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2010

**115 YEARS OF
RESOLUTION**

National Council of Women of New Zealand Inc
Te Kaunihere Wahine o Aotearoa

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Supersedes *107 years of resolution*

which superseded *100 years of resolution*

National Council of Women of New Zealand Inc
Te Kaunihere Wahine o Aotearoa
PO Box 25-498, Wellington 6146 Level 4, 26 Brandon Street (Central House), Wellington
phone 04 473 7623 email ncwnz@ncwnz.org.nz www.ncwnz.org.nz

FOREWORD

When celebrating the Centenary on 1996, the resolutions that had been adopted from 1896 to 1995 were published by National Council of Women New Zealand (NCWNZ) and this process has been followed since that time. The work of NCWNZ is not static, and this volume extends the work from 1995 to the present time.

The first volume was initiated by Joyce Herd, a former National Secretary, with the assistance of Dame Dorothea Horseman, Ruth Wylie and Frances Williamson. Dame Stella Casey worked to provide easier access to the resolutions and following this Wendy Zemanek and Dorothy Meyer continued to update the volume.

Their work was accepted in 2007 when Beryl Anderson and Helen Bruce looked carefully at those resolutions which had been superseded by more recent ones, and those completely outdated. These were marked as "retired". After consultation with Branches and Nationally Organised Societies (NOSs) at the Conference in 2008 the first batch was agreed although a long debate was held and it was felt very strongly that these retired remits must remain in the book and be "greyed" over as "retired".

In 2010 the second half of the book was worked through by Branches and NOSs and it these were agreed at that conference. It has always been said that some resolutions may be missed, thus the need to review regularly and retire those which have been superseded.

It is absolutely imperative that the old resolutions stay in the book, the reader knowing by the grey shadow that they are now retired but we must have a record of what and how long ago these were being discussed. They are all dated and it is obvious by the date that they are no longer relevant but they are part of our History.

Our thanks to Beryl Anderson and Helen Bruce for their support and their work and their willingness to continue the process of updating this valuable part of our History.

Each volume has been sponsored, this one from 1896 - 2012 was sponsored by Helen Bruce and we have to thank her, not only for her work, but for her support as a sponsor.

Society today is reflected in the concerns and discussions held, by the women who are members of NCWNZ at their meetings throughout the country. These resolutions are passed by majority at a national meeting. Any statements or submissions made by the Council or their representatives are based on the policies that have been agreed.

Women are being educated on topical and concerning issues of the day. They enjoy debate and discussion which informs the opinion of the population of New Zealand.

This Book of Resolutions of NCWNZ 1896 – 2012, therefore, becomes a substantial record of the social growth and development in New Zealand.

Elizabeth Bang
National President
August 2012

INTRODUCTION TO 115 YEARS OF RESOLUTION

The purpose of the book of resolutions is to be a point of reference for NCWNZ policy.

Events dovetailed to begin a review existing resolutions. While President, Barbara Glenie was of the opinion that Standing Committee Conveners should review the resolutions in their subject area to identify the most current. This did not happen.

The 1995 National Executive minutes (page 29 Other items: Review of effectiveness of long standing NCW policy) records a query raised by J Evans, South Canterbury, on how to deal with out of date policy. It was mooted by N Jenkins that policy statements should be reviewed annually with remits drafted to fix any problems. This issue has also been raised by various Boards, though their minutes have not been researched.

In the course of researching background material for Standing Committee Conveners, Parliamentary Watch Committee (PWC) member Helen Bruce identified that some resolutions were no longer relevant, and that NCWNZ should instigate a review. An example is Resolution 9.4.3:

That in order to protect our young people, the National Council of Women urges the Government to take every precaution to ensure that slot machines for the sale of contraceptives, such as have been available in some other countries, should never be allowed in New Zealand and that Dominion Executive officers should be asked to keep a vigilant watch on the position, having full power to act should any development occur without reference to the Executive. 1950.

While this may still reflect the views of some members, others have the opposite viewpoint and they would urge the government to take action so that slot machines for the sale of contraceptives should be readily available. Thus this Resolution was overturned in 1974 by 9.4.12, such action being reinforced in 1976 by 9.4.13. This is a clear example of the richness of NCWNZ with such a broad range of views.

Although they could be misleading and even dangerous if quoted as NCWNZ policy in 2011 and beyond, it is important that these resolutions remain as they are in the body of the work. They reflect contemporary mores, concepts, and standards. They are retired from current use, but form an important reflection of society and women's opinion throughout the years.

It should also be noted that the way in which NCWNZ operates has changed considerably over its 110+ years of operation. NCWNZ no longer meets to decide to make a comment – that is not how the world works today. We need policy that will guide our actions today and tomorrow. Resolutions need to be written as policy that will be enduring.

Helen Bruce and Beryl Anderson, members of PWC at the time, undertook the review of resolutions. This review identifies three categories:

- resolutions that are current and stay;
- resolutions that should be retired; and
- resolutions that need to be reviewed.

Some resolutions were clearly out-of-date. When in doubt, to assist our decision-making we asked ourselves would we want someone to quote this as extant policy on the front page of the local newspaper.

What we did

From 2006 to 2008, we reviewed the *107 years of resolution*, assessing each resolution for currency. A number of people were consulted during this process – particular thanks should be given to Anne Todd Lambie for input to the review of justice resolutions. At times, reference was made to the minutes of the Conference where a remit was discussed to clarify the context in which the remit was developed.

Motions to retire resolutions that were no longer current were circulated before the 2008 (ch1-9) and 2010 (ch 10-19) Conferences. Branches responded and some changes were made based on their suggestions. All the resolutions recommended for retirement were agreed to unanimously at the two Conferences.

Following the 2010 Conference, these decisions were incorporated into the existing text, to form this volume covering the 115 years 1896 to 2010 inclusive.

This was achieved by:

- highlighting all retired, superseded and overturned resolutions;
- putting in the references to show where a resolution supersedes or was superseded;
- adding the new resolutions from 2003-2010 and their index entries;
- checking resolutions by going to the minutes where the remit was debated and making adjustments to the wording where necessary, ie the words of the resolution match the minutes of the meeting;
- correcting references, eg the use of the title Governor General after it came into force in 1917;
- checking the explanatory notes, eg quotes from the legislation, names of conventions, etc;
- adding more explanatory notes, especially to provide context or details of a report referred to;
- correcting dates, eg 1896 for 1986;
- correcting spelling;
- standardising punctuation;
- standardising the spelling of some words, eg reaffirm not re-affirm;
- standardising the use of bullet points;
- correcting the dual number sequences – and their index entries;
- positioning the notes in square brackets after the date;
- putting a full stop after the date;
- introducing consistency with the use of capitals;
- minor reformatting of the text
- added an index of the legislation mentioned by name in a resolution.

There have been many ways in which the organisation refers to itself. The resolutions reflect this variety.

As we worked through this project we were constantly amazed by the amount of work undertaken by our predecessors, particularly Stella Casey working alone to create the *100 years of resolution*. As we shared ideas, we constantly remembered her with admiration.

A process needs to be established whereby proposers of remits need to identify those resolutions that would be superseded or overturned by the remit's introduction. A consequential remit would then need to be put to the meeting and ratified at the next conference. This will ensure that our exercise will not need to be repeated at any time in the future.

This body of resolution reflects the input of women to New Zealand's identity as it has emerged and developed over these 115 years.

Helen Bruce

Beryl Anderson

INTRODUCTION TO 100 YEARS OF RESOLUTION

This volume contains resolutions, approximately 1700, adopted by NCWNZ national meetings from 1896 to 1995, as recorded in the Minutes of those meetings. Any reader not familiar with NCWNZ may be surprised at the immense variety of topics on which the Council has policy, and the extent of that policy - the first "green" resolution was accepted by the 1927 Conference. But this is almost certainly not the full record of the policy resolutions. The Minutes, like all of the work of the Council, have been wholly reliant over all the century on voluntary labour. Inevitably the standard has varied. Sometimes the Minutes record resolutions without indicating whether the meeting accepted or rejected them; for at least one conference the minutes failed to record the wording of some of the resolutions.

The primary purpose of this publication is to make NCWNZ policy readily available to all those, present and future, who are authorised to speak on behalf of the Council. The arrangement has been determined by the requirement that access to policy be as simple and as broad as possible. It has also, inevitably, been determined by the interest and the priorities, and the terminology, of the mid 1990s.

Over the years the usage of words has changed and the pace of this change has now become very rapid. Even five years ago headings such as "Accommodation Supplement" or "Child Support" would have conveyed quite different meanings from that of 1995. This variation in the use of words has posed problems, especially for indexing, and future shifts in meaning are likely to limit the use of the index in the years ahead. The problems of the changes in terminology have been aggravated by the element of political correctness in our present society. Once one simple word or phrase would have been understood by everyone and offended no-one. Worse still today's "correct" terminology will almost certainly be misunderstood next year. Just one example - the early members spoke of lunatics, as did the law at the time; the resolutions covering this area of concern show many changes in acceptable terminology but today, 1995, it has been impossible to determine a heading for this section which I can be confident gives offence to no-one.

Changes in the priorities can be a matter for rejoicing. Members have not seen the need for many a long year to fight for equality in the matter of grounds for divorce. Nor, surely, will there ever be a need to revisit the setting of a minimum age for marriage, last recorded as a concern in 1956. Indeed, looking at the priorities of the past is encouraging; of the matters for which the first members fought only one - employment equity - has yet to be achieved. A few problems no longer exist e.g. children today receive equal treatment in law whether born within or outside marriage. In other areas the context has changed - maternity leave has made way for parental leave. But mostly the emphasis has shifted. Much has been achieved but more is still required - once the concern for deserted wives was to ensure that they were not wholly destitute, today it is a fight to ensure that women are not too disadvantaged financially by the breakdown of a relationship. It is difficult today to appreciate the very real suffering which must have been behind the many resolutions relating to the payment of maintenance before the advent of the Domestic Purpose Benefit.

The purport of some resolutions is no longer evident, almost certainly because the situation which gave rise to that particular concern has been forgotten. Where it has been possible to do so without misleading I have added a note, from the Minutes, the legislation or some readily known fact, but I have been anxious not to distort with my own guesswork. There are also a number of resolutions of which the import is clear, but the background is no longer known. What, for example, between 1945 and 1958, provoked five resolutions seeking a specific law on Infanticide? Or, in the same period, concerns about bigamy? And what was happening in the 1920s that brought forth half a dozen resolutions about children being employed in street trading and places of entertainment?

The most difficult aspect of preparing this volume has been the placement of resolutions which, at first glance, seem to be concerned wholly with the advancement of women. But it is abundantly clear from the Minutes that those who fought for women to serve as jurors, or Justices of the Peace, or in the many places which were denied to them, did so primarily for the good of the community. Basic to any concept of equality for women is their acceptance as full citizens, with equal responsibilities as well as equal rights. From the very beginning members have been clear that the Council's purpose has been to give effect to these responsibilities of citizenship. They believed, and still believe, that a balanced input into decision making and planning is essential for the well being of New Zealand society. Therefore I have tried to place such resolutions in appropriate areas rather than in the Status of Women chapter, but I suspect that even so I have not fully met the intentions of earlier members.

There were some areas of deprivation which directly affected the quality of life of women. The lack of freedom for married women to retain their own nationality if they so wished was a glaring example. It is salutary today to see how recently the fight against blatant discrimination in civil and political fields was won - as late as 1962 members were expressing their gratitude that a committee on maternity services would include someone to speak on behalf of mothers!

There are surprisingly few resolutions which are no longer relevant. Some, such as the series on hire purchase, passed between 1951 and 1966, might be thought to have become obsolete once adequate legislative protection had been achieved. But it is the policy articulated in those resolutions, that of safeguarding the consumers' interests with the introduction of new ways of dealing with domestic finance, which in December 1995 make it incumbent on NCW to make submissions on the most recent forms of financial transactions, ATM and EFTPOS. And some things never change. A 1921 resolution "That a general education in dietary principles is necessary" would find full support from today's members. A resolution asking for publicity about the dangers of leaving children in locked cars or in unattended houses is as relevant in 1996 as it was when it was adopted by the 1950 Conference.

The Council has remained true to its Women's Christian Temperance Union founders. There are a great number of resolutions, from 1897 to 1995, about alcohol. The resolutions seeking censorship of the media, although starting somewhat later - 1922 - are even more numerous. But members also fought strenuously for the repeal of the notorious Contagious Diseases Acts, and with equal vigour against any re-imposition, or fancied re-imposition, of compulsory restrictions on prostitutes unless their customers forfeited their freedom equally.

Problems change with the changes in society and these resolutions show how each generation of members has sought new ways of making New Zealand a better society. It is difficult to visualise a national conference of women today asking Government to subsidise research into an effective milking machine, as did the NCW conference of 1902; the 1995 national meeting expressed its concern for the well being of women and children with a resolution calling on Government to reduce the rate of the Goods and Services Tax.

A study of these resolutions suggests that the greatest social change over the century has been in attitudes towards those unable to take full responsibility for themselves. In the early years NCW members accepted without question that the state had full responsibility for the physical care of the mentally ill, the intellectually handicapped and any of society's misfits including even children whose only problem was that their parents were unwilling to care for them. The concern of NCW then was to ensure that the care provided by the state was humane. In the course of the century we have come full circle, and today we are trying to persuade the government to make residential provision once again for at least some of those who are unable to care satisfactorily for themselves.

Attitudes have also changed in other spheres. Would today's parliamentarians dare to reject legislation providing for the appointment of women as Justices of the Peace, as the Upper House did three times in the early 1920s? Nor, we hope, would any modern government feel free to defer year by year for 27 years the proclamation to put into effect legislation, duly passed by Parliament, which would have enabled women to sit in the Upper House. But there are still battles to be fought - in 1995 the Stock Exchange continues to require women who witness signatures to give their status, not, as for male witnesses, their occupation; for the Exchange a woman is still defined by her relationship, or lack of relationship, with a man!

Until 1968 NCWNZ lobbied government on the basis of the resolutions from national meetings. This was usually by letter, but from time to time, by visits to Minister. Reaffirmations of resolutions were in effect re-activation. Since 1968 government, or other appropriate parties, are lobbied directly on the matters covered by resolutions, but they are also lobbied by submissions prepared on the basis of the policy determined by national meetings, amplified by input from members, and especially Standing Committees. Today anyone wishing to know what NCWNZ has said on any topic - and there are very few topics on which the Council has not had a say - needs to study the relevant submissions as well as the resolutions recorded here.

Every chapter, and every section of every chapter, raises topics of historical and/or social interest. While this publication is designed to be a working reference for members of NCWNZ it should also prove a treasure trove for future students. For those who use it, for whatever purpose, a brief instruction: some resolutions and almost every section are followed by "see also". These are not merely supplementary references; they are highly relevant to the topic. Many resolutions have implications for two or more matters of concern. In order to determine exactly what NCWNZ policy is on any topic is essential that all the additional resolutions noted under each section be read and considered.

This book is a register of the resolutions of NCWNZ, not a history. I have not recorded in any instance the outcome of the lobbying which arose from these resolutions. But where the need to background a resolution required checking legislation I found an amazing success rate for the Council; changes in legislation urged on the Government by NCWNZ were effected, sometimes quite promptly, sometimes after an interval of years. However there are also failures. Pay equity came - and went a few months later. The campaign to restrict advertising of alcohol, once successful, now has to be reactivated. Nevertheless the overwhelming impression for anyone with a general knowledge of the social history of New Zealand is that the contribution made to our society by the Council has been very substantial indeed.

