill'

Standard Story: 1890, 1912-13, 1935, 1951

What were New Zealanders reading? Marx or Bellamy, George and Mills?

1890 & the Maritime Strike

Week 3: Wednesday 25 July: Class Still-born? Un-Making the NZ Working Class?

A Social Laboratory?

The Liberals 'in the interests of the community as a whole'

Week 4: Wednesday 1 August: A Social Laboratory or a battleground for Democracy? 1913

Associational life of the ruling class

Great Strike, 1913

Week 5: Wednesday 8 August: Class Solidarity? 1916

Associational Life New Zealand Working Class

To Join or not? The Working class and trade unions, friendly societies, prohibition movement, pacifist movement and the church

New Zealand Labour Party, 1916

Week 6: Wednesday 15 August: Working Life in New Zealand

Short Hours: 10 hour movement, 8 hour movement, 48 hour weeks

Good Conditions: 15 minute, 30 minute and 80 minute lunch breaks, Smokos, statutory and paid holidays, superannuation,

The Depression

Worker's paradise? Which workers?

Those living in the Cavershams, Aro Valleys, Freeman's Bay, Franktons, Sydenhams?

Book review due Friday 18 August

Mid-semester Break: 20 August to 31 August

Week 7: Wednesday 5 September: Labour Comes to Power

The First Labour Government 1935-1949

Socialist on economics & conservative on gender?

Revolution or evolution?

Week 8: 12 September: World's third Highest Standard of Living in the postwar period?

Full Employment

How do you measure standard of living?

Inclusion of Maori in the statistics

Leisure and Spending

Week 9: Wednesday 19 September: The Long Divisions

Rise of a Middle Class
White Collar Revolution
Equal Pay, 1960 & 1972
Rise of Professional Class

Week 10: Wednesday 26 September: The Third Way

Whatever happened to the Wage-Earners' Welfare State?
1950s -1980s
1984 and all that. Whatever happened to the NZLP
platform, 'the socialization of the means of production,
distribution and exchange'?

Research Essay due Friday 28 September

**Week 11: Wednesday 3 October: New Zealand Exceptionalism
and Egalitarianism Revisited?**

Something peculiar about working-class life in NZ?
Setting New Zealand in the Wider World

Week 12: Wednesday 10 October: Class Test

Reading Lists for Lectures:

These lists are bibliographies for the lectures. Reference will be made to these works during lectures.

They **are not required reading lists!**

Do try to read something for each lecture. The works in bold with the asteriks are the most important; they are all on closed reserve. Some of them are reproduced in this coursebook, too.

Excellent general sources include:

G. T. Bloomfield, *NZ: A Handbook of Historical Statistics*, Boston, 1984

The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography vol. 1-5 which is online: www.dnzb.govt.nz

A. H. McLintock, ed., *Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2005, on-line encyclopedia, www.teara.govt.nz

Malcolm McKinnon, ed., *New Zealand Historical Atlas*, Auckland, 1997

Ministry of Culture and Heritage History Group, www.nzhistory.net.nz

The Official New Zealand Yearbooks, 1900-2005

VUW, 489 research essays are available from the History Programme's secretary. If you are having any difficulty locating material, ask Melanie Nolan.

Abbreviations:

NZJH	New Zealand Journal of History
IL	available through interloan, see MN
MN	See MN for a copy

Week 1: Born Modern? Born Egalitarian?

Jon Henning, 'New Zealand: An Antipodean Exception to the Master and Servant Rules', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 41, no. 1, April 2007, pp. 61-81.

Nicholas Brown '“Born Modern” Antipodean Variations on a theme', *The Historical Journal*, vol. 48, no. 4, 2005, pp. 1139-1154.

Miles Fairburn, 'The Rural Myth and the New Urban Frontier': An Approach to New Zealand Social History, 1870-1940', *NZJH*, vol. 9, no. 1, April 1975, pp. 3-21.

_____, 'Social Mobility and Opportunity in Nineteenth Century New Zealand', *NZJH*, vol. 13, no. 1, April 1979, pp. 43-63.

_____, 'A Class-Divided Society?', in *The Ideal Society and its Enemies: The Foundations of Modern New Zealand Society, 1850-1900*, Auckland, 1989, pp. 116-156.

Week 2: The Language of Class in New Zealand at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries? 1890 and all that

James Bennett, 'The Contamination of Arcadia? Class, Trans-national interactions and the Construction of Identity, 1890-1913', *NZJH*, vol. 33, no.1, April 1999, pp. 20-42.

J. Boyd and E. Olssen, 'The Skilled Workers: Journeymen and Masters in Caversham, 1880-1914', *NZJH* vol. 22, no. 2, October 1988, pp. 118-134.

C. Campbell, 'Parties and Special Interests in New Zealand, 1890- 1893', *NZJH*, Vol. 4, no. 1, April 1978, pp. 41-45.

Richard S. Hill, *Policing the Colonial Frontier*, Wellington, 1986.

Robert B. MacBeth, 'The Rise of New Unionism and the Maritime Strike in Wellington 1890', 489 Essay, VUW, 1984.

- John E. Martin, '1890: A Turning Point for Labour' in Pat Walsh, ed., *Pioneering New Zealand Labour History: Essays in Honour of Bert Roth*, Palmerston North, 1994, pp. 21-51.
- Pat Hickey, *Red! Fed Memoirs: Being a Brief Survey of the Birth and Growth of the Federation of Labour from 1908 to 1915 and the days immediately preceding it*, Wellington, 1925.
- John A Lee, *Simple on a Soapbox*, Auckland, 1963.
- Melanie Nolan, 'Maritime Strike 1890, Australasia', in Neil Schlager, ed., *St James Encyclopedia of Labor History Worldwide*, 2 vols., Gale Group, Chicago, 2003, pp. 587-591 (MN)
- W. H. Oliver, 'Reeves, Sinclair and the Social Pattern', in Peter Munz, ed., *The Feel of Truth*, Wellington, 1969, pp. 163-178.
- Erik Olssen, 'The "Working Class" in New Zealand', *NZJH*, vol. 8, no. 1, April 1974, pp. 44-60.
- _____, 'Social Class in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand', in D. Pitt, ed., *Social Class in New Zealand*, Auckland, 1977, pp. 22-41.
- _____, *A History of Otago*, Dunedin, 1984, pp. 104-13.
- Erik Olssen, 'New Zealand' in M. Van Der Linden & J. Rojahn, eds., *The Formation of Labour Movements 1870-1914: An International Perspective*, Leiden, 1990, pp. 609-21.
- Erik Olssen, *Building the New World. work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s*, Auckland, 1995, pp. 155-187.
- J. T. Paul, *Lest We Forget: An Industrial Milestone Passed*, Dunedin 1907, *Our Majority: Some Dark Shadows and High Lights of Industrial History: A Souvenir of the Twenty-First Birthday of the Dunedin Tailoresses Union*, Dunedin, 1910. *The Tailoresses' Birthday: Twenty-one Years of Trade Unionism*, Christchurch, 1911. *A Trade Union's Coming of Age: The Tailoress of yesterday and To-day: The Canker and the Cure*, Auckland, 1911. *Our Majority: And the After Years-1889-1939; Some Dark Shadows and High Lights of Industrial History*, Dunedin, 1939. *After fifty years: being a passing record of early exploitation of women and later achievement by trade unionism in the Christchurch clothing trade*, Christchurch, 1940. *After forty years*, Dunedin, 1929.
- Roberto Rabel, 'Class and party in New Zealand, 1887-90: A Critical Assessment', 489 Essay, VUW, 1977.
- William Pember Reeves, *State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand*, London, 1902.
- H. O. Roth, *Trade Unions in New Zealand: Past and Present*, Wellington, 1973.
- J. D. Salmond, *Labour's Pioneering Days*, ed., D. W. Crowley, Auckland, 1950.
- Keith Sinclair, *New Zealand Fabian: William Pember Reeves*, Oxford, 1965.
- W. B. Sutch, *The Quest for Security in New Zealand 1840-1966*, Wellington, 1963.
- Claire Toynbee, 'Class and Social Structure in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand', *NZJH*, vol.13, no.1, April 1979, pp. 65-82.
- J. E. Martin, 'Whither the Rural Working Class in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand?', *NZJH*, vol. 17, no. 1, April, 1983, pp. 21-42.
- J. Watson, 'An Independent Working Class?' in J. E. Martin and K. Taylor, eds., *Culture and the Labour Movement*, Palmerston North, 1991, pp. 184-96.
- Robert Weir, 'Whose Left/Who's Left? The Knights of labour and 'radical Progressivism'', in Pat Moloney and Kerry Taylor, eds., *On the Left: Essay on Socialism in New Zealand*, Otago University Press, Dunedin, 2002. pp. 11-20.

Week 3: Class Still-born? The UnMaking of the New Zealand Working Class?

Michael Bassett, *Sir Joseph Ward: a political biography*, Auckland, 1993

- Michael Bassett, *Coates of Kaipara*, Auckland, 1995
- James Belich, *Paradise Reforged*, Auckland, 2001, especially chapter 1
- V. S. Clark, *The Labour Movement in Australasia: A Study in Social Democracy*, London, 1907.
- D. A. Hamer, *The Webbs in New Zealand*, Wellington, 1974.
- _____, *The New Zealand Liberals. The years of power, 1891-1912*, Auckland, 1988
- Stevan Eldred-Grigg, *New Zealand Working People 1890-1990*, Palmerston North, 1990.
- Miles Fairburn, *Nearly out of heart and hope: the puzzle of a colonial labourer's diary*, Auckland, 1995, esp pp. 208-225.
- _____, 'The Farmers Take Over (1912-35)', in Keith Sinclair, ed., *The Illustrated Oxford History of New Zealand*, Auckland, 1990, pp. 185-205.
- Henry Demarest Lloyd, *A Country Without Strikes: A Visit to the New Zealand*, New York, 1900.
- _____, *Newest England: Notes of a Democratic Traveller in New Zealand, with Some American Comparisons*, New York, 1901.
- Albert Mélin, *Socialism Without Doctrine*, translated by Russel Ward, Sydney, 1977.
- Melanie Nolan, *Breadwinning: New Zealand Women and the State*, Christchurch, 2000, ch 2, 'Protective Labour Legislation', pp. 41-68
- * W. H. Oliver, 'Reeves, Sinclair and the Social Pattern', in Peter Munz, ed., *The Feel of Truth*, Wellington, 1969, pp. 163-90.
- Erik Olssen, 'The Working Class in New Zealand', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 8, no. 1, April 1974, pp. 44-60.
- _____, 'Social Class in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand', in D. Pitt ed., *Social Class in New Zealand*, Auckland, 1977, pp. 22-41.
- Erik Olssen, *Building the New World*, Auckland, 1995.
- Erik Olssen, 'God's Own Country 1900-1906', in Judith Binney, Judith Bassett, Erik Olssen, *The People and the Land. Te Tangata me Te Whenua*, Wellington, 1990, pp. 253-275.
- Len Richardson, 'Parties and Political Change', G.W.Rice, ed, *The Oxford History of New Zealand*, 2nd ed, Auckland, 1992, chapter 8
- Harris Weinstock, *Report on Labor Law... in foreign countries*, Sacramento, 1910.
- Week 4: A Social Laboratory or a Battleground for Democracy**
- James Belich, *Paradise Reforged. A history of the New Zealanders From the 1880s to the Year 2000*, Penguin, Auckland, 2001, esp. Ch. 3, 'Trouble in Paradise', pp. 87-120.
- Jeremy Breecher and Erik Olssen, 'New Zealand and the United States Labour A View from the Workshop Floor, in Jock Phillips eds., *New Movements: Zealand the United States in Comparative Perspective*, Wellington, 1989, pp. 96-112.
- Conrad Bollinger, *Against the Wind: the story of the New Zealand Seamen's Union*, Wellington, 1968.
- Henry Broadhead, *State Regulation of Labour and Labour Disputes in New Zealand: A Description and a Criticism*, Christchurch, 1908.
- Miles Fairburn, 'The Farmers Take Over', in Keith Sinclair (ed), *The Oxford Illustrated History of New Zealand*, Auckland, 1996, pp. 185-209.
- Peter Franks, *Print & Politics: A History of Trade Unions in the New Zealand Printing Industry, 1865-1995*, Wellington, 2001, chs. 5-8.

- David Hamer, 'Centralization and Nationalism (1891-1912)', in Keith Sinclair ed., *The Oxford Illustrated History of New Zealand*, Auckland, 1990, pp. 125-152
- Ralph Hayward, 'William Pember Reeves, The Times, and New Zealand's Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900-1908', *NZJH*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 25-69.
- Richard Hill, *The Iron Hand in the Velvet Glove*, Wellington, 1995, esp. 'A Most Arduous Time for the State: The Great Strike, 1913', pp. 304-324.
- James Holt, *Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand: The First Forty Years*, Auckland, 1986.
- F. M. J. Irvine, 'The Revolt of the Militant Unions: a Study of the Trade Union Revolt Against the Arbitration System in New Zealand, between 1906 and 1913, with particular reference to the part played by the Federation of Labour', University of New Zealand (Auckland), 1937. (IL).
- Le Rossignol and W.D. Stewart, *State Socialism in New Zealand*, New York, 1910.
- H. D. Lloyd, *A Country Without Strikes*, New York, 1900.
- John E. Martin, 'Control in the Shearing Shed: the introduction of Machinery and Changing Workplace Relations in New Zealand', *Labour History*, no. 62, May 1992, pp. 71-90.
- John E. Martin, *Holding the Balance. A History of New Zealand's Department of Labour, 1891-1995*, Christchurch, 1996.
- Jim McAloon, 'Workers' Control and the Rise of Political Labour, Christchurch, 1905-1914' in John E. Martin and Kerry Taylor, eds., *Culture and the Labour Movement*, Palmerston North, 1991, pp. 142-163.
- Jim McAloon, 'A Political Struggle: Christchurch Labour Politics 1905-1913', *NZJH*, vol. 28, no.1, pp. 22-40.
- S. Mills, 'The Trades and Labour Councils, 1891-1991: The Myth of Moderation', Massey University, 1977. (IL)
- D. Naughton, 'The Anti-Arbitration Campaign of 1927-1928', Auckland University, 1974. (IL)
- R. K. Newman, 'Moderates and Militants in the New Zealand Labour Movement', University of Canterbury, 1948. (IL)
- New Zealand Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol. 9, 1984, special issue: 'Symposium: Technological Change and Industrial Relations', pp. 145-216
- Melanie Nolan and Pat Walsh, 'Labour's Leg Iron? Assessing Trade Unions And Arbitration in New Zealand', in Pat Walsh, ed., *Trade Unions, Work and Politics. The Centenary of the Arbitration System*, Palmerston North, 1994, pp. 9-37, and appendices pp. 199-204.
- * Melanie Nolan *Revolution: the 1913 Great Strike in New Zealand*, Christchurch 2005, has a good bibliography of work on 1913, especially theses**
- Erik Olssen, *The Red Feds: Revolutionary Industrial Unionism and the New Zealand Federation of Labour 1908-1913*, Auckland, 1988.
- Erik Olssen, 'Railway Workers and Scientific Management', in John Martin and Kerry Taylor, eds., *Culture and the Labour movement*, Palmerston North, 1991, pp. 128-148.
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David Thomson, 'Society and Social Welfare' in Colin David and Peter Lineham, eds., *The Future of the Past. Themes in New Zealand History*, Palmerston North, 1991.

A. Williams, 'Industrial Militancy in New Zealand: the Contributing Influence of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and its Administration, 1894-1908', Massey University, 1976. (IL)

_____, 'Spelling, Go-Slows, Gliding Away and Theft: Informal Control Over Work on the New Zealand Waterfront, 1915-51', *Labour History*, no. 63, November 1992, pp. 100-114.

The Associational Life of business

R. J. Bremer, 'The New Zealand Farmers' Union as an Interest Group: some aspects of Farm Politics 1918 - 1928', M.A. thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1966.

T. W. Brooking 'Agrarian Businessmen Organize: A comparative study of the origins and early phases of the development of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales and the New Zealand Farmers' Union ca. 1880-1920. Agrarian Businessmen Organise', PhD, University of Otago, 1977.

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R. J. Duncan, 'New Zealand Farmers' Union as a political pressure group, 1900-1912', M.A. thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 1965.

Paul Goldsmith and *The Myers*, Auckland, 2007.

Michael Bassett, Ian Hunter and *City of Enterprise: Perspectives on Auckland Business History*, Auckland, 2006.

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Jim McAloon, 'The Making of the New Zealand Ruling Class', in Melanie Nolan, ed., *Revolution. The 1913 Great Strike in New Zealand*, Christchurch, 2005, pp. 217-236.

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* **Tom Brooking, Dick Martin, David Thomson and Hamish James, 'The ties that bind: persistence in a New World industrial suburb, 1902-22', *Social History*, vol. 24, no. 1, January 1999, pp. 55-73.**

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D. Keen, 'Feeding the Lambs. The Influence of Sunday Schools on the Socialization of Children in Otago and Southland 1848-1902', PhD. University of Otago, 1998. (IL)

John E. Martin, 'Labor History in New Zealand', Country Report, *International Labor and Working-Class History*, no. 49, Spring 1996, pp. 166-179.

Malcolm Maclean, 'Wellington's Class Prison, Holloway Road, 1919-1939. Steps toward an analysis of the material basis of working class daily life', MA thesis, VUW, 1994.

Melanie Nolan and Pat Walsh, 'Labour's Leg Iron? Assessing Trade Unions And Arbitration in New Zealand', in Pat Walsh, ed., *Trade Unions, Work and Politics. The Centenary of the Arbitration System*, Palmerston North, 1994, pp. 9-37, and appendices pp. 199-204.

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Mark Pearson, 'Residential Segregation and the Labour Vote in New Zealand Towns, 1925', 489 research essay, VUW, 1983.

William Pember Reeves, *State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand*, London, 1902.

Len Richardson, 'Parties and Political Change', in Geoffrey W. Rice, ed., *The Oxford History of New Zealand*, 2nd ed., Auckland, 1992, pp.201-29 (fp 1981).

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J. D. Salmond, *New Zealand's Labour's Pioneering Days*, University of New Zealand, Otago, 1924, Auckland 1951, (first published 1949).

Week 6: Working Life in New Zealand

Stephen Barnett and Richard Wolfe, *At the Beach: The Great NZ Holiday*, Auckland, 1993

Judi Boyd and Erik Olssen, 'The Skilled Workers: Journeyman and Masters in Caversham, 1880-1914', *NZJH*, vol. 22, no. 2, October 1988, pp. 118-34.

G. W. Clinkard, 'Wages and Working Hours in New Zealand, 1897-1919', *New Zealand Official Yearbook*, 1919, Wellington 1919, pp. 860-935.

Caroline Daley, *Leisure and Pleasure, Reshaping and Revealing the New Zealand Body 1900-1960*, Auckland, 2003, esp. ch 7.

Bronwyn Dalley, *Living in the 20th Century. New Zealand history in Photographs 1900-1980*, Bridget Willams Books/Craig Potton Publishing, Wellington, 2000, chapter two.

L.S. Hearnshaw, *Hours of Work in War Time*, Wellington, 1942.

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Lloyd Jones and Bruce Foster, *Last Saturday*, Victoria University Press, Wellington, 1994.

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Charlotte Macdonald, 'Strangers at the Hearth. The Eclipse of Domestic Service in New Zealand Homes, 1830s-1940s', in Barbara Brookes, ed., *At Home in New Zealand, house History People*, Wellington, 2000, pp. 41-56.

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Margaret McClure, 'Body and Soul: Heroic Visions of work in the late nineteenth century' in Bronwyn Dalley and Bronwyn Labrum, eds., *Fragments: New Zealand Social and Cultural history*, Auckland, 2000.

Melanie Nolan *Breadwinning. New Zealand Women and The State*, Christchurch, 2000.

Jean-Marie O'Donnell 'Electric Servants' and the Science of Housework: Changing Patterns of Domestic Work, 1935-1956', in Barbara Brookes, et. al. eds., *Women in History 2*, Wellington, 1992 168-83.

Jock Phillips. 'Men, Women and Leisure Since the Second World War', in Caroline Daley and Deborah Montgomerie, eds., *The Gendered Kiwi*, Auckland, 1999, pp. 213-33

Evan Roberts, 'Our Forty Hour Week'. The Struggle of Retail Employees To Restrict Trading Hours and Its Influence on Union Character', 324 essay, 1997 (MN).

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Zealand and the United States, 1930-1960, *Labour History*, No. 83, 2002, pp.107-130.

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Jean E. Sharfe, 'The Canterbury Workers' Educational Association: the Origins and Development 1915-1947', MA thesis, University of Canterbury, 1989. (IL)

James Watson, 'The history of Leisure, recreation and tourism in New Zealand', in Harvey Perkins and Grant Cushman, eds., *Leisure, Recreation and Tourism*, Auckland, 1993.