CONTENTS

Abbreviations used	viii
CHAPTER 1 – CHILD AND FAMILY	1
1.1 ADOPTION	1
1.2 CHILD CARE.....	1
1.2.1 Child Care Centres.....	1
1.2.2 Child Care Costs	2
1.3 CHILDREN AND THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY	2
1.4 CHILDREN AND THE LAW	2
1.5 CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK	3
1.6 CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE	4
1.6.1 Foster Care.....	4
1.6.2 Residential Care.....	4
1.6.3 State Care.....	5
1.6.4 Out of School Care and Recreation.....	7
1.7 GUARDIANSHIP.....	7
1.8 MARRIAGE	9
1.8.1 Age of Marriage.....	9
1.8.2 Marriage, Miscellaneous.....	9
1.9 MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN.....	10
1.9.1 Divorce and Separation.....	10
1.9.2 Maintenance.....	11
1.9.3 Marriage Counselling	12
1.10 "MOTHER-IN-THE-HOME" FINANCIAL PROVISIONS	12
1.11 PARENT EDUCATION	13
1.11.1 Parenting, General	13
1.11.2 Parental Neglect.....	14
1.12 THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.....	14
1.13 CHILD AND FAMILY, VARIOUS	15
CHAPTER 2 – CIVIC AFFAIRS	16
2.1 CITIZENSHIP	16
2.2 FRANCHISE	16
2.3 LAW MAKING	17
2.3.1 Community Consultation	17
2.3.2 Family Law	17
2.3.3 Legislation, Miscellaneous	18
2.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18
2.5 PARLIAMENT	18
2.6 POLLS AND ELECTIONS	19
2.7 PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.....	19
2.8 PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.....	20
2.9 REFERENDA	20
2.10 SOCIAL POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT	20
2.11 TREATY OF WAITANGI	21
2.12 UPPER HOUSE.....	21
2.13 VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE	22
2.14 WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT	22
2.15 CIVIC AFFAIRS, VARIOUS.....	23

CHAPTER 3 – CULTURE.....	24
3.1 ART AND CULTURE.....	24
3.2 BICULTURALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM.....	24
3.3 HISTORICAL PLACES AND RECORDS.....	24
3.4 LIBRARY SERVICES.....	25
3.5 CULTURE, VARIOUS.....	25
CHAPTER 4 – ECONOMICS.....	26
4.1 CORPORATISATION AND PRIVATISATION.....	26
4.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	26
4.3 INFLATION.....	26
4.4 INSURANCE.....	27
4.4.1 Accident Compensation.....	27
4.4.2 Insurance, Miscellaneous.....	27
4.5 PRIVATE PROPERTY.....	28
4.6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	28
4.7 TAXATION.....	28
4.7.1 Aggregation of Incomes and Income Splitting.....	28
4.7.2 Deductions and Exemptions.....	29
4.7.3 Estate and Gift Duties.....	30
4.7.4 Sales Tax and Tariffs.....	30
4.7.5 Unemployment Tax.....	31
4.7.6 Taxation, Miscellaneous.....	31
4.8 ECONOMICS, VARIOUS.....	32
CHAPTER 5 – EDUCATION.....	33
5.1 ADMINISTRATION.....	33
5.2 CONTINUING EDUCATION.....	33
5.3 CURRICULA AND CONTENT.....	34
5.3.1 Domestic Training.....	34
5.3.2 Home Economics Education.....	34
5.3.3 Human Relationships.....	34
5.3.4 Maori Language and Culture.....	35
5.3.5 Moral and Religious Education.....	35
5.3.6 Sex Education.....	36
5.3.7 Technical Education.....	37
5.3.8 Curricula, Miscellaneous.....	37
5.3.9 Tertiary Education.....	37
5.4 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION.....	38
5.5 FUNDING.....	38
5.6 LITERACY.....	39
5.7 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.....	40
5.8 SCHOOL FACILITIES.....	41
5.9 SCHOOL STAFFING.....	42
5.10 STUDENT ACCOMMODATION.....	43
5.11 STUDY GRANTS.....	44
5.12 TEACHERS.....	44
5.12.1 Teachers, General.....	44
5.12.2 Rural Accommodation for Teachers.....	45
5.12.3 Teachers for Girls.....	45
5.12.4 Teachers' Salaries.....	45
5.12.5 Teacher Training.....	45
5.13 TELEVISION EDUCATION.....	46
5.14 TESTING AND EXAMINATIONS.....	46
5.15 TRUANCY.....	46

5.16	EDUCATION, VARIOUS.....	46
CHAPTER 6 – EMPLOYMENT		48
6.1	EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN	48
6.2	EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN	49
6.2.1	Access to Paid Employment	49
6.2.2	Conditions of Employment	50
6.2.3	Employment Equity	51
6.2.4	Equity for Teachers.....	53
6.2.5	International Labour Organisation Convention 100.....	54
6.2.6	Marriage as a Bar to Employment	54
6.2.7	Women's Employment, Miscellaneous	54
6.3	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUTH	55
6.4	PARENTAL LEAVE.....	55
6.5	PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	56
6.6	UNEMPLOYMENT	56
6.6.1	"Buy New Zealand"	56
6.6.2	Unemployment, Miscellaneous.....	57
6.6.3	Unemployment, Women	57
6.7	UNPAID WORK	58
6.8	WORKING HOURS	58
6.9	EMPLOYMENT, VARIOUS	58
CHAPTER 7 – ENVIRONMENT		60
7.1	AFFORESTATION	60
7.2	ANTARCTICA	60
7.3	ENERGY	60
7.3.1	General.....	60
7.3.2	Electricity.....	61
7.3.3	Energy Efficiency	61
7.3.4	Energy Pricing	61
7.3.5	Nuclear Power	61
7.3.6	Ownership of Energy Resources.....	62
7.3.7	Solar Power.....	62
7.3.8	Thermal.....	62
7.4	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.....	62
7.5	LITTER.....	63
7.5.1	General.....	63
7.5.2	Broken Glass.....	63
7.5.3	Hoardings.....	63
7.5.4	Packaging.....	63
7.6	MARINE LIFE	63
7.7	NATIONAL PARKS	64
7.8	POLLUTION	65
7.8.1	Lead in Petrol.....	65
7.9	PRESERVATION OF NATURAL LANDSCAPE	65
7.10	QUEEN'S CHAIN.....	66
7.11	RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT	66
7.12	SOIL CONSERVATION.....	66
7.13	WARMING OF THE EARTH.....	67
7.14	WATER	67
7.15	WELFARE OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS	68
7.16	ENVIRONMENT, VARIOUS.....	68

CHAPTER 8 – HABITAT.....	69
8.1 ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN ALONE.....	69
8.2 AMENITIES.....	69
8.2.1 Recreation and Play.....	69
8.3 CIVIL DEFENCE.....	70
8.4 CONDITION OF HOUSING.....	71
8.5 CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS.....	71
8.5.1 Healthy Buildings.....	71
8.5.2 Timber.....	72
8.6 HOUSING FINANCE.....	72
8.7 RENTAL ACCOMMODATION.....	72
8.8 RURAL HOUSING.....	73
8.9 SAFE HOUSING.....	73
8.10 SAFETY OUTDOORS.....	73
8.11 SHORTAGE OF DWELLINGS.....	74
8.12 SPECIAL NEEDS ACCOMMODATION.....	75
8.13 STATE HOUSING.....	75
8.14 TRAVEL AMENITIES.....	75
8.15 URBAN ACCOMMODATION FOR MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS.....	76
8.16 HABITAT, VARIOUS.....	77
CHAPTER 9 – HEALTH.....	78
9.1 ABORTION.....	78
9.2 BIOTECHNOLOGY AND ASSISTED HUMAN REPRODUCTION.....	79
9.3 CHILD HEALTH.....	80
9.3.1 Cost.....	80
9.3.2 Mental and Emotional Health.....	80
9.3.3 School Health Inspections.....	80
9.3.4 Vaccination and Immunisation.....	80
9.3.5 Child Health, Miscellaneous.....	80
9.4 CONTRACEPTION.....	81
9.5 DENTAL CARE.....	83
9.6 HEALTH EDUCATION.....	84
9.7 HEALTH ETHICS.....	84
9.8 HEALTH SERVICES.....	85
9.8.1 Community Care.....	85
9.8.2 Domiciliary Services.....	85
9.8.3 General Health Services.....	86
9.9 MATERNITY SERVICES.....	87
9.10 MEDICAL RESEARCH.....	90
9.11 MENTAL HEALTH.....	91
9.12 PATIENTS' RIGHTS.....	92
9.13 PREVENTION OF ILL HEALTH.....	93
9.13.1 General.....	93
9.13.2 Accident Prevention.....	93
9.13.3 Cancer.....	93
9.13.4 Goitre.....	94
9.13.5 Hydatids.....	94
9.13.6 Hygiene.....	95
9.13.7 Tuberculosis.....	95
9.13.8 Warning Labels and Messages.....	96
9.14 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.....	96
9.15 WORKERS IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM.....	97
9.15.1 Conditions of Work.....	97
9.15.2 Remuneration.....	98
9.15.3 Training.....	98

9.16	HEALTH, VARIOUS	99
CHAPTER 10 – HOME ECONOMICS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS		100
10.1	CONSUMER PROTECTION	100
10.2	CREDIT AND HIRE PURCHASE	101
10.3	DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE	102
10.3.1	Availability	102
10.3.2	Conditions of Work	102
10.3.3	Training	103
10.3.4	Domestic Assistance, Miscellaneous	103
10.4	FABRICS, FIBRES AND FOOTWEAR	103
10.4.1	Clothing	104
10.4.2	Fabrics and Fibres	104
10.4.3	Footwear	104
10.4.4	Labelling	105
10.5	FOOD AND NUTRITION	105
10.6	FOOD PRODUCTION	107
10.7	PRICE TRIBUNAL	107
10.8	SAFETY IN THE HOME	108
10.8.1	Fire	108
10.8.2	Flammable Fabrics	108
10.8.3	Poison	108
10.8.4	Miscellaneous Home Safety Matters	109
10.9	SHOP TRADING HOURS	109
10.10	CONSUMER AFFAIRS, VARIOUS	109
CHAPTER 11 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PEACE		111
11.1	APARTHEID IN SPORT	111
11.2	DISARMAMENT	111
11.3	HUMAN RIGHTS	112
11.4	INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS	112
11.5	INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING	113
11.6	LEAGUE OF NATIONS	113
11.7	MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFICKING IN ARMS	114
11.8	NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS	115
11.9	OVERSEAS AID	117
11.10	PEACE	119
11.11	PEACE EDUCATION	120
11.12	SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION	121
11.13	UNITED NATIONS	121
11.14	WAR GAMES	121
11.15	WEAPONS OF WAR	122
11.16	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PEACE, VARIOUS	122
CHAPTER 12 – JUSTICE		124
12.1	COURTS	124
12.1.1	Children's Courts	124
12.1.2	Domestic Proceedings and Family Courts	125
12.1.3	Evidence of Children	126
12.1.4	Exclusion of the Public from the Courts	126
12.1.5	Legal Aid	126
12.1.6	Courts, Miscellaneous	126
12.2	CRIME	126
12.2.1	Abortion	126

12.2.2	Child Abuse	127
12.2.3	Domestic Violence.....	127
12.2.4	Infanticide	128
12.2.5	Juvenile Crime	129
12.2.6	Pornography.....	129
12.2.7	Weapons, including Guns	129
12.3	CRIMINAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR.....	130
12.3.1	Age of Consent	130
12.3.2	Criminal Assault	131
12.3.3	Defence Against Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.....	131
12.3.4	Prostitution.....	132
12.3.5	Transmission of Sexual Diseases.....	132
12.4	DRUNKENNESS AS A DEFENCE.....	132
12.5	JURIES	133
12.6	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.....	133
12.7	PENALTIES	134
12.7.1	Capital Punishment	134
12.7.2	Corporal Punishment	135
12.7.3	Crimes Against Children, Penalties	136
12.7.4	Crimes Against Women, Penalties.....	136
12.7.5	Indeterminate Sentences	137
12.7.6	Penalties, Miscellaneous	137
12.8	POLICE.....	138
12.9	PUBLICATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS	139
12.10	TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.....	140
12.10.1	General.....	140
12.10.2	Prison Education and Training.....	141
12.10.3	Prisons Boards and Parole Boards	142
12.10.4	Sex Offenders	143
12.10.5	Women Prisoners.....	144
12.10.6	Young Offenders.....	145
12.11	WELFARE OF FAMILIES OF PRISONERS	146
12.12	JUSTICE, VARIOUS	147
CHAPTER 13 – MASS MEDIA		148
13.1	ADVERTISING.....	148
13.2	BOARDS OF CENSORSHIP	148
13.3	CENSORSHIP, General.....	149
13.4	CINEMA.....	150
13.4.1	Cinema, Censorship	150
13.4.2	Cinema, Miscellaneous.....	152
13.5	CONTROL OF THE MEDIA	153
13.6	NEW ZEALAND PRODUCTIONS	154
13.7	PRINT MEDIA	154
13.7.1	Print Media, Censorship	154
13.7.2	Print Media, Miscellaneous	155
13.8	RADIO.....	156
13.8.1	Radio, Censorship	156
13.8.2	Radio, Miscellaneous	156
13.9	TELEVISION	157
13.9.1	Television, Miscellaneous.....	157
13.9.2	Children and Television.....	157
13.10	VIDEOS.....	157
CHAPTER 14 – MIGRATION AND REFUGEES.....		159

14.1	IMMIGRATION	159
14.2	REFUGEES	160
CHAPTER 15 – ROAD SAFETY		161
15.1	DRINKING AND DRIVING.....	161
15.2	DRIVER EDUCATION.....	162
15.3	DRIVING LICENCES	162
15.4	RESTRAINTS ON CHILD PASSENGERS	162
15.5	ROAD SAFETY, VARIOUS.....	163
CHAPTER 16 – SOCIAL WELFARE		164
16.1	BENEFIT ABATEMENT	164
16.2	BENEFIT RECIPROCITY	165
16.3	BENEFITS AND PENSIONS	165
16.3.1	Benefit on Death	166
16.3.2	Dental Benefits	166
16.3.3	Disability, Injury and Sickness Benefits	166
16.3.4	Domestic Purposes Benefits	167
16.3.5	Family Allowance	168
16.3.6	Housing Assistance.....	169
16.3.7	Old Age Pensions.....	169
16.3.8	Retirement.....	170
16.3.9	Unemployment.....	171
16.3.10	Widows Benefits	171
16.3.11	Benefits, Miscellaneous	172
16.4	CARE OF THE AGED	173
16.4.1	Accommodation.....	173
16.4.2	Finance.....	173
16.5	SOCIAL WORKERS.....	174
16.5.1	Child Welfare Workers	174
16.5.2	Social Workers' Training	175
16.6	WELFARE SERVICES	176
16.7	SOCIAL WELFARE, VARIOUS.....	176
CHAPTER 17 – SPECIAL NEEDS		177
17.1	DEAFNESS	177
17.2	EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN.....	177
17.3	GENERAL DISABILITIES.....	178
17.4	INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENT	179
17.5	SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY	182
CHAPTER 18 – THE STATUS OF WOMEN.....		183
18.1	APPOINTMENTS OF WOMEN.....	183
18.1.1	General.....	183
18.1.2	Specific Appointments.....	184
18.1.3	Miscellaneous Appointments	184
18.2	ELIMINATION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL DISABILITIES	185
18.2.1	General.....	185
18.2.2	Married Women	186
18.3	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION	186
18.3.1	CEDAW.....	186
18.3.2	Status of Women.....	186
18.4	JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN.....	187

18.5	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.....	189
18.6	NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.....	190
18.7	PROPERTY AND FINANCE	191
18.8	RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE	192
18.9	WOMEN POLICE	193
18.10	STATUS OF WOMEN, VARIOUS	195
CHAPTER 19	– SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND OTHER ADDICTIONS	196
19.1	ALCOHOL.....	196
19.1.1	Advertising of Liquor	196
19.1.2	Drinking Age	197
19.1.3	Drinking Hours	197
19.1.4	Education	198
19.1.5	Liquor Licensing Districts	199
19.1.6	Liquor Licensing Laws	199
19.1.7	Liquor Licensing Polls.....	200
19.1.8	Minors Working on Licensed Premises	201
19.1.9	Prohibition and Temperance	201
19.1.10	Treatment for Alcohol Abuse	201
19.1.11	Alcohol, Miscellaneous	202
19.2	DRUGS.....	202
19.3	GAMBLING	203
19.3.1	Children and Gambling.....	203
19.3.2	Gambling, General.....	203
19.4	TOBACCO.....	204
INDEX	206
LEGISLATION INDEX.....		215

Abbreviations used

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
ICW	International Council of Women
ILO	International Labour Organization
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations' Children's Fund

CHAPTER 1 – CHILD AND FAMILY

1.1 ADOPTION

- 1.1.1 That all adoptions should be channelled through one body in order to make one body responsible. 1951.
- 1.1.2 That N.C.W. request the Government to frame legislation ensuring that no adoption be approved by the Court unless favourably recommended by the Child Welfare Department. 1954.
- 1.1.3 That this meeting of the Dominion Executive support Mrs Hilda Ross in the amendments she had proposed should be made to the Adoption Bill:
1) the prevention of hasty adoption, allowing the mother six weeks after the birth of the child to make a decision whether she wished the child to be adopted;
2) allowing the child to be brought up in the religion of its adopting parents.
And that the following be added: that there should be a standard set regarding the physical and mental health of the adopting parents. 1955. [Mrs Hilda Ross was Minister of Welfare for Women and Children.]
- 1.1.4 That the N.Z. Press Association refrain from using the words 'ADOPTED child' or 'ADOPTIVE parents' in Press Reports, particularly those of a sensational nature. 1974.

See also: 12.1.2.7

1.2 CHILD CARE

1.2.1 Child Care Centres

- 1.2.1.1 That NCW renew its request to Government that all day nurseries and baby minding places be registered and so open to inspection at any time. 1956.
- 1.2.1.2 That the principle of a basic training scheme be accepted. 1972. [The original remit was "That the Government be requested through the Minister of Health and/or Education Department to consider instituting a basic training in child development and management for women of suitable age and education which would prepare them for giving skilled and understanding service to children who are cared for in establishments such as crèches, residential nurseries, health camps, welfare and I.H.C. home and school hostels".]
- 1.2.1.3 That the Government, through the Ministers of Education and Social Welfare, be requested to consider instituting a basic training course in child care for those who wish to make a career in this field. 1973.
- 1.2.1.4 Because of the diversity of opinion on the whole question of Child Care Centres, NCW asks the Government for an urgent investigation into this subject. 1973.
- 1.2.1.5 That NCW urge the Government to increase the funding for registered childcare centres, and eventually to include:
a) salary subsidies for trained staff;
b) sessional grants to cover materials and running costs; and
c) building subsidies. 1982.
- 1.2.1.6 That NCW urge the Government (through the Minister for Social Welfare and/or Education) to take action on the November 1981 report on Childcare Centre regulations, submitted by the Advisory Committee on Childcare Centres. 1982. [The report was concerned with the updating of the current (1960) Regulations.]

See also: 5.4; 10.3.3.1

1.2.2 Child Care Costs

See: 1.2.1.5; 2.13.3; 4.7.2.11; 4.7.6.2

CHILD DEVELOPMENT 1.11.1

CHILD CAR RESTRAINTS 15.4

CHILD HEALTH 9.3

CHILD SUPPORT 1.9.2; 16.3.5

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS 16.5.1

CHILDREN AND ALCOHOL 19.1.2

CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT 6.1

CHILDREN AND GAMBLING 19.3.1

CHILDREN AND RECREATION 3.1.7; 8.2.1

CHILDREN AND TELEVISION 13.9.2

CHILDREN AND VIDEOS 13.10.2

CHILDREN AND THE ARTS 3.1

CHILDREN AND THE CINEMA 13.2.5; 13.4

1.3 CHILDREN AND THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

1.3.1 That the Government be asked to frame regulations under Section 43 of the Child Welfare Act regulating and restricting the attendance of children at places of entertainment. 1929. [The concern was for "the physical and moral well-being" of children.]

1.3.2 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand makes every possible effort to persuade parents and teachers not to enter children under seven years of age in any public competition. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.

See also: 6.1.3; 6.1.6

1.4 CHILDREN AND THE LAW

1.4.1 That the Minister of Justice be urged to promote consolidation of all laws relating to minors. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.
Superseded by 1.4.4

1.4.2 That N.C.W. draw the attention of the Minister in Charge of Child Welfare to the fact that the Child Welfare Act is 41 years old, and asks that priority be given to the promised new legislation more appropriate to present day conditions and based on knowledge of modern social work. 1967.
Superseded by 1.4.4

1.4.3 That NCWNZ support the adoption of 18 years as the legal age of majority. 2000.

1.4.4 That NCWNZ ask the Government to ensure that all new legislation affecting children uphold the best interests of the child and to update existing legislation where necessary. 2001.
Supersedes 1.4.1, 1.4.2

See also: adoption 1.1; family law 2.3.2; human rights 11.3; age of consent 12.3.1; children's courts 12.1.1; credit 4.8.8, 10.2.10; crimes against children 12.2.2; evidence of children 12.1.3; family legislation 2.3.2; guardianship 1.7; juvenile crime 12.2.5; treatment of young offenders 12.10.6

CHILDREN AND THE PRESS 12.9.1; 12.9.9; 12.9.10; 13.7.1.3

1.5 CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

1.5.1 That in view of the hardships annually imposed upon many innocent children by the condition of illegitimacy, and the absolute uselessness as a deterrent from immorality of legal disabilities inflicted on these children, it is high time that all such legal disqualifications were removed. That considering:

- a) the great mortality among illegitimate children;
 - b) the neglected condition of many of them, who help to swell the ranks of the criminal and diseased;
- the Council proposes:
- (1) that the State should make generous provision for the maintenance, supervision, and education of all such children;
 - (2) that parents should be obliged to contribute according to their means to the support of their children;
 - (3) that these children shall possess an equal legal status to those born in wedlock, and shall bear the name of the father;
 - (4) that in cases of intestacy these children should share property equally with other children of the same parent. 1900, reiterated 1901, 1902, 1903 as above except that (4) was omitted and (3) read "that these children, where paternity is proved, should possess an equal status with those born in wedlock, and should be registered in the name of the father".

1.5.2 That a public officer, who shall be legally qualified, and who may be a woman, be appointed, whose duty it would be, on the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child or before, to discover parentage, with a view to enforcing proper maintenance for the child. 1900.

1.5.3 That a public officer, who must be a woman, be appointed, whose duty it would be, before the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child, to discover parentage where possible, with a view to enforcing the proper maintenance of the child. 1903.

1.5.4 That in view of the fact that numbers of children in this colony born out of wedlock are seriously neglected, for which reason many become a menace to society, this Council suggests that cottage homes should be established in various districts for the reception of such children, who should be maintained until they have reached a fitting age to pass into a State industrial or technical school. 1900, reiterated 1901, 1902 with the omission of 'born out of wedlock'. 1902 asked "that they be maintained until they are fully qualified for their life's work".

1.5.5 That the Government be urged to establish homes for illegitimate or destitute infants. 1903.

1.5.6 That when a man has been adjudged the putative father of an unborn illegitimate child he shall be charged with the performance of the following legal duties:

1. the duty of providing for the mother for one month before and after delivery;
2. the duty of providing for the maintenance of the child immediately on delivery. 1925.

1.5.7 That the law be amended in the direction of extending the time to one year during which information be laid in an affiliation case. 1931.

- 1.5.8 That provision under Social Security be made available for the support of illegitimate children by a benefit of not less than 10/6 per week, especially in the following circumstances:
- a) in cases where affiliation and maintenance orders have been granted by the Court and cannot be secured;
 - b) in cases where by reason of his absence or death maintenance cannot be secured from the father;
 - c) in cases where paternity cannot be established or an order is refused leaving the child unprovided for;
 - d) in cases where a woman has lived as the wife of a man and had children by him but has deserted him.
- 1944.

When a pension was made available for widows with children (Widows' Pension Act 1911) illegitimate children were excluded. When a family allowance was made payable to poor families (Family Allowance Act 1926), unmarried mothers and others regarded as morally disreputable were excluded. Even in 1936 when an amendment to the law made the allowance payable to a widow for illegitimate children it was only for those children who had been maintained by the widow's husband prior to his death. *See also* note to 16.3.5.2 re fathers only being permitted to apply for child allowance.

- 1.5.9 That the Minister of Defence be urged to authorise a payment of not less than 14/- per week for the support of illegitimate children of soldiers, this sum to be made up by the allotment from the soldier and allowance from the Government. 1944.

See also: 1.7.7; 12.7.5.3; 12.11.3; 16.3.4.1; 16.3.4.3; 16.3.5.7; 16.3.11.6

1.6 CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE

1.6.1 Foster Care

- 1.6.1.1 That more facilities for systematic inspection of foster homes be provided. 1936.
- 1.6.1.2 That more visiting officers be appointed to the Child Welfare Department in order that better supervision may be made of foster homes under the Child Welfare Department. 1945.
- 1.6.1.3 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. sponsor throughout N.Z. a campaign for Foster Homes and submit the names of people who are willing to provide these, to the Child Welfare Department for consideration. 1948.

See also: 1.6.3.11(3)

1.6.2 Residential Care

- 1.6.2.1 That in the opinion of this Executive in connection with public schools there should be homes where all children whose parents were either incapable or unfit should receive motherly care. 1905.
Superseded by 1.6.2.4
- 1.6.2.2 That N.C.W. request the Minister of Education to establish additional residential hostels to cater for maladjusted children. 1970.
Superseded by 1.6.2.4
- 1.6.2.3 That the National Council of Women ask the Minister of Social Welfare to revise completely the working conditions and contract of the Department of Social Welfare's family home parents. 1983. [Young persons taken into care by Social Welfare were placed in 'family homes' run by couples employed by Social Welfare. The Minutes state that better conditions of employment, training and support are needed because of stress and 'burn-out'.]
- 1.6.2.4 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Social Welfare to ensure that residential care continue to be provided for children and young persons who have been unable to be placed satisfactorily in a family situation or approved foster care. 1990.
Supersedes 1.6.2.1, 1.6.2.2

See also: 1.5.4; 1.5.5; 9.11.18; 16.3.5.9

1.6.3 State Care

The Industrial Schools Act 1882 provided for children having no means of subsistence or whose parents could not support them, for children begging or receiving alms, wandering in the street, sleeping in the open air, of no fixed abode, living in a brothel or with a prostitute, drunkard or vagrant, not under proper control, convicted or accused of an offence punishable by imprisonment or for children whose parents were unable to control them or requested their admittance - these last two on payment by the parents of maintenance. Any constable finding such a child "may immediately, without any warrant, take such a child before a Magistrate". Children imprisoned for an offence could be sent to an industrial school on expiration of their sentence. The Destitute Persons Act 1894 applied to "a person unable to support himself by his own means or labour, includes any lunatic or any sick or infirm person". Under this legislation no differentiation was made between children whose parents were unable to support them, those who were "incurable or showing criminal tendencies" or those who were "defective and feeble minded". All were sent to Industrial Schools.

The state maintained the children either in a residential Industrial School or in private homes until the age of 14 after which the children were required to take paid employment, normally residential, for girls in domestic service, for boys on farms. The state ceased to accept responsibility, and therefore to provide maintenance, after the age of 16 years.

The Child Welfare Act 1925 was "to make Better Provision with respect to Maintenance, Care and Control of Children who are specially under the Protection of the State; and to provide generally for the Protection and Training of Indigent, Neglected, or Delinquent Children". It covered also any child who was "delinquent", "not under proper control", "living in an environment detrimental to its physical or moral well-being", "living in a place of ill repute", "likely to be ill treated or neglected". Power was given to officers to remove such a child "forthwith". The children could be sent to industrial schools, which now came under this legislation, on the same conditions as noted above. Where a child was placed in the care of "suitable persons", if the child's services were to be paid for, the payment of wages had to be agreed but such wages did not necessarily go to the child. See 1.6.3.10 (f) and 12.10.6.2(18)

1.6.3.1 That the children of vicious or criminal parents should come within the scope of the Industrial Schools Act. 1898, reiterated 1899.

1.6.3.2 That it is absolutely essential for a Christian state to keep its orphaned and neglected children beyond the age of fourteen, and to prepare such children for the work that seems most suited for each. 1898, reiterated 1899.

1.6.3.3 That there is an urgent need for reform in the treatment of our orphans and neglected children. 1899.

1.6.3.4 That the council feels strongly that it is time better methods should be employed when it is necessary to commit children to a receiving home. The council considers that the practice of charging destitute and unfortunate children in the Juvenile Court should be discontinued, and that in lieu of the present system an application should be made for an order of committal. 1921.

1.6.3.5 That in this country a woman or women, should be associated with the Chief Inspector who is at the head of the special schools branch, having equal authority and responsibility, and that, notwithstanding the fact that all the state children, whether boarded out with friends or at service, are regularly visited by officers of the Education Department, children's councils should be formed in all the chief centres of the Dominion, having an equal number of men and women, of whom at least one man and one woman should hold positions of official visitors, having the same responsibilities and powers in relation to the children of the state as are those held by official visitors to gaols and asylums. We suggest, further, the appointment of local visitors who shall report to the children's councils that the work of the councils might supplement and not supersede the Department's work, and that the service rendered by members of the councils and local visitors be voluntary, causing no extra expense to an already over-burdened administration. 1922.

1.6.3.6 That in order to provide greater educational opportunities to state children, the age to which maintenance is paid be raised to 16 years. 1922.

1.6.3.7 That the present system of housing in the same building older boys or girls, who may be waiting fresh service, or may be temporarily withdrawn from service, with children awaiting the selection of suitable homes where they may be boarded out, is not in the best interests of the younger children. 1922.

- 1.6.3.8 That the age limit for the commitment of girls to state control be raised to 18 years. 1925. [The intention of the resolution was to ensure that that girls who had been placed in care were not left to fend wholly for themselves at the age of 16 and they could still be supervised in or removed from the employment in which they had been placed if they were being ill-treated or if working conditions were unsuitable.]
- 1.6.3.9 That the age limit of the Infant Life Protection Act should be extended from six years to fifteen years of age. 1931. [The Infant Life Protection Act 1896, consolidated into the Infants Act 1908, made provision for the care and safety of children living with persons who were not their parents or guardians.]
- 1.6.3.10 That the Government be asked to promote a Bill to amend the Child Welfare Act [1925], providing:
- a) for a rehearing of an application for the committal of a child to the guardianship of the Superintendent of Child Welfare;
 - b) for the institution of an inexpensive method of appeal to the Supreme Court;
 - c) that provision be made that no application for committal shall be heard unless one parent, at least, be present, or a child's legal guardian, or, failing their presence proof that both parents, where possible, or other legal guardian has been duly notified as to the place, date and time fixed for the rehearing of the application;
 - d) that where evidence before the court is such that the parents are proved to be grossly negligent in oversight and care of the child, provision be made for the parent or parents being charged with contributory delinquency;
 - e) that to the Clause (b) of subsection 2 of Section 3 of Part I of the Act be added "who shall be a woman, unless the superintendent be a woman"; [s.2(b) provided for the appointment of a deputy superintendent.]
 - f) that subsection 4 of Section 37 be redrafted in the direction of limiting the time during which the Superintendent may continue to hold the earnings of an inmate of good character and normal intelligence after his discharge. [While the child was inmate or in residential employment wages were banked by the Superintendent for the child. On discharge at the age of 16 this money was paid in full or in part; if in part the remainder was held by the Superintendent in trust.] 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.
- 1.6.3.11
- 1) That provision be made for parents or guardians to be promptly informed of place where child is sent or of any removal provided that this information is not to the detriment of the child.
 - 2) That parents and friends shall have reasonable access in private provided this is not to the detriment of the child.
 - 3) That official visitors of both sexes be appointed for a term, with the right to visit and inspect any foster home or institution under the [Child Welfare] Act at any time, and that facilities be provided for private interviews. It is desirable that there should be some means by which inmates of Institutions would be able to make representations to official visitors in private. The official visitors should have power to make enquiries, and if they deem necessary, to make representations to the Minister, who would have power to order proper investigation.
 - 4) That reasonable objections to Committee by either parent be considered in all cases of application for control by agreement.
 - 5) That on expiry of such Agreement prior the child being restored to parent or guardian the case shall be reviewed by the Superintendent.
 - 6) That parents or guardians be notified of place of domicile of child, and also of any transfer of child from one institution to another, provided the information is not detrimental to the welfare of the child.
 - 7) That provision be made in the Act for inmates to send and receive letters and arrangements made for visiting.
 - 8) That in all cases of absconding, full investigation be made into the circumstances and the inmate's statement taken before a Justice of the Peace before he is returned to the home. Thorough inquiry should then be made into the case. This would protect the child, safeguard the officials also. 1936.
- 1.6.3.12 That the Child Welfare Act be amended to enable the court, when committing a child to the care of a superintendent, to state the period of committal, or state a time when the case may be reviewed by the courts. 1948.

1.6.3.13 That NCW request the Minister of Social Welfare to make provision for an adult 'guardian' to be appointed for every child 'in care'. 1982. [The Minutes speak of "Guardian - an 'honorary advocate', a caring surrogate parent".]

1.6.3.14 That NCWNZ endorse the recommendations of the Brown Report on the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services and urge the Government to provide adequate resources so that these recommendations can be implemented expeditiously. 2001.

See also: 1.5; 1.6.1; 1.6.2; 1.7.7; 1.11.2; 1.12; 12.1.1.6(e); 12.10.6.2(18); 16.3.5.9; 16.5.1

1.6.4 Out of School Care and Recreation

1.6.4.1 NCWNZ urge:

- 1) that Guidelines for Approval developed by the Child, Youth and Family Service for the provision of safe, high quality, affordable out-of-school care and recreation programmes must be met by providers to ensure the safety and well-being of children;
- 2) that such programmes have adequate operational funding and facilities; the School Trustees Association to encourage Boards of Trustees to provide facilities for appropriate out-of-school care and recreation programmes. 2000.

CHILDREN LEFT ALONE 10.8.1; 10.8.2

CHILDREN OF PRISONERS 12.11

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES Chapter 17

CHILDREN WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS 17.2

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS Chapter 17

CHILDREN'S COURTS 12.1.1

CITIZENSHIP 2.1

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 12.2.2; 12.2.4

EDUCATION Chapter 5

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN 6.1

FAMILY FINANCE 4.2

FAMILY LAW 2.3.2

1.7 GUARDIANSHIP

At Common Law the father had an exclusive right to custody of his child and alone could appoint testamentary guardians. The Infants' Guardianship and Contracts Act 1887 provided that on the death of the father the mother could be guardian alone, where the father had not appointed a guardian, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father; if the appointed guardian was dead or otherwise unavailable the court could ("may") appoint a guardian to act jointly with the mother. The mother also could nominate a guardian to act jointly with the father in the event of her death but this operated only if the father was shown to the satisfaction of the Court as unfit to act alone. The 1908 Infants Act, into which the Guardianship of Infants was consolidated, provided that "on the death of the father the mother shall be the guardian, either alone or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father".

In the case of marital separation or divorce, early legislation makes no provisions for guardianship other than for the judge to decide. The 1926 Act provides that the sole criteria for determining who shall be the guardian of a child was "the welfare of the child as the first and paramount consideration and shall not take into consideration whether from any other point of view the father ... is superior to the mother" or vice versa.

1.7.1 That in the opinion of this Council, no guardian may be appointed by either parent to act after the death of one parent with the surviving parent, unless the Court shall be satisfied that the surviving parent is incapable of acting alone. 1896.
Superseded by 1.7.2

1.7.2 That in the opinion of this Council the mother should be able equally with the father, to appoint a guardian to act with the surviving parent, with regard to the property of such children, but that neither parent shall be able to deprive the other of personal guardianship of his or her children. 1897.
Supersedes 1.7.1
Superseded by 1.7.8

1.7.3 That the Destitute Persons' Act s.18(b) be amended to provide that [in the case of "a child which had been under the sole custody of its mother reverting to the care of the father at the age of 16 years"] whereas on the child attaining the age of 16 years the mother's control ceases, the father be required to show that he is a fit person to have control of the child, otherwise the mother's control to continue until the child attains the age of 21 years. 1922. [The Destitute Persons Act 1919 included provisions relating to marital separation and the guardianship of children. The Act (*see* note to 1.6.3) dealt with young people up to the age of 16, and sole guardianship could be made only until that age. But in law they remained infants until the age of 21 and required parental consent for such matters as marriage.]
Superseded by 1.7.8

1.7.4 That this Conference is of the opinion that parents should have joint guardianship of their children with equal rights and responsibilities. That this Conference desires to express its pleasure that a Bill with this object is being promoted by the British Government. 1922.
Superseded by 1.7.6

1.7.5 That this Conference is of the opinion that the present law should be altered so that the wedded mother has equally with the father the right of guardianship over her children, in cases of dispute the court to have discretion. 1923.
Superseded by 1.7.6

1.7.6 That a married woman should have equal rights with the father as a guardian of their children. 1925, reiterated 1927, 1929.
Supersedes 1.7.4, 1.7.5

1.7.7 Recognising that most children have the benefit of caring parents as guardians, and being concerned for the well-being of children born to girls under the age of 18, NCW asks that the Government amend the Guardianship Act [1968] to make provision for another legal guardian for each child born to a girl under 18, the role of such approved personal guardian to be to support and help the young mother in the rearing of the child. 1982.

1.7.8 That NCWNZ ask the Ministers of Justice and Social Welfare to incorporate into all family legislation the requirement that, upon the loss of parent/s (for whatever reason) the question of guardianship of bereft or abandoned children be addressed and resolved as a matter of urgency. 1990.
Supersedes 1.7.2, 1.7.3

See also: 1.6.3.13; 12.6.8; 16.3.5.1; 16.5.1.4

GUIDANCE COUNSELLING 17.2

INTELLECTUALLY IMPAIRED CHILDREN 17.4

1.8 MARRIAGE

1.8.1 Age of Marriage

There was no minimum age for marriage set by law until 1933 (when 16 years was set as the minimum age for non-Maori, male and female. In 1939 the same provision was applied to Maori marriages.) The common law accepted a minimum for girls of 12 years and for boys of 14 years, but a marriage under those ages was not necessarily invalid. Nor was the provision in the 1933 or 1939 Amendments absolute – unlike all the other provisions of the Marriage Act relating to property, etc. The law provided that "No marriage shall be void by reason only of an infringement of this section". For age of consent *see* 12.3.1.