James Watson, 'Crisis and Change: Economic Crisis and Technological Change in New Zealand between the World Wars', University of Canterbury, Ph.D. thesis, University of Canterbury, 1984. (IL)

Working Class Communities

Paul Husbands, 'The People of Freeman's Bay 1880-1914', MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1992.

Malcolm Maclean, 'Wellington's Class Prison, Holloway Road, 1919-1939. Steps toward an analysis of the material basis of working class daily life', MA thesis, VUW, 1994.

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Anna Green, 'Returning History to the Community', *The Oral History Review*, vol. 24, 1997

James Watson, 'No Mean City? Christchurch's Labour City Council During the Depression, 1927-35', *NZJH*, vol. 23, no. 2, October 1989, pp. 121-141.

Week 7: Labour Comes to Power

Annabel Cooper & Maureen Molloy, 'Poverty, Dependence and Women: Reading Autobiography and Social Policy from 1930's New Zealand', *Gender & History*, vol. 9, no. 1, April 1997, pp. 36-59.

Miles Fairburn, 'Why did the New Zealand Labour Party Fail to Win Office until 1935?', *Political Science*, vol. 37, no. 2, December 1985, pp. 1010-124.

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Steve McLeod, 'Did Farmers Really 'Lurch towards the Left' in 1935? Reassessing the Election of New Zealand's First Labour Government' in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2005, pp. 141-174.

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Ben Schrader, 'Labour at Home. The First Labour Government and the Familial Suburban Ideal', in Barbara Brookes, ed., *At Home in New Zealand: History, houses, people*, Auckland, 2000, see also Penny Isaac and Erik Olssen, 'The Justification for Labour's Housing Scheme: The Discourse of the Slum'.

Kerry Taylor and John E. Martin, eds., *Culture and the Labour Movement: Essays in New Zealand Labour History*, Palmerston North, 1991.

Kerry Taylor, 'Our Motto, No Compromise': The Ideological Origins and Foundation of the Communist Party of New Zealand', *NZJH*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 109-23.

Jack Vowles, 'Ideology and the Formation of the New Zealand Labour Party', *NZJH*, vol. 14, no. 1, 1982, pp. 39-55.

S. Wigglesworth, 'The Depression and the Election of 1935', MA thesis, VUW, 1954.

Women and Labour

Vanya Bootham, 'Women Political Candidates in New Zealand General Elections 1919-1951', 489 research essay, VUW, 1989.

Ann M. Burgin, 'Women in Public Life and Politics in New Zealand', MA thesis, VUW, 1967.

Liz Gordon, 'A Place in the Sun: Women in the New Zealand Labour Party', unpublished manuscript, 1988 (MN)

J.M. Grady, 'The Reds Who Made the Beds: The Attitude of the Communist Party of New Zealand Towards Women, and its Work Amongst Women in the Period 1933-39', MA (Hons) research essay, University of Auckland, 1983. (IL)

L. Hall, 'Red Diaper Kiwis: Communists and the family', Hons research essay, VUW, 1993.

Melanie Nolan, 'Employment Organisations', in Anne Else, ed., *Women Together: A History of Women's Organisations in New Zealand: Nga Roopu Wahine o te Motu*, Wellington, 1993, pp. 193-235.

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E. W. Plumridge, 'Labour in Christchurch: Community of Consciousness, 1914-1919', MA thesis, University of Canterbury, 1979. (IL)

Connie Purdue, *Women in the Labour Cause: The History of the Auckland Women's Branch, New Zealand Labour Party, 1925-1975*, Auckland, 1975.

John Roberts, *Martyrdom of Women: The Story of a Century's Struggle by Working Women of Great Britain and New Zealand*, Christchurch, 1946.

Mary C. Rodden, 'Women and the Labour Movement 1910-1918', BA Hons. long essay, University of Otago, 1976. (IL)

W.B. Sutch, *Women With a Cause*, Wellington, 1973.

Week 8: Postwar Affluence and the Palaces of Consumption

Paul Dalziel and Ralph Lattimore, *A Briefing on the New Zealand Macroeconomy 1960-1990*, Auckland, 1991.

W. T. Doig, *A Survey of Life of New Zealand Dairy Farmers*, DSIR Bulletin, 75, Wellington, 1965 (fp 1940).

Stevan Eldred-Grigg, *Gardens of fire*, Auckland, 1993.

_____, 'The Girls Can't get out', [The 1947 Ballantynes fire], *New Zealand Geographer*, pp. 42-52.

Margaret Nell Galt, 'Wealth and Income in New Zealand c. 1870 to c. 1939', PhD thesis, VUW, 1985.

R. Gosset, *The History of Mrs Pope Ltd, Mrs Popes*, Christchurch, 1979.

Gary Richards Hawke, *The Making of New Zealand*, Cambridge, 1985.

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P. Issac, 'No Room for Luxuries?' Aspects of Life in A Working-Class New Zealand Community', MA thesis, University of Otago, 1998. (IL)

- Malcolm Kay, *Inside Story of Farmers', First complete record of the marvellous growth of Laidlaw Leeds and the Farmers' Trading Co Ltd- Auckland NZ, Auckland, c 1954;*
- Helen Laurenson, *Going Up, Going Down; New Zealand Department Stores, Auckland University Press, Auckland, 2005.*
- Jim McAloon, *No Idle Rich, No Idle Rich: The Wealthy in Canterbury and Otago, 1840-1914, Auckland, 2002.*
- Julia Millen, *Kirkcaldie & Stains : a Wellington story, Wellington, 2000.*
- Gordon Parry, *Retailing Century: The First 100 Years of the DIC Ltd, Dunedin, 1984.*
- Margaret Paul, *Calico characters and their clientele: a history of A & T Inglis department store, Dunedin, 1863-1955, Nelson, 1998*
- Katie Pickles, 'Workers and Workplaces- Industry and Modernity' in John Cookson and Graeme Dunstall eds., *Southern Capital. Christchurch Towards a City Biography 1850-2000, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, 2000, pp. 138-161.*
- Keith Rankin, 'New Zealand's GPD 1853-1939', *Review of Income and Wealth*, vol. 38, 1992, pp. 49-69.
- Helen Reilly, 'Electrifying Wellington. How Street Lights and Trams Transformed the Capital, 1905-1930', PBHY 510 research essay, History, VUW, 2003.
- Evan Roberts, 'From Mail Order to Female Order? The Work Culture of Department Store Employees in New Zealand, 1890-1960', 489 Essay, VUW, 1999.
- E. Roberts, 'Don't Sell Things, Sell Effects: Overseas influences in New Zealand department stores, 1909-1956, *Business History Review*, no. 77, Summer, 2003, pp. 265-289.
- Evan Rogerson, 'Cosy homes multiply: A Study of suburban expansion in Western Auckland 1918-31', MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1976,
- W. Rosenberg, 'Full Employment: The Fulcrum of Social Welfare' in A. D. Trlin, ed., *Social Welfare and New Zealand Society*, Methuen, Wellington, 1977, 45-60.
- Danielle Sprecher, 'The Right Appearance: Representations of Fashion, Gender, and Modernity in Inter-war NZ, 1918-1939', MA, University of Auckland, 1997.
- K. A. Tucker, *Milne and Choyce. One Hundred Year Business History, 1867-1967, Auckland, 1968*

Week 9: The Long Divisions

- Frazer Andrewes, 'The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit: White-collar masculinity in post-war New Zealand' in Caroline Daley and Deborah Montgomery, eds., *The Gendered Kiwi, Auckland, 1999, pp. 191-212.*
- Michael Biggs, 'Female Clerical Workers in the 1920s and 1930s', 489 Research Essay, VUW, 1990.
- Peter Brosnan, David Rea and Moira Wilson, 'Labour Market Segmentation and the State: the New Zealand Experience', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, no. 19, 1995, pp. 667-96.
- Shannon R. Brown, 'Female Office Workers in Auckland 1891-1936', MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1993. (IL)
- Megan Cook, 'Gender and Paid Work in New Zealand 1950 to 1972', MA thesis, University of Otago, 2000.
- Lisa Davies with Natalie Jackson, *Women's Labour force participation in New Zealand: the past 100 years*, Population Studies Centre at the University of Waikato, 1993.
- Graeme Dunstall, 'The Social Pattern', in W. H. Oliver with B.R. Williams ed., *The Oxford History of New Zealand*, Wellington, 1981, pp. 396-429.
- Peter Franks, 'Organising the 'Unorganisable'. The Formation of Clerical Unions and the Labour Press', in Kerry Taylor and John E. Martin,

eds., *Culture and the Labour Movement: Essays in New Zealand Labour History*, Palmerston North, 1991, pp.104-120.

Anna Green, *British capital, Antipodean labour: working the New Zealand waterfront, 1915-1951*, Dunedin, 2001.

Bronwyn Karran, 'She Stoops to Conquer: the feminisation of the clerical workforce in New Zealand 1890-1935', long essay, History Dept, Otago, 1991. (IL)

Howard Lee, 'The Credentialed Society: A History of New Zealand Public Examinations 1871-1990', PhD thesis University of Otago, 1991.

_____, 'The New Zealand Junior Civil Service Examination Reconsidered: a study of the changing function of a competitive examination, 1900-1912', *History of Education Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1987, pp. 57-68.

Grant McCall and John Connell, *A World Perspective on Pacific Islanders Migration: Australia, New Zealand and the USA*, Sydney, 1993.

Roy McLennan and David Gilbertson, with Peter Ritchie, *Work in New Zealand: a portrait in the '80s*, Wellington 1984

*** Paul Meredith Meuli, 'Occupational Change and Bourgeois Proliferation: a study of new middle class expansion in New Zealand, 1896-1926', MA thesis, VUW, 1977.**

Melanie Nolan, *Breadwinning. New Zealand Women and the State*, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, 2000.

Melanie Nolan with Shaun Ryan, 'Transforming Unionism by Organizing? An examination of the gender revolution in New Zealand trade unionism since 1975', *Labour History* (Sydney), no. 84, May 2003, pp. 89-111.

Erik Olssen and Maureen Hickey *Class and Occupation: The New Zealand Reality*, Otago University Press, Otago, 2005.

Patrick J. Ongley, *Migrant Labour in New Zealand: the political economic of Maori and Pacific Island Labour*, 1990.

David Pearson and David Thorns, *Eclipse of Equality: social stratification in New Zealand*, Sydney, 1983

Keith Rankin, *New Zealand's Labour Supply in a long term perspective*, Auckland, 1990.

P. M. Revell and Peter Brosnan, 'New Zealand Labour Force Participation: the Ninety Years to 1981', *New Zealand Journal of Industrial Relations*, no.11, 1986, pp. 77-89.