1.8.1.1 That an amendment be made in the marriage laws of the Dominion raising the age of competence to marriage to sixteen years for both boys and girls. 1925.
Superseded by 1.8.1.2

1.8.1.2 That the age of marriage be raised to sixteen years for both sexes instead of 12 for girls and 14 for boys as at present. 1929, reiterated 1931.
Supersedes 1.8.1.1
Superseded by 1.8.1.3

1.8.1.3 That Government be urged to raise the age for marriage from 14 years boys, 12 years girls, to 17 years. 1931.
Supersedes 1.8.1.2
Overtaken by 1.8.1.4

1.8.1.4 a) That the marriage age be raised to 16 for both sexes.
b) That the age of marriage for minors be 16 years instead of 12 for girls and 14 for boys as at present. 1933.
Overtakes 1.8.1.3

1.8.1.5 That we write to the Minister of Justice asking if it was the intention of the Government to promote a Bill this present session to amend the Marriage Act in the direction of increasing the age at which children may legally marry. 1933.

1.8.1.6 That we write to the Minister [of Justice] and say that NCW is not convinced of the necessity for this Clause. 1956. [The concern seems to have been with the provision in the Marriage Act, noted above, that marriage under the minimum age was not necessarily invalid. A spokesperson for the Minister had explained that this clause was merely inserted as an 'Escape Clause', to be used in cases of great hardship.]

1.8.2 Marriage, Miscellaneous

1.8.2.1 That the matter of the prohibition or control by the Government of the marriage of the mentally defective be deferred until the next Conference and Wellington be asked to prepare a full report on this matter. 1937.

1.8.2.2 That in order to reduce bigamy in New Zealand the Registrar-General shall be notified of all marriages contracted in the Dominion. Brief details of the marriage shall be put on the Birth Certificate of each of the parties to the marriage, if the certificates show that they were born in New Zealand. Before a license can be obtained to a marriage, each must produce a recently obtained birth certificate. If the birth certificates show that one of the parties has previously contracted a marriage, that party must produce evidence that his or her spouse is dead or that the marriage has been dissolved by decree absolute from a court of competent jurisdiction. 1954.

- 1.8.2.3 That NCW write to the Minister of Justice commending the Government for its work in the field of Marriage Guidance and strongly recommends that this [financial assistance for counselling] be extended. 1962.
- 1.8.2.4 That we recommend to the Minister of Justice that where any consent required for a marriage is withheld, the couple be encouraged to participate in a period of pre-marital counselling. 1980.

See also: 1.11.1.5; 18.6; 18.7

1.9 MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN

1.9.1 Divorce and Separation

- 1.9.1.1 That in the opinion of this Council the conditions of divorce for men and women be made equal. 1896, reiterated 1897, 1898. [Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1867 women could be divorced for adultery only, men for adultery with incest; adultery with bigamy; adultery with cruelty; rape; sodomy. In 1904 the conditions were the same for both husbands and wives – adultery; desertion for 5 years; drunkenness together with either not supporting the spouse or cruelty; imprisonment for at least 7 years for trying to kill spouse. Separation and maintenance was available to women under the Destitute Persons Act 1894 and the Married Persons Summary Separation Act 1896 unless the woman had committed adultery. The Destitute Persons Act provided that if at any time after an order had been made for maintenance, and custody of children, the woman committed adultery the order(s) were void.]
- 1.9.1.2 That Branches be asked to study the New Zealand Divorce Laws and procedure in divorce cases as they affect women. 1937.
- 1.9.1.3 That the section of the Divorce Act [Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1928] under which divorce is granted on grounds of separation for 3 years, having proved inimical to the welfare of married women and family life generally, the N.C.W. presses for its repeal or the extension of the time to 5 years, as was the original suggestion of the N.C.W. in 1896. 1938.
- 1.9.1.4 That the Government be approached drawing attention to the fact that privately drawn up agreements to separate are the frequent basis of application for divorce and that NCW asks that the system of conciliation already in use under the Domestic Proceedings Act [1939] be extended so that the parties to such agreements shall be required to go before official conciliators before signing, and that divorce should not be granted on such agreements unless conciliation has been officially attempted. 1949.
Superseded by 1.9.1.5
- 1.9.1.5 That N.C.W. approach the Government, drawing attention to the fact that privately drawn-up agreements to separate are the frequent basis of application for divorce. N.C.W. asks therefore, that the system of conciliation already in use under the Domestic Proceedings Act, be extended and that panels of conciliators – half of whom shall be women, shall be appointed. From such panels, the parties concerned shall be required to choose an official Conciliator before whom they must go before signing any such agreement to separate, and that divorce shall not be granted on such agreements unless conciliation has been officially attempted. 1950.
Supersedes 1.9.1.4
- 1.9.1.6 That the National Council of Women ask the Minister of Justice that the law of Divorce be altered to include cases of cruelty without drunkenness. 1950. [Although the Destitute Persons Act 1910 had provided for separation and maintenance orders on the grounds of cruelty or habitual drunkenness the requirement in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1928 s.10(c) was that a husband both was an habitual drunkard and had habitually been guilty of cruelty to his wife.]
- 1.9.1.7 That the Minister of Justice be asked to review the procedure in divorce proceedings in relation to address-for-service so that the respondent be notified directly from the Supreme Court of the date of hearing of a decree nisi. 1974.

- 1.9.1.8 That the N.C.W. request the Department of Justice to prepare a brochure giving information regarding Family Conciliation Services available, in cases of separation and divorce. 1974.
- 1.9.1.9 That NCW request the Minister of Justice to extend the existing conciliation services to parents considering separation and/or divorce to include counselling on behalf of any children involved, both before and if necessary for some time after divorce proceedings. 1974.
- 1.9.1.10 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to amend Section 16 of the Guardianship Act [1968], to remove the existing limitation of the right of grandparents to apply to the Court for access to their grandchildren. 1985. [Under the Act, as amended in 1980, the Court could order access of a grandparent only if the relevant parent had died or had been refused access or had access but was not making any attempt to exercise it.]

See also: 12.1.2; 12.2.3; 12.6.8; 12.9.1; 12.9.7; 12.9.11; 18.7.9; 18.7.10

1.9.2 Maintenance

- 1.9.2.1 That a special officer should be appointed, in connection with the Magistrates Court, to collect dues in maintenance cases. 1919.
- 1.9.2.2 That statutory provision be made for compulsory remunerated employment of men who neglect to support their wives and families, the money earned by the men to be devoted to the maintenance of their families. 1919.
- 1.9.2.3 That the Government be again urged to pass the legislation necessary to ensure the appointment of court officials whose duty shall be to enforce payment of maintenance dues. 1921.
- 1.9.2.4 That NCW press for the payment of men who are committed to prison for refusal to comply with maintenance orders, such payments to go to their dependents. 1923.
- 1.9.2.5 That the National Council ask the Branches to try to rouse public opinion on the question of deserting husbands who neglect their family responsibilities. 1923.
- 1.9.2.6 That in the opinion of this Conference greater determination should be shown by the officers of the law in tracing and arresting absconding husbands, as at the present time the maintenance of deserted wives and families constitutes a heavy burden on the state. 1924.
- 1.9.2.7 That prisoners committed to gaol for short terms for non-payment of maintenance should be paid wages for work, such wages to be handed over to their dependents. 1924.
- 1.9.2.8 That whenever any person liable or likely to become liable to payment of maintenance or other money under the Destitute Persons Act 1919 enters into a contract with another to pay such maintenance and other money, and such contract is approved by a Stipendiary Magistrate and filed in Court, such contract shall have all the force and effect of a maintenance order under the said Act; provided that before approving any such contract the Magistrate shall first satisfy himself that all reasonable provision has been made for the maintenance and protection of the person the subject of the contract. 1925. [The Destitute Persons Act dealt with, among many other things (*see* notes under 1.6.3 and 1.7.3) marital separation and maintenance agreements.]
- 1.9.2.9 That the law be amended so as to cast on the Maintenance Officer the duty of taking proceedings against any person liable to pay maintenance whose payments are in default without waiting for instructions from the person in whose favour the order has been made, unless such person has given definite instructions that proceedings are not to be taken. 1925.

- 1.9.2.10 [That the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1908 be amended as follows:]
- a) the two provisos of section 42 of the principal Act are hereby repealed. In lieu thereof the following sub-section to section 42 is enacted namely;
 - b) the Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to increase or decrease the maintenance payable by the husband to the wife or by the wife to the husband or by either or both of them in respect of the maintenance of the children and the original order or any variation thereof from time to time to annul and the same award to remake either the original or for such varied amount as the Court shall in its absolute and uncontrolled discretion think fit. 1927. [Section 42 provided for weekly or monthly maintenance where the spouse liable for maintenance had no property on which a gross or annual payment could be secured. There was no provision for any variation on an order of this type even though there were provisions for variations of orders for gross or annual payments.]
- 1.9.2.11 That this Conference urges that the law dealing with maintenance orders by the Courts be strictly enforced and that defaulters be kept under police supervision and not allowed to escape their obligations. 1931.
- 1.9.2.12 That representations be made to the Government that Section 61 of the Domestic Proceedings Act be altered to read "Every information for an offence against Section 61 should be heard and determined by a Magistrate in the Magistrate's Court nearest the residence of the complainant". 1940. [s.61 of the Destitute Persons Act 1910, as amended by the Domestic Proceedings Act 1939, was concerned with the place of hearing of information for the failure to pay maintenance.]
- 1.9.2.13 That the [NCWNZ] Executive set up a committee with power to act to investigate the provision of emergency benefit in maintenance cases as referred to in the paragraph 'Maintenance Orders' Wellington Branch. 1952. ["Maintenance Orders (Wellington Branch) – That the Destitute Persons Act 1950 be amended, empowering the Maintenance Officer to advise the Social Security Department to make a grant to a deserted wife immediately a complaint in respect of her husband's non-compliance with a maintenance order has been lodged in the Magistrate's Court."]
- 1.9.2.14 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to amend legislation (such as the Family Proceedings Act 1980 s.72) so that maintenance orders and registered maintenance agreements for dependent children should be automatically increased in line with the cost of living index. 1983.
- See also:* 1.5.2; 1.5.3; 1.5.6; 1.5.8; 1.5.9; 12.1.2.2; 12.1.2.7; 12.6.8; 12.11.1; 12.11.3; 16.3.5.2; 16.3.5.3; 16.3.5.7

1.9.3 Marriage Counselling

See: 1.9.1.4; 1.9.1.5; 1.9.1.8; 1.9.1.9

MATERNITY CARE 9.9

1.10 "MOTHER-IN-THE-HOME" FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- 1.10.1 That in all cases where a woman elects to superintend her own household, and be the mother of children, there shall be a law attaching a certain just share of her husband's earnings or income for her separate use, payable if she so desire it, into her separate account. 1896.
- 1.10.2 That NCW urge the Government to give priority in policy and action to alleviating the financial and social inequalities which confront the family where a parent, usually the mother, must, wishes or chooses to remain at home to care for children (or other dependents). 1976.
- 1.10.3 That National Council of Women forward to the Ministers of Labour and Social Welfare our request that the economic and social policies of our country be so directed that no mother by reason of economic hardship be forced to take up paid employment outside the home. 1981.

1.10.4 That the National Council of Women asks the Government to ensure that in legislation and social policy married couples are not disadvantaged e.g. in taxation and housing. 1983.

See also: 2.10.5; 2.13.3; 4.2; 4.4.1.3; 6.4; 16.3.3.10(1); 16.3.4; 16.3.5; 16.3.8.3; 18.7.3; 18.7.6; 18.7.7

1.11 PARENT EDUCATION

1.11.1 Parenting, General

1.11.1.1 That the Health Department be approached asking that suitable lantern slides be prepared for the education of mothers in the care of children during the first year of life. 1931.

Superseded by 1.11.1.12

1.11.1.2 That the Minister of Education be asked to include parent training and home-making as a core subject at some stage for all secondary school boys and girls, no matter what course elected. In order to implement this, we recommend courses in child development, parent-child relationships and home economics be included in the courses at Training Colleges for Secondary School teachers. 1959.

Superseded by 1.11.1.8

1.11.1.3 That the Adult Education of Victoria University be commended on the first appointment in New Zealand of a lecturer in Child Development and Human Relationships. 1965.

1.11.1.4 That NCW commend in principle the setting up of the Family Life Education Council in Wellington and hope that similar Councils will be set up in other centres throughout New Zealand. 1965.

1.11.1.5 That the reaffirmations of 1966 and 1970 covering the ongoing policy of NCW on courses in responsible parenthood and pre and post marriage preparation courses be brought forward and reaffirmed at this Conference. 1976. [It has not been possible to ascertain what policies, or reaffirmations, are referred to.]

Superseded by 1.11.1.12

1.11.1.6 That NCW urges the Cabinet Committee on Family Affairs and the N.Z. Council of Social Services to study and report on the supportive parenthood scheme. 1977.

1.11.1.7 That NCW asks the Cabinet Committee on Family Affairs to consider the provision of pre-school facilities in association with secondary schools or to recommend ready access to such facilities in the community to introduce 13 - 15 year old girls and boys to the responsibilities involved with theoretical, emotional and practical aspects of child care. 1977.

Superseded by 1.11.1.8

1.11.1.8 That NCW support the promotion of education in 'health, child development and care, and family life' as a core subject for boys and girls. 1981.

Supersedes 1.11.1.2, 1.11.1.7

1.11.1.9 That NCW as part of its policy affirms its belief that good parenting is crucial to child health and well-being. 1981.

1.11.1.10 That NCW request the Chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation:

- a) to repeat at peak time past television programmes and 'spots' on parenting, on teaching parents how children develop and learn and on prevention of those disabilities which reduce children's educational opportunities;
- b) to give consideration to making television programmes, both short 'fillers' and of the longer 'Country Calendar' type, which will further education in parenting and will encourage parent-school co-operation. 1981.

- 1.11.1.11 That NCW ask the Ministers of Education, Social Welfare, Women's Affairs, Health and Maori Affairs to introduce a training incentive allowance for each person participating in approved parenting skills programmes. 1988.
- 1.11.1.12 That NCWNZ request the Ministers of Health, Education, Justice, Police and Social Welfare to:
- give priority to the national coordination of all parenting programmes;
 - provide resources for them;
 - establish evaluation and monitoring processes;
 - provide appropriate publicity; and
 - ensure access for all children, parents and families/whanau as recommended by the Public Health Commission in February 1995. 1995.
- Supersedes** 1.11.1.1, 1.11.1.5

See also: 1.10.2; 1.10.3; 5.3.3.1(c); 5.3.3.4; 6.4; 9.3.5.3(b); 11.14.2; 12.2.5.4

PARENTAL LEAVE 6.4

1.11.2 Parental Neglect

- 1.11.2.1 That the Justice Department provide a scheme for the training of delinquent parents in the care of their children such as is practised with salutary effect in America. That the Magistrate have power to insist that parents attend such a course. 1944.
- 1.11.2.2 That the attention of the Government Departments concerned be directed to the work of the Parent Reform School established in connection with the Children's Court in San Francisco with a view to establishing such schools in connection with Children's Courts and Child Welfare in N.Z. 1945.
- 1.11.2.3 That the Government be asked to support Homes, where mothers who have come before the Courts for the neglect of their children, can be directed with their children, for the purpose of training in home-making. 1956.
- 1.11.2.4 That the Government be asked to establish in conjunction with suitable voluntary organisations, a Rehabilitation Centre to which mothers convicted of neglect of and/or cruelty to children could be committed with their children at the discretion of the Court, rather than to prison. 1966.

See also: 1.5.4; 1.6.2.1; 1.6.3.2; 1.6.3.10(d); 10.8.1

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN 12.7.2.2; 12.7.2.3

1.12 THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

- 1.12.1 [The following clauses of the Draft Basis for the Children's Charter were adopted by the Conference:]
- Clause 2 Carefully prepared instructions in sex hygiene for boys and girls by specially qualified persons, attendance at classes to be optional at the discretion of the parents.
- Clause 3 Education of general public regarding causes and prevention of maternal mortality.
- Clause 10 Approved in principle: Legal prohibition of work for women for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth.
- With regard to the proposals in other sections the National Council of Women, while holding that some of the proposals are not applicable to New Zealand, approves of the principle involved. 1922.
- Superseded by** 1.12.2

- 1.12.2 That, realising that 1979 has been designated as the International Year of the Child, and being aware that the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted unanimously by the United Nations Assembly in 1959, and being aware also that the ensuing Convention of the Rights of the Child (which is the legally binding instrument) is still being drafted and will be discussed by member Governments next February: the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges the Minister of Foreign Affairs to use all influence to expedite the Convention of the Rights of the Child at the discussions in February 1979, and subsequently to give urgent priority to consideration of that Convention by the New Zealand Government, for possible ratification and implementation. 1978.
Supersedes 1.12.1
- 1.12.3 That our NCW delegate [to the Committee for Children] be instructed to work towards the establishment of an advocate for children. 1983.
- 1.12.4 That this Conference congratulate the Human Rights Commission on its strong representations made to Government which have resulted in New Zealand signing the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. 1990.
- 1.12.5 That NCWNZ lobby Members of Parliament for the establishment of an independent Commissioner for Children, reporting to Parliament, rather than to the Minister of Social Welfare. 1998.
- 1.12.6 That NCWNZ urge the Government to fund a wide ranging consultation into the establishment of a National Youth Council. 1998.