Len Richardson, *Coal, Class and Community: The United Mineworkers of New Zealand, 1880-1960*. Auckland University Press, Auckland 1995.

Bert Roth, 'White Collar- Meek or Militant?', *New Zealand Libraries*, vol. 37, October 1974, pp. 225-234.

G Warburton, 'The Attitudes and Policies of the New Zealand Labour Movement Towards Non-European Immigration, 1878-1928', University of Canterbury, 1978. (IL)

Week 10: The Third Way

Michael Bassett, *Confrontation '51: The 1951 Waterfront Dispute*, Wellington, 1971.

Peter Bates, *Labour 40 years on: The Labour Party 1935-1975*, Wellington, 1975.

Tom Bramble, ed., *Never A White Flag: The memoirs of Jock Barnes, Waterfront Leader*, Wellington, 1998.

Toby Boraman, 'The New Left in New Zealand', in Pat Moloney and Kerry Taylor, eds., *On the Left: Essay on Socialism in New Zealand*, Otago University Press, Dunedin, 2002. pp. 117-132.

J. Boston and M. Holland, *The Fourth Labour Government*, Auckland, 1987.

J. Boston, J. Martin, J. Pallot, J., and P. Walsh, *Public Management: the New Zealand Model*, Auckland, 1996

- Jo Burton, 'Patterns of Continuity and Change. Continuing Trends in New Zealand Labour Relations and Industrial Legislation, 1968 and 1991, 489 Essay, VUW, 1995.
- Francis Castles, *The Working Class and Welfare: Reflections on the Political Development of the Welfare State in Australia-New Zealand, 1890-1990*, Wellington, 1988.
- Francis G. Castles, Rolf Gerritsen & Jack Vowles, eds., *The Great Experiment. Labour Parties and Public Policy Transformation in Australia and New Zealand*, Auckland, 1996.
- Patricia Caughley, 'Ideology Change in the New Zealand Labour Party', MA thesis, VUW, 1966.
- Margaret Clark, ed., *The Labour Party after 75 Years*, Wellington, 1992, (Occasional publication, Victoria University of Wellington. Dept. of Politics, no. 4).
- _____. *For the record: Lange and the fourth Labour Government*, Wellington, 2005.
- Brian Easton, eds., *The Making of Rogernomics*, Auckland, 1989.
- Steven Fielding, *Labour Party: continuity and Change in the Making of the new Labour*, 2002
- Emma Francis, '1949; The Year Labour Turned its Back on Tradition: The Introduction of Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime', unpublished 489 research essay, VUW, 1989.
- David Grant, *The Big Blue: Snapshots of the 1951 Waterfront Lockout*, Christchurch, 2004
- Andrew Gregg, 'Panic Attacks: The New Right, Media and Welfare Reform in New Zealand, 1987-1998', MA thesis, VUW 2004.
- Barry Gustafson, 'Coming home? the Labour Party in 1916 and 1991 compared' in Margaret Clark, ed., *The Labour Party after 75 years*, Wellington, 1992
- B. Jesson, *Fragments of Labour*, Auckland, 1989.
- H. Katz, 'The Decentralization of Collective Bargaining: A Literature Review and Comparative Analysis', *Industrial and Labour Relations Review*, 47, no. 1, 1993, pp. 3-22.
- John Marshall, *Memoirs: vol 1., 1912-1960*, Auckland, 1983.
- Revolutionary Workers' League, *Truth About Labour* (first version by Daphna Whitmore in *Craccum*, April 1989), Auckland, 2005.
- Brian Roper, *Prosperity for all? Economic, social and political change in New Zealand since 1935*, Victoria, 2005.
- H. O. Roth, *Trade Unions in New Zealand: past and Present*, Wellington, 1973, 'The Walsh Era' pp.65-80
- Dick Scott, *151 Days. New Zealand Waterside Workers Union* (Deregistered) Auckland, 1952.
- Keith Sinclair, *Walter Nash*, Auckland, 1976, esp. pp. 287-303.
- Marcia Spencer, *The Incoming Tide. Sir William Sullivan and the 1951 Waterfront Dispute*, Wellington, 1998, esp. pp. 144-63, 164-206
- P. Walsh, 'The Rejection of Corporatism: Trade Unions, Employers and the State in New Zealand 1960-1977', PhD Thesis, University of Minnesota, 1984.
- P. Walsh, 'Pay Fixing Reform in the New Zealand Public Service', *NZJH*, vol. 25, no. 1, 1989, pp. 18-40
- P. Walsh, 'An "unholy alliance": The 1968 Nil Wage Order', *NZJH*, vol. 20, no. 2, 1994, pp. 178-93.
- D. C. Webber, 'Trade Unions, the Labour Party and the Death of Working-Class Politics in New Zealand', MA, University of Canterbury, 1976.
- Alexander Trapeznik & Aaron Fox, eds., *Lenin's Legacy Down Under. New Zealand's Cold War*, University of Otago Press, Dunedin, 2004.

Week 11: New Zealand Exceptionalism and Egalitarianism revisited

James Bennett, 'Rats and Revolutionaries' *The Labour Movement in Australia and New Zealand, 1890-1940*, Dunedin, 2004.

Peter J. Coleman, *Progressivism and the World Reform. New Zealand and the Origins of the American Welfare State*, Kansas, 1987.

D. Denoon and P. Mein-Smith, *A History of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific*, Oxford, 2000.

* **Miles Fairburn**, 'Is there a Good Case for New Zealand Exceptionalism?', in **Tony Ballantyne and Brian Moloughney**, eds., *Disputed Histories. Imagining New Zealand's Pasts*, Dunedin, 2006, pp. 143-16.

Eric Fry, *Common Cause. Essays in Australian and New Zealand Labour History*, Sydney, 1988.

Dolores Janiewski and Paul Morris, *New Rights New Zealand: Myths, Moralities and Markets*, Auckland, 2005.

L. James and R. Markey, 'Class and Labour: The British Labour Party and the Australian Labor Party Compared', *Labour History*, no. 90, May 2006, pp. 23-41.

Neville Kirk, *Comrades and Cousins. Globalization, workers and labour movements in Britain, the USA and Australia from the 1880s to 1914*, London, 2003 (include NZ from time to time)

Pat Moloney, 'State Socialism and William Pember Reeves; A Reassessment', in Pat Moloney and Kerry Taylor, eds., *On the Left: Essay on Socialism in New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2002. pp. 39-57.

Melanie Nolan, 'The High Tide of a Labour Market System: The Australasian Male Breadwinner Model', *Labour and Industry*, vol. 13, no. 3, April 2003, pp. 73-92.

_____, 'Comparative and Transnational Perspectives on New Zealand Labour History', *Labour History*, no. 88, May 2005, pp. 233-42.

W.H. Oliver, 'Reeves, Sinclair and the Social Pattern' in Peter Munz, ed., *The Feel of Truth*, Wellington, 1969, pp. 163-90.

G. Patmore. 'Editorial', *Labour History*, no. 86, May 2004, pp. v-vi.

Marian Sawer, *The Ethical State*, Melbourne, 2003.

B. Scates 'Gender, Household and Community Politics in the 1890 Maritime Strike in Australia and New Zealand', in R. Frances and B. Scates, eds., *Women, Work and the Labour Movement in Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand*, special issue of *Labour History*, no. 61, November 1991, pp. 101-22.

K. Sinclair, 'The Lee-Sutch syndrome: New Zealand Labour Party policies and politics, 1930-40', *NZJH*, vol. 8, no. 2, October 1974, pp. 95-117.

* **W. B. Sutch**, *The Quest for Security in New Zealand*, Wellington, 1963.

W. B. Sutch, *Poverty and Progress in New Zealand*, Wellington, 1969.

TUTORIAL PROGRAMME

Week 1: NO TUTORIAL**Week 2: Is class relevant to New Zealand history? Was it central to New Zealand 'mentality' or to most people's experience or thinking?**

What is class? (see Class Notes) Is class a useful term to apply to New Zealand historically? Did New Zealand have a class system? What is the benchmark of class that we have in mind when we talk about a class system? What was the nature of New Zealand labour at settlement?

Jon Henning, 'New Zealand: An Antipodean Exception to the Master and Servant Rules', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 41, no. 1, April 2007, pp. 61-81.

J. McAloon, 'Class in Colonial New Zealand: Towards a Historiographical Rehabilitation', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 38, no. 1, April 2004, pp. 3-21.

Further Reading from Texts: Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, 'Introduction', in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2005, pp. 7-14.

Week 3. A Social Laboratory or was equality a dream?

What was a social laboratory? Was New Zealand a social laboratory? Was New Zealand egalitarian under the Liberals?

Erik Olssen, 'God's Own Country 1900-1906', in Judith Binney, Judith Bassett, Erik Olssen, *The People and the Land. Te Tangata me Te Whenua*, Wellington, 1990, pp. 253-275.

Erik Olssen, 'Social Structure' in *Building the New World. work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s*, Auckland, 1995, pp. 226-261.

Further Reading from Texts: Miles Fairburn and S. J. Haslett, 'Stability and Egalitarianism: New Zealand, 1911-1951', in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2005, pp. 7-14, pp. 15-34.

Week 4: How to Write a Book Review

We will discuss book reviews, how to find them and how to use Index New Zealand and other ways. Students will be assigned a book to find reviews for in classes.

An example of a list of books reviews for Erik Olssen, *Building the new world: work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s*, Auckland, 1995.

T. Austrin, 'Rules of Respectability or Building the New World: Erik Olssen's Caversham' *Sites*, vol. 32, 1996, pp. 94-105.

Ian Carter, Review of *Building the new world: work, politics and society in Caversham, 1880-1920s/ by Erik Olssen*', *New Zealand Studies*, vol. 5, no. 3, November 1995, pp. 23-24.

Raewyn Dalziel, Review of *Building the new world: work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s/ by Erik Olssen*', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 30 no.1, April 1996, pp. 82-84.

David Hamer, Review of *Building the New world : work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s*, *Political Science*, vol. 48, no. 1, July 1996, pp. 119-120.

Russell D. Lansbury, Book Review Erik Olssen *Building the New World: Work Politics and Society in Caversham, 1880s-1920s* pp. 501-502, *Labor History* vol. 39, no. 4, 1998, pp. 501-502.

Brad Patterson, Review of *Building the new world: work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s/* by Erik Olssen, *Listener*, vol. 149 no. 2883, 22 July 1995, pp.62-63.

David Pearson, Review *Building the new world : work, politics and society in Caversham 1880s-1920s/* by Erik Olssen, *New Zealand Sociology*, vol. 10 no, 2, November 1995, pp. 305-309.