See also: 1.5.1; 2.1.1

SAFETY OF CHILDREN 9.13.2

YOUNG OFFENDERS 12.2.5; 12.10.6

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT 6.1; 6.3

1.13 CHILD AND FAMILY, VARIOUS

- 1.13.1 That NCW request (to the Government) that New Zealand be an official member of the International Union of Family Organisations (I.U.F.O.) and be represented at the Marriage Guidance Commission Annual meetings and the full I.U.F.O. Conference.
That if the Ministerial reply to the request in the remit should be negative, consideration be given to the NCW of N.Z. joining the International Union of Family Organisations. 1962.
- 1.13.2 That NCW Branches approach the Hospital Boards in their districts and ask that they give consideration to means whereby children, if accompanied by an adult, may be permitted to visit members of their immediate family, particularly those who are hospitalised over a long period. 1964.
- 1.13.3 That in view of the information supplied in the Prime Minister's letter, the N.C.W. of N.Z. strongly recommends that the N.Z. Government should be represented at the World Conference of the International Union of Family Organisations to be held in New Delhi from 11 to 17 December 1966. 1966.
- 1.13.4 That NCW ask the Government to make resources available for the establishment of a New Zealand Institute of Family Studies attached to a university, under the direction of a representative advisory committee; and that this Institute be charged with responsibility for keeping an overview of all kinds of New Zealand families and all ethnic groups, the focus of its work being national issues. 1987.

See also: 11.16.2(b); 18.1.3.2

CHAPTER 2 – CIVIC AFFAIRS

2.1 CITIZENSHIP

- 2.1.1 That NCWNZ send the following resolution to the ICW Conference:
That where the husband and wife have different nationalities and a child born of the marriage is born outside the country of which the wife is a citizen, it shall be possible for the child to be a citizen of that country on the application of the wife. 1970.

See also: 18.1.1.2(1); 18.2.1.7; 18.6

2.2 FRANCHISE

- 2.2.1 That the National Council of Women heartily thanks Mrs Sheppard for her earnest work towards the political enfranchisement of women. 1896.
- 2.2.2 That the Municipal Franchise ought to be on the same basis as the Parliamentary Franchise, with a residential qualification only. 1897. [Until 1898 the local government franchise was restricted to property owners.]
- 2.2.3 That all Hospital and Charitable Aid bodies shall be directly elected by the people. 1901.
- 2.2.4 That all men entitled to exercise the parliamentary franchise shall also be entitled to exercise the municipal franchise. 1901.
- 2.2.5 That the electoral laws be amended so that Rural Local Body Franchise be the same as in towns. 1943. [Under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1898 urban voters required only a residential qualification and had only one vote. Under the Counties Act 1908, only those owning property in the area could vote for a rural local body, votes being according to rateable value, with some property owners having more than one vote.]
- 2.2.6 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Local Government to amend the necessary Acts so that where a property is owned jointly by a married couple both are recognised as rate payers able to vote on local body loan polls. 1985. [Where a property was owned jointly only the person whose name appeared first on the roll was entitled to vote.]
- 2.2.7 That this Conference of NCWNZ make known to the Maori Council of Churches and the leaders of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches its extreme concern at their recommendation that voters refrain from voting in the 1990 Parliamentary Election. 1990. [The Maori Council of Churches called for Maori and others of good will not to vote in the Election, but instead to sign a Te Tino Rangatira register, as a way of demonstrating Maori disillusionment with the political system. (Te Tino Rangatiratanga means full power and sovereignty of Maori over their land, settlement and taonga, as promised by Article 2 of the Maori version of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.) The Methodist President and the Presbyterian Moderator supported this call.]

See also: 2.4.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.4; 5.1.6; 18.2.1; 18.3.2

2.3 LAW MAKING

2.3.1 Community Consultation

- 2.3.1.1 That in the light of its long continuing interest in New Zealand's legislative proceedings, NCW:
- express its wish that such measures as the use of Orders in Council, while contributing to the flexibility and smoother running of Parliament be used as sparingly as possible since they remove portions of the legislation from the Debating Chamber of our elected representatives;
 - states its concern that Regulations once made be gazetted as promptly as is fair and practicable, with greater public consultation beforehand, provision for objection and greater public notice when they are effective. 1976.

Superseded by 2.3.1.4

- 2.3.1.2 The National Council of Women which after consultation with its membership is in a unique position to represent the views of women of all walks of life, very much regrets that only six weeks have been allowed for the study and making of submissions on the Town and Country Planning Bill. Having been several years in preparation, this Bill is worthy of detailed consideration and we therefore request an extension of time. 1977.

- 2.3.1.3 The National Council of Women, believing that when there has not been an opportunity for public discussion there is great merit in referring Bills and Amendments to Select Committees for submissions from all concerned groups and organisations, urges that the amendment to the S.I.S Act [New Zealand Security Intelligence Act 1969] with its important implications for both the nation and the individual citizen be referred to a Select Committee. 1977.

- 2.3.1.4 That NCW reaffirm Remit 1, 1976 Conference [2.3.1.1 above] and that it be circulated to all members of Parliament after the next election as part of the list of suggested parliamentary reforms set out in NCW's Planning Council submission. 1978.

Supersedes 2.3.1.1

- 2.3.1.5 That NCW express to the Prime Minister its concern that some legislation is passed in haste in Parliament, allowing too little time for due consideration of the issues at stake, and too little time for a reasonable analysis of the implications of the alternatives among which Parliament must choose. 1978.

- 2.3.1.6 That this Conference of NCWNZ deplore the growing practice of taking a wide range of legislation under urgency and urge the Government to ensure that in future members of the public will not be deprived of the opportunity to comment on proposed legislation. 1998.

See also: 2.3.2; 4.1.4(iv); 7.16.3; 9.8.3.6

2.3.2 Family Law

- 2.3.2.1 That the Government be asked to forward to the National Council of Women drafts of proposed legislation concerning women and children for consideration and suggestions, as is the custom in England. 1923.

Superseded by 2.3.2.3

- 2.3.2.2 That the N.C.W. ask the Welfare Department, in the event of a bill being promoted for the amendment of the Child Welfare Act, to allow the N.C.W. an opportunity to consider the proposed alterations before they are submitted to Parliament. 1935.

Superseded by 2.3.2.4

- 2.3.2.3 That the Government be asked to provide N.C.W. with a draft copy of all proposed legislation affecting women and children. 1944.

- 2.3.2.4 That the Government be urged to consult with N.C.W. of NZ on all legislation primarily affecting women and children. 1949.

See also 1.4.4; 2.14.1

2.3.3 Legislation, Miscellaneous

2.3.3.1 That the Government be asked to promote a Bill to enable a measure to become law after it has been three times passed by the Lower House even though it be rejected a third time by the Upper House. 1925. [The Minutes record that "A bill providing for the appointment of women Justices of the Peace had been repeatedly passed by the peoples' representatives in Parliament, but had been repeatedly thrown out by the Upper House". See 18.5.7]

See also: 2.5

2.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Municipal Corporations Act 1876 and the Counties Act 1876 confirmed the right of women ratepayers to vote, this right having not always been acknowledged under the Provincial Governments. The Act also provided, for the first time, for women to stand as councillors. Some local boards e.g. school committees, were elected by householders, and in these instances women could both vote and stand for election.

2.4.1 That an immediate reform of our Local Government is imperative; such reform to ensure:

- 1) that all men and women entitled to exercise the parliamentary franchise shall also be entitled to exercise the local franchise; and
- 2) it is desirable that women shall occupy seats on all local bodies;
- 3) that effective provision be made for the undertaking and maintaining by local bodies of all public services and also of reproductive works and industries. 1899, reiterated with minor wording alterations in 1900, and again in 1902.

2.4.2 [That attention be drawn to] the need for municipalising public utilities. 1899.

2.4.3 That it is desirable that women should occupy seats on all local bodies. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1901, 1902.

2.4.4 That the Government be asked to extend the powers and duties of the Ombudsman to include the investigation of disputes and claims connected with Local Body Administration. 1967, reaffirmed 1968.

See also: 2.6.4; 2.6.5; 2.13.3; 7.3.1.2(2); 10.6.4; 16.3.11.1. The Minutes show the note to 7.3.1.2: "It is hard to envisage that there is justification for more than 60 existing local supply authorities even though such bodies allow for public participation through the electoral process."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE 2.2.2; 2.2.4; 2.2.5; 2.2.6

MAORI AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE 2.15.5

2.5 PARLIAMENT

2.5.1 That this Council views with dissatisfaction the manifest inefficiency of the New Zealand Parliament as an instrument for obtaining beneficial legislation of administration. The Council is of the opinion that in order to effect any real improvement in parliamentary methods, the House of Representatives should elect the members of the Cabinet, who shall thus be made individually directly responsible and removable by the House. The Council is further of the opinion that each member of the House should be free to act according to the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his conscience, and not be the mere slave of party. 1898, reiterated 1899, 1901. [This resolution was put in 1900 also but not carried.]

2.5.2 That this Council is of the opinion that the system of Party Government in NZ has many evils connected with it, and is not suited to the circumstances of this colony. That this Council approves of the proposal for an Elective Executive as a remedy. 1896, reiterated 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

2.5.3 That a conscientious and capable administration of the laws of the colony is of highest importance and the Executive of the National Council of Women considers that this could best be obtained by means of an elected executive. 1905. [The proposal was that the minister for each department should be balloted for by the members of both Houses, the minister would cease to represent an electorate, would have a seat and the right to speak in Parliament but no vote and would hold office for a fixed time.]

2.5.4 That NCWNZ ask the Government to consider once more the extension of the Parliamentary term from three to four years. 1976.

See also: 2.3; 2.14

POLITICAL AND CIVIL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN 18.2

2.6 POLLS AND ELECTIONS

2.6.1 That, in the opinion of this Council, canvassing at elections should be abolished. 1899.

2.6.2 That in all Dominion referenda, political and local body elections, voting should be uniform, preferably the ruling out method. 1949.

2.6.3 That polling day for all types of elections be held on a Saturday. 1950.

2.6.4 That the Local Bodies Association be asked to bring its ballot papers into line with those used in the General Election i.e. by use of strike-out ballot papers. 1956.

2.6.5 That NCWNZ urge the Government to amend the Local Elections and Polls Act 1976 to institute a statutory limit on the spending on electoral expenses by candidates and parties in the Local Government elections. 1994.

See also: 18.3.2; 19.1.7

2.7 PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

2.7.1 That Government be urged to legislate to protect the privacy of the individual in relation to computerized personal data files. 1972.

2.7.2 That this Conference seek information urgently from the Hon. Ministers of Justice and Health as to the propriety of the reported seizure of personal medical files from the Medical Aid Clinic (in Auckland) and that in the event this action could be deemed to be improper* or inappropriate* the Board of Management of N.C.W. in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Health be empowered to issue a strongly worded statement deploring such a lack of respect for the confidentiality of medical records. N.B. Definition *improper = in that inadequate authorisation for the seizure was obtained, *inappropriate = in view of the Bill amending the Hospitals' Act presently before Parliament. 1974.

2.7.3 That NCW urge the Government to reject proposals to allocate to each person one reference number to be used by and to be accessible to Government Departments and Agencies. 1989.

See also: 1.1.4; 9.12.2; 12.1.4; 12.9; 13.7.2.10

2.8 PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

- 2.8.1 That in the opinion of this Council every political question should be decided by the majority of the voters that go to the poll. That any deviation from this rule is subversive of a great political principle, and a recognition of a supposed right of government by a minority. 1896.
- 2.8.2 That the system of voting in electing a member to the Upper House be upon the Hare system. 1899.
- 2.8.3 That this Council reaffirm the great democratic principle of government by a majority on all questions. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1902.
- 2.8.4 That in the interests of electors, a second ballot at a general election should be taken [where no candidate received an absolute majority of the votes cast]. 1899.
- 2.8.5 That the Government be asked to bring in a Bill that will ensure majority representation. 1900, reiterated 1901.
- 2.8.6 That the Executive [of NCW] is strongly of the opinion that Mr M'Nab's [Absolute Majority] Bill should become law before the dissolution of the present Parliament. 1905.

See also: 2.12.4

2.9 REFERENDA

- 2.9.1 [That this Council] heartily supports the principle of the Referendum, and trusts that these reforms will be carried out at an early date. 1896.
- 2.9.2 That this Council urges upon the Government the necessity of introducing a Bill providing for the application of the initiative and referendum on all questions of social importance. 1900, reiterated 1901.

See also: 2.6.2; 12.7.1.4

2.10 SOCIAL POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT

- 2.10.1 That a questionnaire [relating to the social policy of N.C.W.] be drawn up for prospective Members of Parliament on the lines of resolutions already passed by the NCW at Conference, and that the Executive be asked to frame a series of suitable questions to be forwarded to the Branches so that action may be taken locally if desired. 1935.
- 2.10.2 That NCW urge the Government to appoint to the National Advisory Council members with experience in the Social Sciences. 1972. [The work of the National Advisory Council extended to all government funded research other than medical, the emphasis being scientific, particularly relating to industry and agriculture.]
- 2.10.3 That this NCW Executive stresses to the Commission for the Future and the New Zealand Planning Council that despite many technological changes, a society's survival will always depend on the provision of love, security, a sense of worth and responsibility and of group identity, for every member of society from birth onwards. 1977.
- 2.10.4 That NCW inform the Prime Minister it supports the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Social Policy and in particular the principle that full employment rank alongside and at least equal with low inflation and economic growth as one of the key objectives of all policy. 1988.
- 2.10.5 That NCWNZ ask the appropriate Minister(s) to ensure the establishment of efficient monitoring processes for the critical effects of government policies on middle and lower income families. 1991.

2.10.6 That NCWNZ express to the Prime Minister the Council's grave concern about the social impact of the Government's present policies and urge that a public and ongoing audit be urgently established to adequately monitor the effects of the changes. At this time this should address education, health, social welfare, housing and accident compensation. 1992.

See also: 1.10.2; 1.10.3; 1.10.4; 6.7.1; 7.16.1; 9.8.3.6; 11.16.7

TAXATION POLICIES 4.7

2.11 TREATY OF WAITANGI

2.11.1 That as a statement of policy NCWNZ:

- (i) acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi as New Zealand's founding document which created a bicultural partnership with rights and responsibilities for both partners;
- (ii) recognises that many ethnic groups have contributed to the cultural diversity of Aotearoa New Zealand; and
- (iii) is committed to the development of an harmonious multicultural society. 1992.

2.11.2 That NCWNZ urge the Government to provide adequate funding for the provision of education and information to community groups and non-government organisations about the Treaty of Waitangi and its implications for their organisations. 2002.

See also: 2.2.7; 2.15.5; 2.15.6

2.12 UPPER HOUSE

2.12.1 That this Council is also of the opinion that some reform is necessary in the Constitution of the Legislative Chamber. 1896, reiterated 1897.

2.12.2 That a reform of the method of nomination and appointment of the members of the Upper House is urgently needed. 1899.

2.12.3 That, in the opinion of this Council, the members of the Upper House should be elected by the people, and that the number should be limited to half that of the House of representatives. 1899.

2.12.4 That a reform of the method of nomination and appointment of members of the Upper House is urgently needed, and that future appointments to the Legislative Council should be in the hands of the people, and should be secured by a system of preferential voting, and the maximum number should not exceed 30. 1900.

The Act which set up the Legislative Chamber provided for "male persons" to be appointed. In 1914 the Legislative Council Act provided:

- a) for the election of members for the Legislative Council; and
- b) that "when and as soon as women are eligible for election as members of the House they shall also be eligible ... for the Council".

This law was to come into effect in 1916, but before that date an amendment was passed that it would commence on a date to be appointed by Proclamation. Each time such a Proclamation was made a further amendment deferred commencement until another proclamation was made; no Proclamation was made after 1920 and the Act was never put into effect. The Statutes Amendment Act 1941 amended the 1908 Act by deleting the word "male" before "persons". The Legislative Council was abolished in 1950.

2.12.5 That an elected Legislative Chamber is advisable. 1922.

2.12.6 That the time has come to make the Upper House elective thereby enabling women to be elected thereto. 1923.

2.12.7 That the Government be urged to bring into effect the Act which provides that the Legislative Council be made elective. 1927.

See also: 2.3.3.1; 2.8.2; 18.1.1.2(4); 18.2.1.1; 18.5.7

2.13 VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE

2.13.1 The NCW of N.Z. strongly urges that old and well-established societies make every endeavour to carry on their work – on no account to cease operations – as they will be more than ever needed when the depression passes. 1933.

2.13.2 That the Government be asked to examine the best means of assisting all aspects of voluntary organisations involved in social, community and recreational services. 1978.

2.13.3 That NCW urge the Minister of State Services to amend urgently the Fees and Allowances Act so that local body representatives and members of statutory boards who incur expenses for the alternative care of children or other dependent relatives while on official business will be adequately reimbursed. 1988.

See also: 4.7.2.10; 4.7.2.12; 6.7.1; 18.8

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL 2.15.6

WOMEN ELECTORS 18.3.2

2.14 WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

2.14.1 That in view of the fact that almost all reforms advocated by NCW for the improvement of women and children, and the betterment of the community, depend upon the alteration of some existing laws which can be brought about only by Parliament; and further, having regard to the well-established principle that there is need for the point of view of women and children as well as men to be directly represented in deciding upon any such alteration of laws, which representation can be secured only by the presence of women as well as men in Parliament, Conference be asked to consider whether it is not desirable to alter the Constitution of the Council so as to enable it to support (but not initiate) the candidature of suitable women, approved by the Council, for election to Parliament. 1923.

Superseded by 2.14.5

2.14.2 That the Conference makes representation as a Conference to the head of each political party in N.Z. urging that they put some women on their list of candidates for each election. 1923.

2.14.3 That the NCW of N.Z. notice with regret the absence of mention in the Manifesto of the Reform party of those reforms for which people of the Dominion have been working, more particularly as regards the removal of sex disqualification; they trust that on the return of the Party to power this will be made a Government measure; at the same time they deem it as evidence of good faith of the party in this direction that in the present campaign they have adopted at least one woman candidate. 1925.