John Shields, Book Review: *Building the New World: Work, Politics and Society in Caversham 1880s- 1920s*: By Erik Olssen. Auckland University Press, Auckland, 1995, x + 297 pp., \$NZ39.95 (paperback) *Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol. 38, 1996, pp. 493-494.

Week 5: Archives Visits to Alexander Turnbull Library and VUW Beaglehole Room

Week 6: The Caversham Project

How can we measure change in people's working life? What are the problems associated with the census data? How do comparative statistics help us?

Erik Olssen, Tom Brooking, Brian Heenan, Hamish James, Bruce McLennan and Clyde Griffen, 'Urban society and the opportunity structure in New Zealand, 1902-22: the Caversham project', *Social History*, vol. 24, no. 1, January 1999, pp. 39-54.

Tom Brooking, David Thomson, Dick Martin and Hamish James, 'The Ties That Bind: Persistence in a New World Industrial

Suburb, 1902-1922', *Social History*, vol. 24, no. 1, January 1999, pp. 55-73.

Further Reading from Texts: Erik Olssen and Maureen Hickey, *Class and Occupation: The New Zealand Reality*, Otago, 2005, pp. 9-28, 'The Caversham Project and its Study Area'. Also check the Caversham Project's website: <http://caversham.otago.ac.nz/>. Michael Smith, 'Residential Segregation and the Inter-War Christchurch Experience', in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2005, pp. 35-50.

Mid-semester Break: 21 August to 1 September

Week 7: How to Write a Research Essay The New Zealand Federation of Labour

H. Roth, *Trade Unions in New Zealand, Past and Present*, Wellington, 1973, ch. IV, 'Under a Labour Government' pp. 58-79

Week 8: Half Gallon, Quarter-Acre, Pavlova Paradise? Or Not?

In 1950, New Zealand boasted the third highest standard of living in the world, as measured by by per capita gross domestic productivity, and many claimed that it had the 'best way of life'. By 1987, this had fallen to 23rd in the OECD. New Zealand was said to be egalitarian. Was it?

R. M. Burdon, 'New Zealand Society: Its Characteristics' in A. H. McLintock, ed., *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*, pp. 672-676.

Barbara Brookes, 'Nostalgia for "innocent homely pleasures". The 1964 New Zealand Controversy over "Washday at the Pa"', *Gender and History*, vol. 9, no. 2, August, 1997, pp. 242 -61.

Leslie Lipson, *The Politics of Equality. New Zealand's Adventures in Democracy*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1947, 481-503.

Reading from Texts: Lydia Bloy, 'Class' in the Eye of the Beholder in 1930s and 1940s New Zealand Society', in Miles Fairburn and Erik Olssen, eds., *Class, Gender and the Vote. Historical Perspectives from New Zealand*, Dunedin, 2005, pp. 7-14, pp. 15-34 & pp. 175-191.

Week 9: The Long Divisions: piecing together the changes

What was the extent of occupational change in the twentieth century? How have work and workers changed? Why do we have no history of the white-collar revolution in New Zealand? Why do we not have a history of work?

Graeme Dunstall, 'The Social Pattern' in Geoffrey W. Rice, ed., *The Oxford History of New Zealand*, 2nd ed., Wellington, 1993, pp. 451-481.

Peter Brosnan, David Rea and Moira Wilson, 'Labour Market Segmentation and the State: the New Zealand Experience', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, vol. 19, no. 5, October 1995, pp. 667-696.

Reading from Texts:

Erik Olssen and Maureen Hickey, *Class and Occupation: The New Zealand Reality*, Otago, 2005, 'New Zealand's Changing Occupational Structure 1901, 1926 and 1936', pp. 91-115. Melanie Nolan, *Kin. A Collective Biography of a New Zealand Working-Class*

Family, Christchurch, 2005, pp. 155-178, ch 7 'The Franks: The Rise of the Middle Class and a Managerial Vision'.

Week 10: The Third Way: Establishing benchmarks

What kind of party is the NZLP in which the rich seemed to have done well in New Zealand under the 4th and 5th Labour governments? Whatever happened to the party based on unions? Was the NZLP ever 'that' radical? Is it the case that it has always been a cacophony or is it the case that it is pale reflection of its original left origins? Is the history of the New Zealand Labour 1935 to 1984 covered adequately?

Josephine F. Milburn, 'Socialism and Social Reform in Twentieth-Century New Zealand', *Political Science*, vol. 12, 1960, pp. 168-190.

Miles Fairburn and Steve Haslett, 'How Far Did Class Determine Voting in New Zealand General Elections, 1911-1951?', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol.39, no.2, October 2005, pp. 215-241.

Reading from the texts:

Melanie Nolan, *Kin. A Collective Biography of a New Zealand Working-Class Family*, Christchurch, 2005, especially chapter 1 and Conclusion and chapters on Jack and Jim

Week 11: Discussing the Class Test

Week 12: Class Test: No Tutorials this week

2. Why did the unions come together to form the the New Zealand Federation of Labour in 1937 when they had been nationally divided since the formation of the Red Feds, if not earlier?

Controversy between New Zealand industrial leaders, 1937: being a compilation of the letters to the Evening Post, Wellington, by Messrs. A. Cook, J. Roberts and F. P. Walsh. Auckland University Library, Auckland, 1972, compiled by H Roth, 94-106-30/12, MS-Group-0314, Roth, Herbert Otto Roth Papers, ATL
MS Papers 4100 1/1 Minutes and partial transcript of proceedings of Unity Conference 1937, ATL
Open conference of industrial unions: convened by N.Z. Alliance of Labour and held in the Trades Hall, Wellington, from July 30 to August 4, 1930, Wellington, 1930 (VUW BR)

Wider reading

Kath Clark, *A history of the Canterbury Trades and Labour Council, 1889-1937*, MA thesis, University of Canterbury, 1993 (VUW has a copy)
Kath Clark, 'Splendid Isolation: the Canterbury Trades and Labour Council and the Question of Unity, 1928-1937', in Pat Walsh, ed., *Trade Unions, Work & Society: the Centenary of the Arbitration System*, Palmerston North, 1994, pp. 109-126.
H. O. Roth, *A century of struggle: the Auckland Trades Council 1876-1976*, Auckland Trades Council, 1977
Erik Olssen, *The Red Feds: revolutionary industrial unionism and the New Zealand Federation of Labour 1908-14*, Auckland, 1988
R. C. J. Stone, *A history of trade unionism in New Zealand, 1913-1937*, MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1948 (VUW has a copy)

3. Did Labour manufacture, as it set out to, a 'disciplined union movement whose leaders could be relied upon not to endanger the Labour party's political prospects' (Roth p. 56) 1937-1959?

National Executive Minutes 1937-1959:

MS Group 49, New Zealand Federation of Labour, ATL: 7 folders:

MS X 2425 10/1 National Executive Minutes 1937-39
MS Y 1882 10/2 National Executive Minutes 1939-41
MS X 2426 10/3 National Executive Minutes, 1941-43
MS X 1883 10/4 National Executive Minutes 1943-45
MS X 2427 10/5 National Executive Minutes 1945-48
MS Y 1884 10/6 National Executive Minutes 1948-51
MS Z 150 10/7 National Executive Minutes 1951-59

Series 22: NZ labour party and Joint Council of Labour: 3 folders:

MS papers 4100 22/1/1 New Zealand Labour Party 1939-50
MS Papers 4100 22/1/2 New Zealand Labour Party 1951-52
MS papers 4100 22/1/3 New Zealand Labour Party 1954-58

The New Zealand Federation of Labour Calls Upon its Affiliations to work for the return of the Labour Government, Standard Press, Wellington, 1938, (ATL Pam 1938 NZ.FED 5624)
New Zealand Labour Party, The Labour government and the trade unions, Wellington, 1941, (VUW BR)

C. G. Watson, *Mr. Semple versus trade union democracy*, Wellington, 1936 (VUW BR)

Wider Reading:

David Long, 'Whatever Happened to the Radical Rag?' 489 essay, Victoria University of Wellington, 2000
Peter Franks, Peter Franks, 'Organising the 'Unorganisable'. The Formation of Clerical Unions and the Labour Press', in Kerry Taylor and John E. Martin, eds., *Culture and the Labour Movement:*

Essays in New Zealand Labour History, Palmerston North, 1991, pp.104-120

Douglas C. Webber, *Trade unions, the Labour Party and the death of working-class politics in New Zealand*, MA thesis, University of Canterbury, 1976 (VUW has a copy)

Need to interloan:

T. W. Bentley, 'Trade Union Financial Assistance to the New Zealand Labour Party 1930-1960', MA Research essay, University of Auckland, 1973

William Lennan, 'The Last Years of the First labour Government', MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1963

4. Why did the New Zealand Federation of Labour Agree to National Stabilisation?

MS Group 49, New Zealand Federation of Labour: folders:

MS X 2428 14/1/1 Economic Stabilisation Conference 1940 [pt 1] proceedings of working committee 1940

MSX 2429 14/1/2 Economic Stabilisation Conference 1940 [pt 2] Proceedings of working committee 1940

MS papers 4100 23/4 Prices and Price Tribunal 1948

MS papers 4100 23/7 Stabilisation 1942-49

MS papers 4100 24/12 Prices and Price Tribunal 1941-48

Fintan Patrick Walsh's papers series 43

MS Papers 4100 43/1/5 FPW - Economic Stabilisation 1938-52

Memoranda of meeting held in Parliament Buildings, Wellington, between the Federation of Labour, the executive of the Labour Party and Cabinet on Friday and Saturday, Jan 9th and 10th 1942, Labour Party, Wellington, 1942 (National Library)

Stabilization or Socialisation? A Controversy between a Study Group and Ormond Wilson, MP and A. M. Finlay, MP, New Zealand Fabian Society, Wellington, 1948 (Alexander Turnbull Library, New Zealand Pacific Collection P 330.9931 NZ.FAB 1948)

The Walsh Report, New Zealand National Party, 1946 (ATL, New Zealand Pacific Collection P 338.9931 WAL 1946)

Wider reading:

Walter Nash, *New Zealand. A Working Democracy*, London and Melbourne, 1944 (first pub. 1943) pp. 212-234

F.W. L. Wood, *This New Zealand*, Hamilton, 1958

John E. Martin in Ian McGibbon, ed., *The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History*, Oxford University Press, 2000

Graeme Hunt, *The Black Prince. The Biography of Fintan Patrick Walsh*, Auckland, 2004

J.V.T. Baker, *The New Zealand People at War: War Economy*, Wellington, 1965

Nancy M. Taylor, *The New Zealand people at war: the home front*, Wellington, 1986

5. How did the role of white-collar labour unions change in the New Zealand Federation of Labour over time?

MS papers 4100 20/84/1 Secondary teachers 1973-77

MS Papers 4100 20/73/1 PSA 1957-73

MS Papers 4100 20/73/2 PSA 1973

MS Papers 4100 20/73//3 PSA 1973-77

MS papers 4100 20/54/1 Life Assurance workers 1946-62

MS papers 4100 20/55/1 Local Body Officers 1949-77

MS Paper 4100 20/45.1 Grocers 1955-67

MS Papers 4100 20/19 Clerical Workers (8 folders) 20/19/1-20/19/8
1949-1973
Paper Clip and Clerical news, 1975- VUW Order at Closed Reserve Desk - next day delivery

Peter Franks, 'Hurrah, Hurrah, for F.P. Walsh? The Clerical Workers' Union 1938-1960' in Pat Walsh, ed., *Trade Unions, Work & Society. The Centenary of the Arbitration System*, Palmertson North, 1994, pp. 127-154.