2.14.4 That the time has arrived when it is desirable to set up an interim committee to investigate the whole question of Parliamentary Elections with a view to securing fuller complementary representation of both sexes by both sexes. 1932.

2.14.5 The National Council of Women hereby urges that women work heart and soul to put women into Parliament. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

Supersedes 2.14.1

See also: 2.12.5; 2.12.6; 11.10.12; 18.1.1.6(a); 18.2.1.1; 18.2.1.5

2.15 CIVIC AFFAIRS, VARIOUS

- 2.15.1 That to mitigate the evils which arise from the present system of appointment to the Civil Service, a Board be appointed directly by the House of Representatives, such Board to have sole power to appoint all Civil servants. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1901.
- 2.15.2 That the Dominion Officers ask all Branches to arrange a service or to co-operate with the Civic Authorities [to celebrate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II]. That a collection of funds be forwarded for the restoration of Westminster Abbey [as a coronation gift.] 1953.
- 2.15.3 That N.C.W. urgently requests the Minister of Justice to set up a Commission of Enquiry into the financial position and practices of Scientology. 1968. [The concern was about the practice of the Scientologists recruiting young people; the request about finance was because the Scientologists were registered as a church and paid no taxes.]
- 2.15.4 The National Council of Women believing that citizens have the right to demonstrate in favour of their principles, noting that both the Commissioner of Police and the Police Association consider Police powers adequate, points out to demonstrators that violence does nothing to enhance their cause in the eyes of the public, and calls on all men and women to uphold law and order. 1972. [The context was a tour by a rugby team from South Africa. *See* 11.1.]
- 2.15.5 That the National Council of Women ask the Government to ensure that Maori be recognised by legislation as having status as an official language of New Zealand. 1985. [For Maori language teaching *see* 5.3.4]
- 2.15.6 That NCWNZ commend and support the work of the Waitangi Tribunal and ask the Government to expedite the processing of its recommendations. 1990.
- 2.15.7 That NCWNZ lobby the Government to reinstate the Consistency 2000 Project and to adhere to section 152 of the Human Rights Act, which provides for the repeal of the current exemption on 31 December 1999. 1998. [Consistency 2000 Project was the examination, and where necessary the amendment, of all legislation to enable to Government to meet the requirements of the Human Rights Act.]
- 2.15.8 That NCW deplores all forms of racism. 2004.

See also: 11.5.1; 18.2.1.7

CHAPTER 3 – CULTURE

3.1 ART AND CULTURE

3.1.1 That the tastes of the children [in schools] should be cultivated by graduated readers containing extracts from our noblest thinkers. 1898, reiterated 1899.

Superseded by 3.1.2

3.1.2 That much more attention should be given to the aesthetics of the schoolroom; reprints of high-class paintings, replicas of statues, and quotations from the great world philosophers, should adorn the rooms. 1898, reiterated 1899.

Supersedes 3.1.1

3.1.3 That Art Schools should afford free education to the children who have passed out of schools. 1898, reiterated 1899.

3.1.4 That more educational, cultural and art sessions be included in cinema and radio programmes. 1943.

3.1.5 That the N.C.W. request the Government to establish a National Conservatorium of Arts. 1943.

3.1.6 That the N.C.W. request the Minister of Broadcasting to take measures to ensure that the membership of the N.Z.B.C. [New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation] includes men and women from various professional fields such as law, education, medicine and the arts. 1969.

3.1.7 That the Minister of Education be asked that school children travelling to educational or cultural courses at all times including school holidays be allowed to travel half fare. 1970.

See also: 5.2.1; 8.2.1.2; 13.6

3.2 BICULTURALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM

3.2.1 That NCWNZ ask the Government, the Minister of Tourism, the Regional and Local Authorities and the Tourist Industry, when planning for the extension of tourism, to take the utmost care to preserve the special qualities of the multi-cultural nature of our society and New Zealand's natural resources. 1990.

See also: 2.11.1; 5.3.4; 14.1.12

3.3 HISTORICAL PLACES AND RECORDS

3.3.1 That the Council write to the Minister of Broadcasting expressing regret that no record had been made [of a radio broadcast about NCW] and that a great deal of valuable history and research had been lost. We should suggest to the Minister that any further records of a similar type should be retained. 1955.

3.3.2 That the N.C.W. strongly supports the principle enunciated in the Resolutions adopted by the General Conference at the fourteenth session of UNESCO that historical monuments be preserved and that the Government be asked to stay the order for the demolition of the Nelson Provincial Buildings and to ensure their preservation. 1967.

3.3.3 That the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of the Environment be asked to give further financial help for the purpose of recording and preserving sites of historical interest. 1974.

See also: 13.6.5

3.4 LIBRARY SERVICES

3.4.1 That N.C.W. members shall avail themselves of Public Library and Country Library services. 1943.

3.4.2 That the N.C.W. urge the relevant authorities to improve and extend the School Library Service. 1952. [This resolution was linked with 13.7.1.6.]

See also: 5.8.8

RECREATION AND PLAY 8.2.1

3.5 CULTURE, VARIOUS

3.5.1 That N.C.W. urge the N.C.s of Great Britain and of the U.S.A. to secure prohibition of export to Eastern countries of films which are calculated to misrepresent Western life, those depicting scenes of violence in the under-world of the West, those that are wanting in respect for womanhood, and those which, while not actually vicious, are harmful to the prestige of or the ideals inculcated by the better type of European in Eastern countries, the Pacific Islands and any other countries with coloured native population. 1927.

3.5.2 That a Better Film Association be formed among the Branches of the National Council of Women of New Zealand with the power to co-operate in the work with any other organisation in existence. 1929. [The concern was "that there may be no possibility of other countries receiving wrong impressions of our people and country."]

See also: 13.6.1

CHAPTER 4 – ECONOMICS

4.1 CORPORATISATION AND PRIVATISATION

- 4.1.1 That NCW inform the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and such other Ministers as are appropriate, of our concern with the proposals to make Government Departments and related bodies (e.g. the Post Office) into profit-making corporations. 1986.
- 4.1.2 That NCW urge the Government to ensure that the public of New Zealand retain in perpetuity the ownership and control of the energy resources of New Zealand. 1988.
- 4.1.3 That NCW urge the Minister of Energy to ensure that the generation, transmission and supply of electricity remain in public ownership or control, and that electricity is supplied at a standard price to all households regardless of geographic location. 1989.
- 4.1.4 That NCWNZ urge the Government to amend the Energy Companies Act 1992 to ensure that all energy plans submitted to the Minister for Energy pursuant to that Act contain adequate provision for:
- i. customer supply of "clean" power;
 - ii. fair pricing;
 - iii. promotion of energy efficiency;
 - iv. community participation in decisions affecting domestic consumers;
 - v. public ownership with directors accountable to the public. 1992.
- 4.1.5 That NCWNZ support the continuation of public ownership of water supply systems including the collection, storage, reticulation and supply to consumers. 1998.
- 4.1.6 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Transport to reject any proposal to commercialise the New Zealand roading system. 1998.

See also: 2.4.1(2); 2.4.2; 4.5; 4.7.6.4; 8.13.5(a); 13.5; 15.5

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF MARRIED WOMEN 1.10; 6.2.6; 18.7

HIRE PURCHASE 10.2

4.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- 4.2.1 That NCWNZ request the Government to investigate the feasibility of introducing a universal basic income for all New Zealanders. 1996.

As affected by spouses' incomes 1.10.4; 4.7.1; 16.1.3; 16.1.4; 16.1.7; 16.3.3.8; 16.3.8.7; 16.4.3.3

See also: 1.10; 2.10.5; 2.13.3; 4.4.1.3; 6.4; 16.3.3.10; 16.3.4; 16.3.5; 16.3.8.3; 18.7

HOUSING FINANCE 8.6

4.3 INFLATION

See: 1.9.2.14; 2.10.4; 4.8.4; 16.1.14; 16.1.15; 16.3.5.8

4.4 INSURANCE

4.4.1 Accident Compensation

- 4.4.1.1 N.C.W. requests the Ministers of Labour, Health and Social Security to ensure legislation now being drafted on compensation for personal injury is based firmly on the Woodhouse principle of comprehensive entitlement, so that the injured, regardless of earning status or accident locality, may have equal access to financial compensation and equal provision for rehabilitative treatment. 1971.
- 4.4.1.2 N.C.W. further requests that emphasis be placed on progress in accident prevention and rehabilitation, by introducing the scheme [Accident Compensation] under one authority and not, as the Select Committee recommends, retaining the expensive divisions into Workers' and Road Accident compensation. 1971.
- 4.4.1.3 That this telegram be sent to all Members of Parliament, to the Prime Minister and to the Leader of the Opposition: "NCW of N. Z. in Conference assembled strongly deplores the continuing failure to ensure compensation for personal injury to the non-earner, including the housewife". 1972. [Parliament was discussing the Bill as the Conference met.]
- 4.4.1.4 Following the publication of the Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance review, NCWNZ requests the Minister for ACC to introduce legislation into Parliament before the end of 1995 which will include the reinstatement of lump sum ACC payments or comparable compensation payments for people with long term or permanent disability caused by injury. 1994.
- 4.4.1.5 That NCWNZ supports flexibility of access by victims of sexual violence to fully subsidised counselling and therapy by registered practitioners. 2005.

See also: [2.10.6](#); [16.3.3.12](#)

4.4.2 Insurance, Miscellaneous

- 4.4.2.1 That in view of the enormous number and value of Industrial Policies, which are lapsed or surrendered in N.Z. owing to the inability of the policy-holders to keep up the payment of their premiums, and in view of the fact that the practice in such cases of the various offices carrying on such business differs considerably, legislation be sought to improve the position for such policy holders along the following lines:
- that it be compulsory for all offices issuing Industrial Policies in N.Z. to grant paid-up policies after 4 years of premiums have been paid;
 - that every policy after four years premiums have been paid shall have a surrender value;
 - that all agents carrying on Industrial Insurance business shall be licensed by a suitable authority;
 - that Insurance Commissioners be appointed by the Government in each of the principal towns to be available to advise and assist all parties concerned – the Companies, the Agents, the Policy Holders – whenever questions arise. 1938, reiterated 1940. [Industrial Policies / Industrial Insurance was insurance where the premiums were paid at intervals of less than three months, but not insurance paid by employers from wages - apparently a system devised for low income people.]
- 4.4.2.2 That N.C.W. approach the Government asking that household earthquake compensation be paid for damages over 5 pounds. 1954.
- 4.4.2.3
- That all distinction in the [Earthquake and War Damage] Act [1944] between disaster damage, slips and landslides, or any act of nature, be removed.
 - That it be the responsibility of the state to make good to any citizen loss to property caused by any act of nature, when such could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care.
 - That the fund created under the Act be used to provide payment for any such damage. 1955. [The Earthquake and War Damages Act provided for a levy on all fire insurance premiums to provide a fund for compensation for damage caused by earthquakes, earthquake fires and measures taken to avoid further damage from either of these. The note to this remit states that, while damage to a single house caused by an earthquake is compensated for, such compensation is available for homes damaged by storm or floods only when the damage is widespread.]

4.4.2.4 That NCWNZ request the Government to proceed with a Bill to enforce compulsory third party insurance. 1992.

4.5 PRIVATE PROPERTY

4.5.1 That in the opinion of this Council the land of any country belongs to the people. 1896. [The discussion of the Conference was about the evils of landlordism, the suggestion being that the Government should buy out landowners.]

4.5.2 That in the opinion of this Council, the private ownership of large tracts of land, and these kept locked up by the absentees, is a wrong inflicted on the people, and is detrimental to progress. 1896.

4.5.3 That the Executive of the National Council of New Zealand Women is of the opinion:
1) that measures should be taken to prevent any further sale of Crown lands;
2) that all suitable and legitimate opportunities to reinvest in the Crown lands in the possession of private individuals should be availed of;
3) that the 999 years lease should in all future leases be abandoned, and a lease with periodic revaluations substituted. 1905. [See 5.5.3]

4.5.4 That NCWNZ request the Government to review existing legislation in order to prohibit any further sale of land into foreign ownership. 2003.

See also: 4.1; 7.3.6; 7.10.1

4.6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1 That N.C.W. seek the assurance that the planners [the Commission for the Future and the New Zealand Planning Council] will ensure that rural people are in no way deprived of, or disadvantaged by, advances in technology applied to the New Zealand situation. 1977.
Superseded by 4.6.2

4.6.2 That National Council of Women once again seek assurances from relevant sources that rural people will in no way be deprived of, or disadvantaged by, technological advances as applied to New Zealand, particularly in communications. 1983.
Supersede 4.6.1

4.6.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government to establish, as soon as possible, a Ministry of Rural Affairs. 1990.

See also: 4.7.3.3; 5.4.6(d); 5.10.2; 8.2.2.7; 8.8; 9.5.2; 9.5.6; 12.8.10; 12.8.11; 12.10.5.4; 17.4.18

SUPERANNUATION 16.3.8

4.7 TAXATION

4.7.1 Aggregation of Incomes and Income Splitting

4.7.1.1 That the N.C.W. urges the Government to abolish by legislative action the aggregation of incomes of husbands and wives, for the purpose of taxation. 1954.
Superseded by 4.7.1.4

4.7.1.2 That the aggregation of income of married couples for income tax purposes be discontinued. 1960.
Superseded by 4.7.1.4

4.7.1.3 That NCW opposes any introduction of aggregation of incomes of couples for income tax purposes. 1982.
Superseded by 4.7.1.4

4.7.1.4 That the National Council of Women support the policy of taxing all people as individuals and oppose income splitting by couples (married or de facto) for tax purposes. 1995.
Supersedes 4.7.1.1, 4.7.1.2, 4.7.1.3
Overtaken by 4.7.1.5

4.7.1.5 That NCWNZ support the proposition that all couples, married or de facto, should have the option of registering their partnership with the Inland Revenue Department, so that any income earned by either partner may be declared as partnership income, and each partner would pay tax on their own share of that income. 2000.
Overtakes 4.7.1.4

For other effects of aggregation of income on family finances see 4.2

See also: 1.10.4.

Death Duties 4.7.3

4.7.2 Deductions and Exemptions

4.7.2.1 That in assessing the Unemployment Tax, the National Council of Women urges the Government to extend the exemption of 50 pounds to earned income as well as unearned income. 1935.

4.7.2.2 That pensions derived from any superannuation scheme be exempt from social security tax and national security tax up to the same amount as is allowed to persons receiving the Age Benefit i.e. 104 pounds p.a. for a single person and 208 pounds in the case of a married couple. 1947.
Superseded by 4.7.2.7

4.7.2.3 That in the case of a person 50 years and over whose sole income is of the "unearned" class and does not exceed 150 pounds per annum such income be exempt from payment of social security and national security tax. 1947.
Superseded by 4.7.2.7

4.7.2.4 That exemption [from Social Security tax] be allowed on allowances paid to superannuitants up to the amount drawn by Age beneficiaries viz 117 pounds per annum. 1949.
Superseded by 4.7.2.7

4.7.2.5 That NCW urge the Government to provide that pensioners in receipt of Age Benefits be included under the heading of "Dependent Relatives", on whose account a tax payer may claim a special deduction of 50 pounds from his or her assessable income. 1950.
Superseded by 4.7.2.7

4.7.2.6 That N.C.W. considers it unjust and a cause of hardship that, whereas Age Beneficiaries are exempt from payment of Social Security charges, elderly people dependent on other small pensions or fixed incomes are subject to full Social Security charges; therefore this Council looks to the Government to exempt such incomes from those charges up to an amount of the Age Benefit and until the recipients are eligible for Universal Superannuation. 1954. [Social Security was an additional tax on income.]
Superseded by 4.7.2.7

4.7.2.7 That the recipients of benefits from superannuation schemes should not be liable to Social Security tax on same. 1958.
Supersedes 4.7.2.2; 4.7.2.3; 4.7.2.4; 4.7.2.5; 4.7.2.6

- 4.7.2.8 That NCW requests the Minister of Finance to include children's medical, optical, dental and auditory expenses in the parents' or guardians' income tax exemptions, provided such treatment has been recommended by a qualified doctor, dentist or ophthalmologists. 1972.
- 4.7.2.9 That the present allowance on unearned income of \$200 per annum before tax be raised to \$1000 per annum, for people whose total other income (including benefits) is less than \$10,000 per annum. 1984.
- 4.7.2.10 a) That the Inland Revenue Department extend Section 105 and the Fourth Schedule of the Income Tax Act 1976 to include the recognition of voluntary community work, so that tax deductions could be claimed either by the voluntary community worker or by the spouse of a non-earning voluntary worker.
b) That expenses incurred in providing and related to voluntary community work should be tax deductible to the extent of the amount certified by the organisation concerned. 1984. [s.105 – deduction for expenditure or loss incurred in production of income from employment, Fourth Schedule – list of items of expenditure or loss in respect of income from employment.]
- 4.7.2.11 That N.C.W. request the Minister of Finance to amend the Income Tax Act to allow for full tax deductibility for child care costs incurred in obtaining assessable income. 1988.
- 4.7.2.12 That NCW urge the Government to continue the tax exempt status of bodies that provide services of a charitable nature to the community. 1988.