Carolyn Moynihan, *On Your Side, A history of the Northern Clerical, Administrative and related Workers Union 1936-86*, Auckland, 1986

Graeme Hunt, *The Black Prince. The Biography of Fintan Patrick Walsh*, Auckland, 2004

Melanie Nolan, 'Employment Organisations', in Anne Else, ed., *Women Together: A History of Women's Organisations in New Zealand: Nga Roopu Wahine o te Motu*, Daphne Brassell/Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1993, pp. 193-235

David F. Smith, *White-collar unionism in New Zealand*, Wellington, 1987

Kevin Hince ; with Kerry Taylor, Jacqui Peace and Michael Biggs, *Opening hours : history of the Wellington Shop Employees Union*, Wellington, 1990.

Or What was the relationship between the PSA and the NZFOL between 1937 and 1987?

Public service journal, ATL, 1937-1987, ATL

Wider reading:

Bert Roth, *Remedy for present evils: a history of the New Zealand Public Service Association from 1890*, Wellington, 1987

6. What was the relationship between the New Zealand Federation of Labour and employers?

MS Papers 4100 16/21 Employers Federation 1955-60

MS Papers 4100 16/22 Employers Federation 1962-71

MS papers 4100 16/23 Employers Federation 1972-76

MS papers 4100 16/26 Federated Farmers 1958-59

MS Papers 4100 16/27 Federated Farmers 1969-77

MS Papers 4100 Fletcher Holdings 1972, 75

MS Papers 4100 16/64 Retailers Federation 1970-76

Minutes of National Industrial Conference, 1937 - 1944, MSX-2388, MS-Group-0049

New Zealand Employers Federation Report on the 23rd session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva 1937, MS-Papers-5314

Wider reading:

T. E. Skinner with John Berry, *Man to Man*, Christchurch, 1980

NZFOL, *Survey of the development of the trade union movement in New Zealand*, Wellington 1961 (VUW BR)

E. J. Keating, ed., *Conflict or collaboration?: The meeting of trade unions and management in modern society*, Proceedings of a seminar, Wellington, 1975

7. What were the concerns of the New Zealand Federation of Labour 1963-1975?

MS Papers 0049 MS X 2415 10 folders: 2415- 5/1 to 2424 5/11
President's address, 1963-1975

MS Papers 0049 MSX-2414, Remits to Annual Conference, 1951-1965

MS-Papers-4100-03/3 Remits to Annual Conference, 1966 - 1984

MS-Papers-4100-10/11 to 10/22 (ie 12 folders) National Executive Minutes 1963-1973

MS-Papers-4100-44/1, Seminars, 1960-1969

MS-Papers-4100-44/2, Seminars, 1969-1973

Newspaper clippings, 1967-1983, MS-Papers-2613-2, Thomas Edward Skinner, Newspaper clippings and transcripts of interviews.

Archibald Brewster Grant, *The New Zealand trades union and the New Zealand Federation of Labour: report to the unions*, Christchurch, 1950

New Zealand Federation of Labour, *New Zealand Federation of Labour bulletin*, 1967+, VUW Order at Closed Reserve Desk - next day deliver

Wider Reading:

T. E. Skinner with John Berry, *Man to Man*, Christchurch, 1980

Tony Neary and Jack Kelleher Neary, *the price of principle*, Auckland, 1986

Sallah Sulong, 'Aspects of trade union government in New Zealand', MA, VUW, 1965

Or

Were unions concerned with New Zealanders' standard of living in the postwar boom?

MS-Papers-4100-38/1, Household budget survey 1960-1961

MS-Papers-4100-38/2, Household budget survey - Complete Completed forms and report, 1961

MS-Papers-4100-38/3, Household budget survey 1967

Notes, statistics etc for general wage order, 1961, MS-Papers-0274-149, Fintan Patrick Walsh papers

Applications for and submissions against general wage order, 1962, MS-Papers-0274-150, Fintan Patrick Walsh papers MS Group. 0049, MSX-2474, General Wage Order, Proceedings, 1966 MS Group. 0049, MSX-2475, General Wage Order - submissions and decision, 1966

MS Group. 0049, MSX-2477, General Wage Order, 1968

Wider reading

F. P. Walsh, *The state of New Zealand's economy*, Standard Press, Wellington 1961, BR (VUW)

Jo Burton, 'New Zealand Industrial Relations in the 1960s; Stability, Personality and Influence', MA thesis, VUW, 2001

8. The integration of separate women's structures within the union movement proved divisive. The women's sub-committee of the Wellington Trades Council was established in 1979. The FOL set up a Women's Advisory Council in 1980 and the Combined State Unions followed in 1984. The FOL endorsed women's organizations being integrated at national and district levels. When the Combined Trade Unions (CTU) formed, it decided to keep separatist structures in place. Why was the vote (card vote was 265,463 for and 265,187 against) so close?

Papers re setting up of CTU including fight for women and Maori structures

1987 MS-Group-0223, 90-214-01/1 Therese O'Connell Papers, ATL

MS-Papers-4100-46/1/1, New Zealand Federation of Labour, Women's Advisory Committee 1975-1981
 Working Women's Convention - Records, 1977-1976 94-106-17/01, MS-Group-0314, Herbert Otto Roth papers
 Working Women's Council - Records 1976-1980 94-106-17/02, MS-Group-0314, Herbert Otto Roth papers
 National Women's Conference, CTU/2/3/ vol 1, Jun 1992-Sep 1993, 98-327-23/6, NZCTU, further records

Wider Reading

Melanie Nolan, 'Employment Organisations', in Anne Else, ed., *Women Together: A History of Women's Organisations in New Zealand: Nga Roopu Wahine o te Motu*, Daphne Brassell/Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1993, pp. 193-235
 Sonja Davies, *Bread and roses: her story*, Auckland, 1984

9. Wellington Drivers Union secretary, Jackson Smith, opposed separatism in the CTU in 1986 citing his union which had a 62% Maori membership, an executive comprising 50% Maori representative and had a Maori president and secretary. He argued that sexism or racism was not the most significant issue but the need for workers to unite and support a living wage and to fight unemployment. How were such arguments received in the trade union movement?

Papers re setting up of CTU including fight for women and Maori structures
 1987 MS-Group-0223, 90-214-01/1 Therese O'Connell Papers, ATL
 MS-Group-0049, 91-278, New Zealand Federation of Labour, Further records, 1940-1987,

Wider Reading

Bert Roth, *Maori and Trade Union*, Te Whare Romaita Unit [of Trade Union Education Authority, 1987
 G. H. (Bill) Andersen, Socialist viewpoint on: the unions today; Labour, the Alliance, the 1996 general elections, and after; the Maori rights struggle, Auckland, 1996

10. Compare and contrast the FOL in 1937 with the FOL in 1987

Unity Conference - Minutes and partial transcript of proceedings , 1937, MS-Papers-4100-01/1
 MS Group 49, New Zealand Federation of Labour, ATL:
 MS X 2425 10/1 National Executive Minutes 1937-39
 MSX-2409 Minutes and reports 1986
 MSX-2410 Minutes and reports 1987

Wider Reading:

G.H. Andersen, 'The unions, the Labour Government and the 1987 general election', Northern Drivers' Union, Auckland, 1987.

Notes on Class for tutorial Week 2

1. CLASS ANALYSIS

Class analysis is most common analysis you will come across in your reading of New Zealand Labour History. But what is class analysis?

There are two main theoretical traditions within class analysis:

1. Karl Marx**2. Max Weber**

According to these two theorists class structure has emerged over time, although they differ on the sources of this social structuring.

1. Marxist Models: Class-Divided Society

Karl Marx 1818-1883; his writings include writings:

International Publishers of New York undertook a massive 50 volume collection of Karl Marx's and Frederick Engels' writings in 1975. The set collects in one place an English version of everything written by Marx and Engels.

Karl Marx & Frederick. Engels, *German Ideology, part 1*, Moscow, 1964 (fp 1846).

_____, *The Communist Manifesto*, (with an intro by A.J. P. Taylor) Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1967, (fp 1848)

_____, *The eighteenth brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*. London 1945, fp 1852

Karl Marx, *The class struggles in France, 1848-1850*, New York, 1964.

_____, *Grundrisse*, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, 1973 (fp 1957-8) most relevant parts have been published separately as *Pre-Capitalist Economic Formations*, ed., E. J. Hobsbawm, London, 1964.

_____, *Preface to A Contribution to Critique of Political Economy*, 1859.

_____, *Economic & Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*, 1964.

_____, *Capital : a critical analysis of capitalist production*, 3 vols. Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, trans, Frederick Engels. Ed., Moscow : Progress, 1974.

Interpretative works:

M. M. Bober, *Karl Marx's Interpretation of History*, Cambridge, 1948
Gerald Cohen, *Marx's Philosophy of History: a Defence*, Oxford and New York, 1978

See W. L. Adamson, A Review of Cohen, Rader and Shaw, *History and Theory*, 19/2, 1980, 186-204

Davif Duquette, 'A Critique of the Technological Interpretation of Historical Materialism', *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, vol. 22, 1992.

E. J. Hobsbawm, 'Karl Marx's Contribution to Historiography', in Robin Blackburn ed., *Ideology and Social Science: Readings in Critical Social Theory*, London, 1972, pp. 265-283.

* **David McLellan, *Karl Marx : a biography, 3rd ed., London, 1995, (fp 1975)***

Ira Katznelson and Aristide Zolberg, eds., *Working Class Formation*, Princeton, 1986.

Melvin Rader, *Marx's Interpretation of History*, Oxford, 1979.

William H. Shaw, *Marx's theory of History*, Stanford, California, 1978.

1. Marx's Theory of Historical Development: Succession of socio-economic formations

Marx divided world history into successive modes of production
Primitive Communism---ancient soc---feudalism---capitalism---
dictatorship of proletariat---communist:

from primitive communism to ancient society,
from ancient society to feudalism,
from feudalism to capitalism &
from capitalism to dictatorship of proletariat
& finally from the dictatorship of the proletariat to
communism.

(There was an alternate route, that is, the Asiatic mode)

Each successive mode of production represented greater
technological control over nature.

How did these modes of production change?

Marx suggested society was made up of two components:

1. Productive forces
 1. instruments & objects of production
 2. labour power, scientific & technical knowledge
2. Relations of production
 1. work relations
 2. ownership relations

Forces of production came in to conflict with the relations of
production over time; this was the motor of social and political
change. Over time there was a:

1. increasing growth in technology
2. growth of proletariat
3. growing emmiseration of the proletariat

4. growing % of capital tied up in fixed assets & the rate of
profit falls
5. growth in cut-throat competition

Debate amongst Marxists centre upon:

- i. Is Marx laying down a single path which all societies
must follow?
- ii. Is his theory 'scientific'. Did he think it could predict
future developments? Can it?
- iii. If Marx's chronology and typology are wrong, as a
number of historians and theorists have argued, can we
modify the chronologies and typologies to be consistent
with the principles underlying his theory of history?
- iv. Is there a Marxist theory of history?

There has also been much criticism of Marx's theory of historical
development. A number of questions are usually asked about the
extent to which history does not follow the theory:

1. conditions stop the 'law' from operating?
2. forces are frozen by past and there is much 'carry-over'
between modes of production?
3. it's possible to miss stages?

But biggest dilemmas surround:

2. Base & 'Superstructure' in Marxist history

'Base' & "Superstructure' in Marxist history ie the relationship
between the relations of production & the political, legal &
ideological 'superstructures'.

Great Debate over the nature of historical materialism & what
Marx meant by it. Contention revolves around whether or not
Marx was a technological determinist?

- i. What is the balance of freedom and determinism in
Marxist theory? What is the primacy thesis?

ii. what is the relationship of the individual to society in Marxist theory?

iii. Was Marx an economic determinist?

3 main positions or stories to tell:

1. dialectical development
2. organic totality: independent & interpenetrate
3. fundamentalist (... in the last analysis) Causal determination or the 'primacy' thesis

Is the 'trick' is to let productive forces enjoy explanatory power while avoiding giving them a determinist one?

Two points should be stressed:

- i. Marx himself was not an economic determinist and certainly not a 'crude' economic determinist as writings - particularly of the Stalinist and Cold War polemics - have suggested. His writings are open to interpretation but he believed that social institutions were relatively independent of the economy which is encapsulated in 2 metaphors of base & superstructure & dialectical materialism. Cohen embraces only the "technological" label & avoids (without foreswearing the determinist one (see p.29, n. 147).
- ii. Everyone with any sophistication is agreed: It should be clear that change doesn't follow automatically from changes in the economic structures. Class struggle occurs & the active intervention of human beings is necessary.

So where does class struggle come into it? That leads us to the third major aspect of Marx's work.

3. Marxism & class: the role of class conflicts and 'internal tensions'.

Marx was primarily interested in the analysis of social organisation into social classes under capitalism. Four main contentions:

i. Class defined by relations to means of production

Marx defined class in relation to the ownership of capital & means of production. According to his analysis there were two classes:

1. those who own property, ie the capitalist class
2. those who were propertyless, ie the proletariat

For Marx, the basis model of such societies is of a two-class structure

ii. Increasing impoverished proletariat: Expropriation

Marx predicted that eventually in a mature cap system there would be only capitalists & a proletariat. Capitalists were impelled to create profit by exploiting the proletariat. Capitalists only paid workers a proportion of the wealth they created & they expropriated the remainder. Marx believed that the proletariat would become increasingly impoverished.

iii. Increasing class consciousness

Workers would develop class consciousness in their impoverishment. They would become aware of their economic exploitation at the hands of capitalists & develop from a class 'in itself' to a class 'for itself'. They would be prepared to challenge capitalists & would change society in the process.

This class conflict or contradiction at heart of class society also suggests a theory of social change. Marx argued that class struggle is 'motor of history'; the rising capitalist class

overthrew the feudal aristocracy & they would be similarly displaced in their turn by the working class. In capitalist society, Marx suggested that, other things being equal, society will become polarized with the developing class formation.

iv. False Consciousness

False consciousness was the term used by Marxists to describe the situation where proletariat fails to perceive what they believe to be 'true nature' of its interests & doesn't develop a revolutionary class consciousness.

There is a huge debate between the Marxists, modern and neo-Marxists over the issue of class, class formation and class consciousness:

i. Where do modern Marxists place occupations such as professions and management which do not fit into Marx's two-class model of proletariat and capitalist class? What about other 'ommissions' and 'ambiguities' such as women? Some neo-Marxists and Marxist-feminists have tried to redefine the model. See for example E. O. Wright and his work on the contradictory class positions.

ii. Is class conflict or class struggle the motor of history? Why haven't the predictions been realised?

iii. What are alternative non-Marxist approaches to the study of class?

4. Marxist historical writing

Whatever its faults, Marxism has been influential. It has had a major impact on New Zealand Labour Historiography:

i. directly with the massive Marxist history of the police by Richard Hill and J.C. Beaglehole's *New Zealand. A Short History*, London, 1936.

ii. Indirectly with a tendency to identify the working class with productive labour, that is labour devoted to making things &, thereby, adding value to raw materials. This added value created by manual labour is appropriated by capitalists & distributed in part to white collar workers who created no value. Marxist theory says that production is far more important than tasks of distribution & exchange, paid employment more than unpaid. White collar workers, for example, that is, the largest contemporary group of women workers, is not in focus. No hope of a revolution from them. ie, Marxism has determined our standards of what is 'the working class'. Attention is given to the politically-conspicuous who helped form the Labour Party or participated directly in the great national confrontations. Secondly, labour history tends to be interested only in specific relationships of paid labour. Marx argued that there were two politically significant classes: cap. & proletariat. He predicted that wage labour would homogenize as capitalism developed. Traditional privileges of skilled workers would be undermined by creation of various reserve armies of labour of unemployed & of those willing to work for less than subsistence wages. If one takes view, then you focus on marketplace & give it priority over other sources of attitudes & behaviour.

Debate amongst Marxist historians about their writings tend to centre on:

1. How congruent is Marx's own historical writing with our understanding of Marxist theory? How far can historians 'wander' from Marx's views and still be Marxist? Does the best Marxist history take Marxism with a 'grain of salt'?

2. Are Marxist histories' strengths or weaknesses anything to do with Marxism or are they the result of how they fare in a 'conventional historical critique'?

2. Weberian Models: Class-Stratified Society

Max Weber 1864-1920; his writings include:

Max Weber, *Economy and society; an outline of interpretive sociology (Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft)*, Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich eds., (trans. Ephraim Fischhoff et al) New York, 1968, pp 1922

_____, *The protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism*, (trans. Talcott Parsons), London, 1930.

_____, *The sociology of religion*, introduction by Talcott Parsons with a new foreword by Ann Swidler. Boston 1993.

_____, *The Russian revolutions*, Gordon C. Wells and Peter Baehr, eds. & trans, Cambridge, 1995, pp 1905.

_____, *Essays in sociology*, H.H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills, eds & trans., New York 1958.

_____, *Basic concepts in sociology*, H.P. Secher. Trans., New York, 1962.

Edward Shils, ed and trans., *Max Weber on universities : the power of the state and the dignity of the academic calling in Imperial Germany*, Chicago 1974.

Interpretative works on Weber:

* **Randall Collins, *Weberian sociological theory*, Cambridge UK, 1986**

Johannes Weiss, *Weber and the Marxist World*, London, 1986

1. Weberian idea of rationalisation. No imminent collapse of capitalism.

Weber was critical of Marxist analyses of the imminent collapse of capitalism. He denied the possibility of developmental laws in sociology. Weber implicitly presented rationalisation as the master trend of Western capitalism society. Rationalisation is the process whereby every area of human relationships is subject to calculation & administration.

2. Weberian idea of the Role of Culture. Subjective orientation of individuals

Weber's emphasis on the role of culture especially religion, in shaping human action appears to be a refutation of economic determinism. Sometimes the differences between the two are crudely portrayed as the importance of 'subjective' orientation of individuals cf. to the analysis of 'objective' structural effects in Marxism. One source of rationalization in Western society lay in cultural change brought about by Protestant ethics. Protestantism was not a direct cause of capitalism, but it did provide a culture which emphasised individualism, hard work, rational conditioning & self-reliance. The ethic had an 'affinity' with early capitalism, but Weber thought that advanced capitalism society would no longer require any religious legitimacy.

3. Weberian Status Groups and Markets

Weber's account of status groups & markets appears to be counter to Marx's emphasis on economic class & relations of production. Three Principles

1. Class Defined by Various Principles of Stratification

Weber defined principles of stratification according to economic differences of market capacity that gave rise to different life chances;

- i. Capital was one source of market capacity & led to class. Thus, property-owners were a class & property less were another class - as Marx stated.
- ii. Skill & education, ie those skills were scarce on market, constituted a separate stratification principle
- iii. Social honour or status were also determinant.

2. Four 'Classes'

Thus Weber distinguished four 'classes'

1. propertied class
2. intelligentsia; administrative & managerial class
3. traditional petty bourgeois class of small businessmen & shopkeepers
4. Working Class

3. Class Conflict

"Class conflict was common & was most likely to occur b/t groups with immediately opposed interests, for example, between workers & managers rather than workers & capitalists."

4. Weberian History

1. Post-Weberian, (anti-Marxist), Postwar American Sociologists saw their society as classless. Class was diluted or people were declassed. The idea of a classless society was wildly popular & influential in the 1950s. Many historians were of the opinion NZ equalitarian and classless society although class was a player..... had to rediscover poverty in the 1970s.
2. British Sociologists saw society as divided into social groups or a multiplicity of classes. At first manual/non-manual divide proliferated to a "Weberian approach". Then there was

criteria allowance for a multiplicity of classes based on different levels of markets rewards, different types of work situations & different combinations of the two. This means that identifying just a few major classes is a matter of interpretation rather than being self-evident & objectively-determined.