See also: 4.7.3; 7.1.6; 11.9.9

4.7.3 Estate and Gift Duties

- 4.7.3.1 That N.C.W. request the Government to review the whole incidence of death duties, with a view to obtaining some measure of relief. 1956.
- 4.7.3.2 That consideration be given to allowing a maximum of 3,000 pounds of life insurance for death purposes to be free of Estate Duty. 1958.
- 4.7.3.3 That consideration be given to the suspensory loan in the cases of estates consisting of marginal lands, and partly improved lands, where it can be proved that in the hands of the Estate, because of Estate Duty, production from such land will be heavily reduced or the land likely to go out of production altogether. 1958.
- 4.7.3.4 That in order to ease the burden of Estate Duty upon the widow, an exemption of 9,000 pounds be allowed the Estate liable for death duty purposes. 1958.
- 4.7.3.5 That in view of the death duty rebate allowed to a widow on the one hand and to infant children of the deceased on the other, that the N.C.W. recommends that a proportionately greater rebate be allowed to a widow who is left with dependent children to support, and in all cases the number of dependent children should be taken into consideration in fixing the maximum allowance as defined in s.17 of the Estate and Gift Duties Act, 1955. 1958. [The free of duty allowances were aggregated and a maximum allowance applied, so that where there were several children the allowance for each child was reduced.]
- 4.7.3.6 That the exemption from payment of Gift Duty payable under the Estate and Gift Duties Act 1955 be increased from 500 pounds to 1,000 pounds. 1960.
- 4.7.3.7 That N.C.W. request the Government to remove the inequity which is caused when, in the assessment of estate duty, the expected amount of future superannuation receipts for the spouse is added to the estate of a contributor to a superannuation scheme. 1979.

See also: 4.7.6.3

4.7.4 Sales Tax and Tariffs

4.7.4.1 That NCWNZ, noting with approval the intention expressed in the Budget policy statement to make tax reductions when possible, ask the Minister of Finance to return GST [Goods and Services Tax] to the original level of 10%. 1995.

4.7.4.2 That NCWNZ urges Government to legislate for local authority rates to be zero-rated for Goods and Services Tax (GST). 2005.

See also: 8.6.2; 8.6.3; 10.4.1.1; 10.4.3.5

TAXATION OF MARRIED COUPLES 4.7.1

4.7.5 Unemployment Tax

Under the 1930 Employment Act a special tax was levied on males to provide funds - which were supplemented from Government moneys - for the relief of the unemployed. The Act also provided that no allowance was to be paid to anyone who was not a contributor to the Unemployment Fund i.e. no relief for women. The 1931 Amendment imposed further taxation for unemployment relief. Women in receipt of incomes, other than wages or salaries, over 250 pounds per annum were liable (in 1932 this exemption was reduced to 20 pounds) as were all salary or wage earners, male or female, other than workers in private domestic service, who consequently continued to be ineligible for relief. These resolutions should be read in conjunction with 6.6.3 and 16.3.9.

4.7.5.1 The National Council of Women recommends that women whose total income from all sources does not exceed 52 pounds per annum shall be exempt from the unemployment tax or levy. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

4.7.5.2 The National Council of Women recommends that domestics in private employment should not be exempt from wage tax. 1933.

4.7.5.3 The National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that no one class of woman wage earner should be exempt from payment of wages tax. 1934.

4.7.5.4 The National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that the Unemployment Bill shall include all wage earners irrespective of sex, benefits and responsibilities. 1934.

4.7.5.5 That domestic workers be on the same footing regarding the payment of Unemployment Tax as other women. 1935.

See also: 4.7.2.1

4.7.6 Taxation, Miscellaneous

4.7.6.1 That the Government be approached asking that the system of hospital rating be revised in order that all people are on an equitable footing. 1943. [The finance for hospitals was provided by deducting from expenditure any government subsidies, bequests and voluntary contributions and then apportioning the remainder to contributory local bodies in proportion to the capital value of rateable property.]

4.7.6.2 That NCW asks the Minister of Finance to legislate to ensure that employment-related childcare costs be deducted before income is assessed for repayment of any proposed graduate tax or equivalent student loans. 1989.

4.7.6.3 That NCWNZ record its opposition to any suggested, so-called 'Capital Gains Tax' (tax on income from capital) on (a) the sale of personal assets, and (b) personal assets passed on by will or gift in anticipation of death. 1990.

4.7.6.4 That NCWNZ notes with concern the reclassification of state highways and asks the Minister of Transport that 50% at least of fuel taxes be returned to Transit New Zealand for the maintenance of state highways and former state highways. 1991.

4.7.6.5 That NCWNZ, recognising the impacts of increasing numbers of international tourists, request the Government to investigate the introduction of a tourism tax. 2003.

See also: 1.10.4; 19.4.5

4.8 ECONOMICS, VARIOUS

4.8.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. urgently request the Government to declare officially that in exercising its mandate over Samoa, it will refuse to permit the system of Indentured Labour to be employed, and suggests that the solution of the labour problem in Samoa and the maintenance of exports from the islands can be obtained by offering sufficient inducement to the Samoans to perform the labour necessary to produce for exportation. This appears to have been done in the America portion of the Samoan group by eradicating the private trader, the Government purchasing all copra at a rate sufficient to give the natives the necessary impetus to labour at its production. 1919.

4.8.2 That all Branches of the National Council of Women, be asked to consider and report to Conference in what way the National Council can assist the education of women in ordinary business matters of life. 1929.

4.8.3 That, in view of the fact that at the conclusion of the last war we were not, as a people, ready for the social re-adjustment that was inevitable, and as a consequence, years of valuable time were wasted, Branches be urged to make a study of political economy and social and economic adjustment. 1940.

4.8.4 That Branches be asked to study the cost of living and the reasons for the increasing cost of living. 1940.

4.8.5 That N.C.W. urge the Government that no International monetary agreement be ratified by the N.Z. Government until:

- a) the main lines of the post-war reconstruction and commercial policy have been discussed and settled upon by the United Nations;
- b) after the fullest discussion in the N.Z. House of Representatives;
- c) after adequate ventilation of the pros and cons through the medium of the newspapers and radio stations of the Dominion thereby giving people the opportunity of learning the real nature of the agreement which is to control their future destiny. 1945 reaffirmed 1947.

4.8.6 That interest charged on Soldiers loans be no higher than interest on Savings Bank deposits. 1945. [On their return from fighting in World War II servicemen were entitled to a government loan to enable them to undertake training and / or to purchase a home. *See also* 8.11.3.]

4.8.7 That N.C.W. urges the Government to inquire into the practice of charging key money when a business changes hands. 1956.

4.8.8 That the law making it illegal for young persons under the age of 21 to contract with money lenders, without the written consent of parents, be strictly enforced. 1956.

See also: 2.10.4; 6.7.1; 10.2.10; 11.10.5; 11.16.3(c); 11.16.7; 18.1.1.6(b)

CHAPTER 5 – EDUCATION

5.1 ADMINISTRATION

- 5.1.1 That in the opinion of this Executive there should be an organised system of education from the kindergarten up to specialised college. 1905.
- 5.1.2 In the opinion of this Executive the Education Boards and school committees should have larger powers of control, each to have its duties specified by Act of Parliament, and that these bodies should be elected by the direct vote of the people. 1905.
- 5.1.3 That in the interests of education generally, and of girls, infants, and younger children particularly, qualified and suitable women be given a more effective voice in shaping the education policy of this country by appointing them to all administrative bodies, to the inspectorate, and to the Education Department. 1921, reiterated 1922.
- 5.1.4 That there is an urgent need for reform in the methods of electing education boards, and that a wider franchise is necessary. 1924. [Education Boards were elected by the members of School Committees.]
- 5.1.5 That as long as secondary schools are mixed schools there should be a representation of women on the Board of Governors. 1931. [There was no statutory barrier to women serving on Boards; the requirement was for three members to be elected and a further six appointed, by the Education Board (3), the Governor General (2) and the Borough Council (1).]
- 5.1.6 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to move in the direction of securing an alteration in the conditions governing the election of school committees. The present method results in the practical disenfranchisement of very many women, who though entitled to vote, are unable to attend the Annual Householders' Meeting at the same time as their husbands, being necessarily detained at home looking after children too young to be left without the care of one parent. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935. [School Committees were elected by those present at meetings of householders, the time of the meetings being set by the Education Board.]
- 5.1.7 That of the members elected to school councils of primary and post primary schools at least two shall be women. 1938.
- 5.1.8 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. express to the Minister of Education its regret that, as the greater proportion of training college students are women, more women were not appointed to the recently constituted teachers' training college councils. 1968.

See also: 2.10.6

ALCOHOL EDUCATION 19.1.4

5.2 CONTINUING EDUCATION

- 5.2.1 That in all towns and townships of 1,500 population and over, evening continuation classes be made available from school leaving age to 17 years and thereafter that such evening classes be voluntary; and that any continuation classes be given in the day-time and only cultural and recreational classes be encouraged in the evening. 1945.
Superseded by 5.2.2
- 5.2.2 That NCWNZ recognises the value of adult community education as a social, personal and economic good. 2005.
Supersedes 5.2.1

5.2.3 That NCWNZ urges the Government to reinstate full funding to all Adult & Community Education programmes. 2009.

See also: 1.2.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 3.1.3; 5.11; 5.12.5; 6.2.1.1; 9.15.3; 10.3.3; 16.5.2

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS 12.7.2.2; 12.7.2.3

5.3 CURRICULA AND CONTENT

Agricultural Education 6.2.1.1

Alcohol Education 19.1.4

Biculturalism 5.3.4

Civics 11.5.1

Cultural Education 3.1

5.3.1 Domestic Training

5.3.1.1 That the National Council of Women be urged to resist any attempt to introduce compulsory domestic and care of infants training for girls only into the primary schools. 1924. [The opposition was to vocational training at primary level. They wished "to support every movement to raise the status of domestic work as a suitable profession for trained women".]

5.3.1.2 That the National Council of Women urges that where possible needlework for girls of the fifth and sixth standard be taught by home science instructresses. 1929.

5.3.1.3 That the National Council of Women urges that the important subject of sewing for girls in Forms 1 and 2 (Standards 5 and 6) be in the hands of teachers specially trained in the subject. 1934, reaffirmed 1935. [Forms 1 and 2 = Years 7 and 8]

See also: 1.11.1.2; 1.11.1.7; 10.3.3

Driver Education 15.2

Drug Education 19.1.4.7; 19.1.4.8

Health Education 9.6

5.3.2 Home Economics Education

See: 1.11.1.2; 5.3.1; 9.6.4; 10.5.1

5.3.3 Human Relationships

5.3.3.1 That N.C.W. recognising the many difficulties associated with the introduction of courses in Human Relationships throughout the school system:

- a) supports in principle the aim of the Education Department to select and train teachers to conduct, as an integral part of the school curriculum, course in Human Relationships;
- b) in the meantime commends the Departments of Justice and Health for the work they are doing in schools in this field;
- c) urges local N.C.W. Branches to foster among parents' groups a greater awareness of their children's needs. 1968.

Superseded by 5.3.3.5

5.3.3.2 That N.C.W. requests the Minister of Education to institute in primary, intermediate and secondary schools suitable and adequate education in current social relations and values. 1971.

Superseded by 5.3.3.5

5.3.3.3 That N.C.W. seeks the co-operation of the Post Primary Teachers' Association in incorporating this education [in social relations and values] in the proposed interdisciplinary studies of their curriculum revision plan. 1971.

Superseded by 5.3.3.5

5.3.3.4 That in view of the need at the present time for films on family life education for children and young people, the Government be asked to make funds available so that suitable films on aspects of family life education can be made in N.Z. for use in schools and for use on T.V. 1973, reaffirmed 1975.

5.3.3.5 That N.C.W. request the Government to encourage a full programme of Human Relationships and Development into the curriculum of all schools and teachers colleges, both private and state. 1975.

Supersedes 5.3.3.1; 5.3.3.2; 5.3.3.3

See also: 1.11.1; 5.3.6; 6.3.5; 9.6.3; 17.2.5

5.3.4 Maori Language and Culture

5.3.4.1 That in view of Her Majesty's statement made recently at Rotorua urging the Maori people to preserve their language and culture this N.C.W. Conference supports the recommendations of the Maori Women's Welfare League that the Government introduce the Maori language as a subject to be taught in the teachers' training colleges in the four main centres, if only to the degree of teaching pronunciation of names of places. 1954.

Superseded by 5.3.4.2

5.3.4.2 That NCW request all teachers' colleges to provide courses in Maori language and Maori studies, and that a minimum of 30 hours study in these subjects be mandatory for all students at teachers' colleges. 1981.

Supersedes 5.3.4.1

5.3.4.3 That NCW requests that further encouragement be given in the N. Z. school system to the teaching of the Maori language and culture and to the culture of minority groups. 1982.

5.3.4.4 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to make Maori language a basic component of the primary school syllabus up to Standard Four level and promote and fund the training of adequate number of Maori language teachers before the year 2004 which is the end of the United Nations Decade of Indigenous Peoples. 1995.

See also: 2.15.5; 3.2

5.3.5 Moral and Religious Education

5.3.5.1 That this Council is in favour of the present system of free, compulsory and secular education. 1896.

Superseded by 5.3.5.4

5.3.5.2 That, in the opinion of this Council, each delegate [to NCW] should be invited to ask her society to discuss the question of introducing a systematic course of moral instruction into our state schools. 1901.

Superseded by 5.3.5.3

5.3.5.3 That a systematic course of moral instruction be introduced into our schools. 1902.

Supersedes 5.3.5.2

5.3.5.4 That this Council disapproves of the state teaching religion in schools, and upholds the present free, secular and compulsory system of education. 1905.

Supersedes 5.3.5.1

- 5.3.5.5 That in every large school (Grade V and upwards) the responsibilities of the senior class mistress shall include:
- a) special attention to the health, morals and manners of the girls;
 - b) the general supervision and teaching of a correlated scheme of lessons in elementary physiology and hygiene;
 - c) the welfare and oversight of all those matters which specially affect the welfare of girls; such a mistress to have status and salary equal to that of the infant mistress. 1922.
- 5.3.5.6 That the NCW believing in the equal moral standards for both sexes urges the creation of public opinion in support of same and that an ideal of sex morality be instilled into young people. 1927.

In 1944 the following resolution was adopted "Realising that attempts to uplift humanity are useless without a spiritual foundation and that man needs Divine example to follow and a power beyond himself to look to for support and comfort, N.C.W. feels that no system of education would be complete unless religious instruction were provided for" but the 1945 Conference agreed, before approving the 1944 Minutes, that this resolution "be expunged from the Minutes".

- 5.3.5.7 That the philosophy of Christianity, based on an agreed syllabus, be an optional subject for School Certificate. 1954, reaffirmed 1956.
Superseded by 5.3.5.8
- 5.3.5.8 That Religious Knowledge be included as an optional subject for School Certificate. 1960.
Supersedes 5.3.5.7
- 5.3.5.9 That the National Council of Women commends the work of the New Zealand Council for Christian Education in the schools in New Zealand. That N.C.W. write to the NZ Educational Institute and to the Post Primary Teachers Association stating that we have commended the work of the Council for Christian Education. 1963.
Superseded by 5.3.5.10
- 5.3.5.10 That N.C.W. request that the Minister of Education do all in his power to facilitate the work of the N.Z. Council of Christian Education, and in particular its efforts to present the Christian faith and basis of living in the post-primary schools of New Zealand. 1967.
Supersedes 5.3.5.9

See also: 5.3.3.2; 9.14.16

Multiculturalism 3.2; 5.3.4.3

Nutrition Education 10.5.1

Parent Education 1.11.1

Peace Education 11.11

Recreation and Leisure 5.2.1; 6.3.5; 8.2.1.3; 8.2.1.4

Road Safety 15.2

5.3.6 Sex Education

- 5.3.6.1 That [the National Council of Women accept the request of] the Annual Meeting of the N.Z.W.T.A. [New Zealand Women's Teachers' Association] which is deeply concerned over the problem of Sex Education, to make investigations through its Branches and bring down recommendations as to the best method of dealing with this problem. 1950.
- 5.3.6.2 That, as we believe that the home is the natural place where the all-round development of the child should take place, we feel that it is there that sex education should be given, and we recommend that the best aids should be provided to assist parents to impart the necessary knowledge. 1951.

5.3.6.3 That N.C.W. recommends that the sex pamphlet be revised, to include the spiritual and moral aspects of the subject and that the pamphlets be renamed "Family Education Pamphlets" 1956.

5.3.6.4 That NCW consider setting up a concerted campaign with other national groups who are similarly concerned e.g. P.P.T.A., to urge the Minister of Education to reconsider his decision on the Johnson Report. 1980. [The Minutes indicate that the Minister of Education had stated that he would not be implementing the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Health and Social Education 'Growing, Sharing, Learning', known as the Johnson Report, which related to sex education in schools.]

See also: 1.12.1; 5.3.3; 5.3.5.6; 9.1.3; 9.4.12; 9.4.13; 9.14.16; 17.2.5; 19.1.4.12

5.3.7 Technical Education

5.3.7.1 That in the opinion of this Council a larger measure of technical education in connection with our primary and secondary schools is much to be desired. 1896.

5.3.7.2 That in the opinion of this Council a larger measure of technical education in connection with, and in addition to, our primary and secondary schools, is much to be desired, and that the sum hitherto appropriated for the purpose is altogether insufficient. 1897.

5.3.7.3 That public technical schools be established. 1898, reiterated 1899.

See also: 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.10.6; 6.1.1; 6.3.4

5.3.8 Curricula, Miscellaneous

5.3.8.1 That instead of long lists of geographical names and uninteresting facts and figures, geographical readers containing lessons descriptive of the country, life and habits of various people be used. That historical readers containing lessons dealing with the history of the life of people at various parts of their story, should supersede the recital of unconnected dry facts. That science readers should supersede the bare lectures given on science. That the power of expression should be cultivated by frequent verbal paraphrases of the various studies. That grammar should be taught as having a vital connection with speech, and that composition be considered the chief end to be aimed at. 1898, reiterated 1899.

5.3.8.2 That NCW call on the Government to provide adequate resources to enable schools to develop a gender inclusive curriculum, teaching styles and school organisation. 1988.

5.3.8.3 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to re-establish a structure to ensure the continuing development, evaluation and resourcing of nationwide curricula. 1990.

See also: 5.11.1; 5.11.2; 17.4.33(3)

5.3.9 Tertiary Education

5.3.9.1 That NCWNZ urge the Government to ensure that gender impact assessments be undertaken before planning changes to the tertiary education sector, to secure women from disadvantage. 2001.