3. This developed in 'Weberianesque' categorisations. A very popular division was to divide populations into three classes: working, intermediate & upper. It is almost a conventional sociological model of British class structure:

1. Manual Workers are placed in working class
2. Low-level non-manual workers, such as clerks & lower technicians in intermediate or middle class
3. Managers admin & professionals in upper class. (A few sociologists place clerical workers in the working class, though this is not sociological convention and there is a huge debate over this.) Certainly the basic Weberian principle underlies this work: status as a variable cannot be reduced to class. If one takes a Weberian position as did C. Wright Mills in 1951 & David Lockwood in his 1958 study of black-coated workers, then, while shop & office workers' objective position has determination, still important status differences between groups of white collar & blue collar workers.

4. And beyond Weber

Many now utilise an ancestor of Weberian analyses: a continuum of rankings rather than broken 'class'. People are ranked on a whole variety of factors unrelated to economically-defined class, such as occupation, religion, education, ethnicity. Weber's notion of status has been developed into a multi-dimensional approach which treats social status & prestige as an independent fact which dilutes

or even replaces economically-determined class. Most occupational rankings schemes used in studies of inequality assume simply that occupation could be ranked as "better" or worse" than others according to income & prestige incumbents received.

Timelines:

Labour Politics

- 1867 Manhood Suffrage
- 1879 Working Men's Political Associations in Otago and Wellington
- 1884 Trades and Labour Councils' parliamentary committees
- 1887 first assembly of the Knights of Labour formed
- 1890 Liberal government sympathetic to labour elected and several unionists enter Parliament.
- 1893 Universal Suffrage
- Otago Trades and Labour Council establishes Workers' Political Committee
- 1894 IC and A Act
- 1889 Liberal-Labour Federation
- 1901 Formation of Socialist Party
- 1904 Formation Political Labour League
- 1905 Formation of Independent Political Labour Party
- 1906 New Zealand Workers' Political Association (Liberal-Labour)
- 1908 first Labour Representation Committees formed in Wellington and Auckland
- 1910 Trades and Labour Council's Labour Party formed
- Trades and Labour Councils' Federation
- 1912 Unity Conference and United Labour Party of New Zealand formed
- 1913 Unity Conference
- United Federation of Labour formed
- Social Democratic Party formed
- 1916 First New Zealand Labour Party government
- 1921 Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ) formed
- 1928 CPNZ joins Comintern

- 1935 Labour Party elected
- 1936 The CPNZ conference accepts the "United Front" policy
- 1943 Labour Party split with JA Lee's post-expulsion Democratic Soldier Party
- 1957 Second Labour Government
- 1972 Third Labour Government
- 1984-1990 Fourth Labour Government
- 1999 - Fifth Labour Government

Unionism

- 1885 first New Zealand Trades and Labour Congress
- 1889 Maritime Council formed
- 1894 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration (IC and A) Act gives protection to unions
- 1908 Federation of Miners formed
- 1909 national Federation of Labour 'Red Federation' formed
- 1910 Shearers Union launches the Maoriland Worker but loses control to the FOL
- 1911 FOL membership doubled 6124 to 13971
- 1912 Labour Disputes Investigation Act
- 1913 United Federation of Labour formed
- 1919 Alliance of Labour formed
- 1921 IC and A Act amendment to provide for GWO
- 1921-24 New Zealand Shearers amalgamated with the AWU
- 1930 Alliance of Labour's Open Conference of Industrial Unions in Wellington
- 1936 IC and A Act amendment restored compulsory arbitration and instituted compulsory unionism
- 1937 Federation of Labour formed
- 1939 Emergency Regulations provided for special war suspensions of labour legislation

- 1950 Militants walk out of Waterside Workers Union & form TUC
- 1961 IC and A amendment introduces qualified preference in place of compulsory unionism
- 1973 Industrial Relations Act
- 1987 Labour Relations Act
- New Zealand Council of Trade Unions formed
- 1991 Employment Contracts Act

Industrial Relations

- 1890 Maritime Strike
- 1891 Bureau of Industries formed (it became Labour Department in 1892)
- 1908 Blackball Strike
- 1912 Waihi Strike
- 1914 General Strike
- 1923 Seamen's strike
- 1924 Railwaymen's strike
- 1928 National Industrial Conference
- 1932 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act removes compulsory arbitration. Arbitration Court cuts award rates by 10%
- 1936 Factories Act amendment provides for 40-hour week and 8-hour day
- 1940 Economic Stabilisation Conference
- 1942 Emergency Manpower Regulations
- Economic Stabilisation
- 1951 Waterfront Dispute
- 1968 Nil Wage Order
- 1982-84 Wage and price freeze
- 1984 Economic Summit Conference ie Tripartite Wage Conference: FOL, govt, Employers' Fed

- 1991 ECA
- 2000 Employment Relations Act

Social

- 1885 Hospital & Charitable Aid
- 1894 IC and A Act
- 1898 Old Age Pension
- 1900 Workers Compensation for Accident Act
- 1905 Workers Dwellings act
- 1910 National Provident Fund
- 1911 Widows Pension
- 1914 Taxation exemptions for families
- 1915 Workers Educational Association formed
- 1926 Family Allowance means-tested
- 1928 Reform Cabinet considers a compulsory national social insurance
- 1930 Unemployment Board established under Unemployment Act
- 1932 Riots/Disorder in New Zealand's four main cities
- 1933 Peak of unemployment
- 1936 State Advances Corporation
- Unemployment Board replaced by Labour Department employment promotion service
- Invalid Pension
- 1937 Social Security Act
- 1940 Conscription introduced
- 1946 Family Benefit all-inclusive & universal
- 1948 Economic Stabilisation Act 1948 attempted to make the wartime regulations permanent
- 1950 Govt announced withdrawal of most of the subsidies on essential commodities eg coal
- 1973 Domestic Purposes Benefit

1976 Matrimonial Property Act 1976 providing for an equal division of the matrimonial property.

1977 1979 Family Support

Labour, religion and temperance

1847 Sale of Spirits to Natives Ordinance

1873 Licensing Act & amendments

1881 Licensing Act Sunday trading banned

1885 WCTU formed close relationship to tailoresses union

1886 NZ Alliance formed

1893 Stout's bill fails

1894 Local Option: Prohibition/Reduction/ Continuance (Prohibition. required 60% majority)

1905 Vote prohibition <50/>60

1908 Vote prohibition <50/>60; 12/76 districts -> 'dry'

1910 'Simple Majority' bill fails; 60% still req.

1911 first national poll: 55.8% for prohibition

1914 Cleary and *Tablet* versus Bible-in-schools movement

1917 Six o'clock closing

1917 Father Kelly & *Tablet*

1918 Licensing Amendment Act

national continuance/state control/ prohibition & simple majority decisions

1919 April temperance referendum & Dec general election: 3263 votes short 50%

Women and Labour

1873 Employment of Females Act regulated women's factory working hours

1889 Tailoresses unions formed

1890 Sweating Commission

1891 Factories Act

1892 Servants' registry Offices Act

Shops and Shop-assistants Act 1892 providing seats for women

1894 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act empowers the Arbitration Court to take the sex of the worker into consideration in the compulsory arbitration system which was established

1894 Grace Neill appointed first female factory inspector

1895 Women's Employment Bureau established

1904 Women's Employment Bureau in Wellington closed

1896 Harriet Morison appointed the second female factory inspector

1908 Women's Employment Bureaux re-established in four centres & Morison is transferred

1910 Barmaids required to register under Licensing Amendment Act

Margaret Scott Hawthorne, the only female factory inspector, resigns in 1910

1912 Formation of Housewives Unions

1918 Labour Party adds clause for 'perfect equality between the sexes in every department of public life' to the party's platform.

1919 Female factory inspectors appointed in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch & Dunedin

1920 Differentiated Bonuses

Women's Employment Bureaux closed

Wellington Women's Branch of the Labour Party formed

1922 General Wage Order

1927 inaugural Women's Labour Party Conference held for two days preceding NZLP conference

1929 second Women's Labour Party Conference

1931 Third women's labour Party Conference

official Women's Unemployment Committees established under Unemployment Act

- 1932 Women exempted from legislation effectively abandoning compulsory arbitration
- 1933 Elizabeth McCombs elected to parliament
- 1936 Basic Wage the male breadwinner wage

- 1938 Labour Party Women's Advisory Committee established
- 1939 Teachers' Marriage Bar lifted
- 1945 Minimum Wage Act: female rate = 60% male rate
- 1946 Home Aid Service established
- 1947 Amendment Min Wage Act: female rate = 63% male rate

- 1949 Amendment Min Wage Act: female rate = 66%

- 1960 Government Services Equal Pay Act
- 1966 National Advisory Council for the Employment of Women established
- 1972 Equal Pay Act
- 1973 Early childcare subsidization
- 1980 Maternity Leave Protection Act
- 1977 Human Rights Commission Act 1977
- 1980 Maternity Leave and Employment Protection Act
- 1982 Protective Labour Legislation restricting women's nightwork repealed
- 1986 Clerical comparable worth
- 1990 Employment Equity Act
- 1991 Employment Equity Act repealed
- 2001 Parental Leave and Employment Protection (Paid Parental Leave) Amt increases 12 to 14 to 16 weeks

Loyalist Labour?

- 1915 National Registration

- 1949 Referendum; Military Training Act established compulsory military training
- 1958 Compulsory military training abolished
- 1961 Compulsory Military Service Act restored compulsory military training
- 1972 Compulsory Military Training abolished

Leisure, the rise of the weekend & the paid-holiday

- 1840 8-hour day for Parnell & Wellington carpenters
- 1857 8-hour day for Griffin and the Auckland Carpenters and Joiners
- 1882 demonstrations in Auckland and Dunedin in support of the legal enforcement of the eight-hour day
- 1882+ Eight hour bills fail regularly
- 1890 Maritime Council calls for Eight Hour Act and institutes "a general holiday" to be known as Demonstration Day 28 October, the anniversary of its founding in 1889,
- 1891 Factories Act provided inter alia that women and workers under 18 were entitled to five holidays
- 1894 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act enabled unions to apply for awards to Arbitration Court; a number won working week of forty eight or even fewer hours, with penal rates for overtime.
- 1920 Anzac day became a holiday.
- 1936 40-hour week, 5-day
- 1936 Factories Act provided eight public holidays: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, and the sovereign's birthday.
- 1944 Annual Holidays Act provides two weeks annual leave for all workers

1955 Public Holidays Act was passed to transferred falling on weekends & Mondayisation of provincial anniversary days

1965 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration amendment Act: 2 January becomes tenth statutory holiday.

1973 Waitangi day becomes public holiday

1974 three weeks paid annual minimum holiday entitlement.

1981 The Holidays Act (1981) maintained the rights of workers to minimum of eleven Statutory Holidays and three weeks of paid annual leave.

1990 Shop Trading Hours Act repealed

2007 four weeks paid annual holiday entitlement