See also: 5.3.8.2

5.4 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

- 5.4.1 That free kindergarten schools should be established throughout the colony. 1898, reiterated 1899, 1901.
- 5.4.2 That the infant schools be extended where necessary, in order to include kindergarten instruction for children under the present school age. 1898, reiterated 1899.
- 5.4.3 That N.C.W. urges upon the Education Department the setting up of nursery schools now to meet the needs of young mothers and their children. 1944.
- 5.4.4 That this Conference of N.C.W. congratulates the Minister of Education on having inaugurated a uniform salary scheme for kindergarten teachers, with increased allowances for students in training and increased subsidies for buildings, and urges that, in view of the poor housing conditions in which many families with young children are living, plans for extending pre-school facilities be acted upon as speedily as possible. 1948.
- 5.4.5 That a statement commending the Play Centre Association for its work among Maori people, be made to the Press. 1968.
- 5.4.6 The NCW of Women of N.Z. appreciated the opportunity of making submissions to the Committee of Inquiry into Pre-School Education, and now urges the Minister:
- a) to implement the Report and Recommendations of the Committee, especially Recommendations 2.1 to 2.9 on the availability of Pre-School Education;
 - b) to assist in the development of a national training scheme of high standards for day-care workers, together with a short-term scheme to upgrade day-care standards and qualifications of present workers, in line with Recommendation 2.4;
 - c) in co-operation with the Department of Health and Hospital Boards to make adequate provisions for pre-school education within public hospital institutions, along the lines of Recommendations 3.3, 3.4, 3.5;
 - d) to allow pre-school children in special areas to use primary school transport which may be regarded as a `resource' within the meaning of Recommendation 3.2.ii;
 - e) to ensure that there is adequate provision for pre-school facilities in all new urban sub-divisions in line with Recommendation 4.11. 1972.
- 5.4.7 That this National Executive meeting of NCW support Liz Gordon's private member's bill to "re-instate the Kindergarten teachers under the State Sector Act". 1997. [Legislation to remove the payment of kindergarten teachers from the state sector was put through Parliament within a few hours, with no opportunity for public comment.]

See also: 1.2; 2.3; 5.1.1; 5.5.1; 5.9.12; 17.1.2; 17.2.7

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF 17.1.2; 17.1.3

EDUCATION OF THE INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED 17.4

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION 5.13

5.5 FUNDING

- 5.5.1 That there is an urgent need for extension of our educational system by free kindergartens, free technical, manual and secondary schools. 1897, reiterated 1899.
- 5.5.2 That technical schools be made self supporting. 1898.
- 5.5.3 That the revenue from lands still remaining to the Crown should be used to extend and improve the education system of this colony. 1905. [This resolution was linked to 4.5.3.]

- 5.5.4 That while recognising the need for economy in all Departments of State, this Conference opposes any curtailment in the educational expenditure which would result in inefficiency. 1922.
- 5.5.5 That the capitation allowance to school committees should be so increased as to obviate the necessity at present existing of using the schools for entertainment to provide funds. 1925.
- 5.5.6 That N.C.W. resolve to put before the Government, with all possible emphasis, the need for an increasing proportion of the National Product to be allocated to education, at least to the level of that voted by the UK Government. 1962.
- 5.5.7 That NCW urge the Minister of Education not to transfer the assets of the University Grants Committee to the Consolidated Fund and instead to ensure that these assets are used for the intended purpose of assisting able New Zealand students to pursue their higher education. 1989.
- 5.5.8 That NCW urge the Minister of Education to recognise the importance of the work done by the Correspondence School for people of all ages by abandoning plans to cut its funding. 1989.
- 5.5.9 That NCW call on the Government to review immediately the funding being proposed for primary and secondary schools to ensure that no school will be forced to operate on a budget which is proved to be inadequate for pupil needs. 1989.
- 5.5.10 That NCWNZ urge the Government to ensure adequate funding and sufficient trained staff are available to support students with special needs, regardless of the category in which they are placed, their level of schooling or their location. 1999. [Special Needs now includes children who are intellectually gifted.]
- 5.5.11 That NCWNZ urge the Government, when determining schools' operations grants, to recognise and take account of:
1. the high cost to parents/caregivers of schooling, especially at secondary level;
 2. the children who are excluded from participation because of non-payment of fees and/or donations by parents/caregivers;
 3. the equity issues created by the decile-related funding system. 2003.
- 5.5.12 That NCWNZ supports the provision of on-going free education of 16 – 19 year old New Zealand students according to the Education Act 1989, not just in state secondary schools, but also in approved tertiary institutions, in apprenticeships or in other approved forms of training. 2008.

See also: 5.9.13; 5.9.14(b); 5.11; Chapter 17; 19.3.2.4; 19.3.2.9

HEALTH EDUCATION 9.6

5.6 LITERACY

- 5.6.1 That a much larger portion of time should be given to reading and exposition in our schools. 1898, reiterated 1899.
Superseded by 5.6.3
- 5.6.2 That the Minister of Education give authority to headmasters, with the approval of district senior inspectors, to appoint additional staff with suitable experience and aptitude for remedial teaching in core subjects, in schools where there is a proven need for this additional assistance. 1971.
- 5.6.3 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Education to ensure that even more emphasis is given to enabling children to acquire reading skills in the early stages of primary education, and that remedial teaching of reading is available in ALL primary schools, town and country, so that every child in New Zealand has every opportunity to acquire this basic skill. 1979.
Supersedes 5.6.1

- 5.6.4 That NCW urge the Government to increase its responsibility for financial contribution to the adult reading assistance programme to enable it to continue and extend its very successful scheme to reduce illiteracy among many disadvantaged adults in New Zealand. 1981.
- 5.6.5 That NCW urges the Minister of Education to use the presently available pool of qualified teachers to:
- fully implement the Reading Recovery programme;
 - ensure that children in junior classes throughout the country have the pupil:teacher ratio currently available in rural schools;
 - assist teenagers to make a smooth transition into the adult world. 1982.

See also: 5.9.11; 17.5.1

PEACE EDUCATION 11.11

PRISON EDUCATION 12.10.2

RURAL SCHOOLS 5.4.6(d); 5.12.2; 8.2.2.7

5.7 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- 5.7.1 That this Council views with concern, and calls the attention of the Government to, the large number of children growing up at present without education in the Colony owing to the non-application of the compulsory clauses of the Act. 1897.
- 5.7.2 That a higher attainment of education than that now afforded by the Fourth Standard, be compulsory on all children, and that secondary schools be concurrent with the primary schools. 1898, reiterated 1899.
Superseded by 5.7.4
- 5.7.3 That the Education Act be so amended as to make the 6th Standard pass compulsory. 1899.
Superseded by 5.7.4
- 5.7.4 That as the prosperity and stability of N.Z. is largely dependent on a wise extension of the education system for all young people, this conference is of the opinion that the postponement of such an extension will be uneconomical and harmful, and it, therefore, hopes that the amending Act raising the school age to 15 years can be put into force next year, and that further extension to 16 and 18 years be made as soon as possible. 1921. [The Education Act 1875 gave the school age as between 5 and 15, but attendance was compulsory only from 7 to 14. A 1920 amendment extended the compulsory schooling to 15 years, but this was not brought into force until 1944.]
Supersedes 5.7.2; 5.7.3
- 5.7.5 The National Council of Women of New Zealand deplores the exclusion from N.Z. primary schools of children until they are within a few weeks of their 6th birthday, believing this to be contrary to the best interests of the children, especially those whose parents are unable to provide supervised playing areas, or to pay the fees of a private kindergarten. It therefore seeks an alteration to the Act to admit of earlier admission of these children. 1934, reaffirmed 1935. [The Education Amendment Act 1932-33 provided that "after the passing of this Act no child under the age of six years shall be on the roll of any public school". This was a part of the economising in education during the Depression. *See also* 6.2.6.3.]
- 5.7.6 It is the opinion of this Conference that on general educational and social grounds legislation excluding five year olds [from schools] should be repealed. 1935.
- 5.7.7 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to reconsider the decision regarding state school zoning, so that children can attend the school which is geographically closest to their home, if that is their parents' / caregivers' choice. 1994.

See also: 1.6.3.6; 17.3.6; 17.4.28; 17.4.29

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE 12.7.2.2; 12.7.2.3

TRUANCY 5.15

5.8 SCHOOL FACILITIES

- 5.8.1 That the council is strongly of the opinion:
- a) that in all school buildings to be erected, adequate provision should be made for assembly rooms, cloak rooms for children, heating apparatus, and teachers' staff rooms;
 - b) further that teachers should be given an influential vote in the arrangement of the buildings. 1921.
- 5.8.2 That the Minister of Education be asked to appoint women sanitary inspectors of schools, it being considered that the cleaning, fumigation, and sanitation of school buildings is not at all on a satisfactory basis. The supply of towels is inadequate, and the practice of using a common drinking vessel is insanitary. 1921.
- 5.8.3 That this Council urges upon the Education Department that in view of the primary importance of the health of the school children, improved conditions should be provided in the form of supplying paper towels and other sanitary conveniences and more frequent cleaning of school premises. 1927.
- 5.8.4 The National Council of Women urge that in the interests of the health of the children Open Air Schools should be established where new ones are to be opened or where old schools are to be demolished and new erected. 1927.
Superseded by 5.8.5
- 5.8.5 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand heartily supports the movement towards establishing the Open Air type of school.
That National Council of Women of New Zealand urge the Minister of Education to have erected Open Air Schools wherever new schools are to be opened or wherever old schools are to be demolished and new erected. That all old buildings be remodelled on Open Air School lines. 1929.
Supersedes 5.8.4
- 5.8.6 That a definite and adequate allowance be made to school committees for cleaning purposes and necessary conveniences. 1929, reaffirmed 1931.
- 5.8.7 That the requirements for the heating and cleaning of schools be at least equal to those required by the Shops and Factories Act. 1945.
- 5.8.8 That in the building of new schools, adequate provision be made for an assembly hall, school library, sufficient toilet accommodation and a school medical officer's room, which could be used as a sick-bay. 1945.
- 5.8.9 That the Government be requested to install projectors in as many schools as possible priority being given to country schools. 1945.
- 5.8.10 That in the interests of the health and well-being of the children all infant room floors be covered. 1947.
- 5.8.11 That the Education Department be urged to include in the essential equipment of all new school buildings and to add, wherever possible, to the present buildings, the following:
- a) a hot water system;
 - b) at least some basins with hot water, as well as cold water tap;
 - c) a more generous provision of washing facilities i.e. more hand basins;
 - d) provision, either by hot water pipes or by air circulation, for turning cloakrooms into drying rooms in wet weather;
 - e) provision of adequate lavatory accommodation. 1948.

- 5.8.12 That the National Council of Women respectfully requests the Government that when the time is opportune, to provide facilities in all schools for the work of the school nurse and to include a sick bay for pupils. 1950.
- 5.8.13 That it be a recommendation to the Minister of Education that the heating in schools should be required to conform to a NZ Standards specification. 1952.

See also: 3.1.2; 5.9.10; 10.5.18; 17.1.3

SCHOOL HEALTH INSPECTIONS 9.3.3

5.9 SCHOOL STAFFING

- 5.9.1 That the classes are too large, debarring the teacher from giving the individual attention each child requires. 1898, reiterated 1899.
Superseded by 5.9.14
- 5.9.2 That the National Council of Women strongly urges the Minister of Education that in the interests of the children of the state, no class should exceed 30 pupils for every certificated teacher in the infant department, and that in the standards, the number should not exceed thirty-five. 1929.
Superseded by 5.9.14
- 5.9.3 That the National Council of Women endeavour to bring about such overdue reforms as smaller classes in our primary schools and provision for more classrooms. 1929.
Superseded by 5.9.14
- 5.9.4 That while young trainees are waiting for permanent positions after leaving training college, they should be drafted into those schools where there are classes over 30. 1929.
- 5.9.5 That the Minister of Education be urged to take immediate steps to reduce the size of classes in primary schools so that no class be over 35 pupils and no infant class be over 30 pupils. 1944.
Superseded by 5.9.14
- 5.9.6 That the Education Department be requested to reduce the size of infant classes to 30 pupils, and of standard classes to 35. 1945.
Superseded by 5.9.14
- 5.9.7 That to relieve the acute teacher shortage in post primary schools the Government be urged to remove the restriction on the allowable earning of widows or other pensioners willing to assist in an emergency. 1958.
- 5.9.8 That this Conference express its appreciation of the work of the teaching profession in New Zealand under the serious difficulties in staffing that have existed over the past years. 1962.
- 5.9.9 That in order to improve the supply of teachers in state secondary schools, N.C.W. ask the Minister of Education to:
- a) provide training and refresher courses for part-time secondary teachers; and
 - b) to permit the employment of part-time secondary teachers on a permanent basis. 1968.
- 5.9.10 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Education to continue to work towards the reduction of the numbers of pupils in primary school classes, especially in the primer classes. That it be added that we realise that what is needed is more buildings. 1968.
Superseded by 5.9.14

5.9.11 That there should be a 'resource' teacher appointed to every large primary school, to provide specialised remedial help, counselling and support of individuals and small groups with special learning and adjustment problems. These positions should be recognised as special status, additional salary, and appropriate prospects of promotion. 1972. *See also* 17.5.1.

5.9.12 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Education to establish a minimum staff:child ratio of 3:40 in Grade 1 Kindergartens. 1979.

5.9.13 That NCW request the Minister of Education to give priority in educational spending to lowering the pupil:teacher ratio in all schools. 1981.
Superseded by 5.9.14

5.9.14 That NCWNZ makes urgent and immediate representations to the appropriate Minister(s) asking for their intervention to:

- a) restore the guaranteed minimum staffing and guaranteed staffing component formula for schools to the 1990 level, and at the same time;
- b) revoke the decision to conduct a pilot scheme for bulk funding so that the money saved can be used for the staffing of schools. 1991.

Supersedes 5.9.1; 5.9.2; 5.9.3; 5.9.5; 5.9.6; 5.9.10; 5.9.13

See also: 5.6.2; 5.6.5; 5.12.1.1; 6.3.2; 17.4.34

SEX EDUCATION 5.3.6

SPECIAL CLASSES 17.4

SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 17.4

SPECIAL SCHOOLS 17.4

5.10 STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

5.10.1 That this Conference of N.C.W. express its sympathy with the Home Science Hall of Residence Project, and suggests that Branches and Nationally Organised Societies give the matter publicity and, where possible, practical support. 1956.

5.10.2 That the Minister of Education be asked to give consideration to the provision of hostel accommodation for back-country children attending secondary schools. 1961.

5.10.3 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Education when planning new teachers training colleges, halls of residence be included in the estimates. 1964.

5.10.4 That the National Council of Women of N.Z., recognising the need for halls of residence at universities for men and women students, urge the Government to provide such accommodation as an essential part of the extension of Universities. 1964.

5.10.5 That the Government be urged to grant a subsidy in the ratio of 4 to 1 to church and other organisations in respect of the building of halls of residence for university students; the subsidy to cover four-fifths of the cost of approved buildings. 1965.

5.10.6 That N.C.W. request the Minister of Education to accept partial responsibility for the provision of student residential accommodation at technical institutes. 1979.

See also: 8.15.3; 17.4.18; 17.4.32

5.11 STUDY GRANTS

- 5.11.1 That classes for scientific instruction be free, and that practical help be afforded to such of our youth as desire to prepare for an agricultural career. 1898, reiterated 1899.
- 5.11.2 That schools of mines be free, so that our miners may participate in the benefits of the latest scientific discoveries. 1898, reiterated 1899.
- 5.11.3 That a free university course is desirable for all who desire to qualify as teachers. 1898, reiterated 1899.
- 5.11.4 That where financial assistance is given to students or qualified persons to further their training overseas or in New Zealand, that such students or qualified persons shall be bound to give a stated period of their service in New Zealand on completion of such training. 1950.
- 5.11.5 That the Council support the claim of the Home Science Alumnae Association that students accepting bursaries should honour the obligations attached thereto. 1961.
- 5.11.6 That the Department of Education be asked to sponsor a greater number of and more adequate bursaries providing overseas study and experience for qualified technicians and for university graduates. 1962.
- 5.11.7 That NCW urge the Government to increase the study grant for tertiary students to a reasonable living level for their weeks of study and that these grants be increased at the same time and at the same rate as other benefits, with cost of living adjustments. 1982.
Superseded by 5.11.9
- 5.11.8 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand Inc. urges the Minister of Education to firmly reject the proposal that the user pay principle be applied to tertiary education. 1987.
- 5.11.9 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to recognise the importance of tertiary education in New Zealand society by granting:
(i) all full time students the right to a living allowance not less than the unemployment benefit for a minimum of four years of approved study or until the completion of a first qualification;
(ii) proportional assistance for those undertaking part-time study. 1992.
Superseded by 5.11.7
- 5.11.10 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to make the Study Right available to first-time tertiary students regardless of their age. 1992. [Study Right = government grant towards tertiary education.]
- 5.11.11 That NCWNZ urge that student loans be interest free until or unless the borrower is earning above the income threshold for repayment. 1999.

See also: 3.1.3; 4.7.6; 5.5.7; 9.9.3; 9.11.15; 9.13.4.1; 16.5.2.6; 17.2.3

5.12 TEACHERS

5.12.1 Teachers, General

- 5.12.1.1 In the opinion of this Executive:
- 1) with a view to protect the teachers from the impossible amount of work now expected of them by the department, and also to improve the standard of education, teachers should be encouraged to specialise, and that arrangements should be made for itinerate teachers;
 - 2) Government should deal with the Teachers' Superannuation and Teachers' Salaries Bills before the end of the session. 1905.
- 5.12.1.2 That the National Council approves the encouragement of the widest possible interchange of teachers between countries. 1925.

See also: 5.9; 6.5.3; 9.6.4

Career Counsellors 6.3.2; 6.3.3

Employment Equity for Teachers 6.2.4

Guidance Counsellors 17.2

Marriage as a Bar to Employment 6.2.6

Maternity Leave 6.2.4.8

5.12.2 Rural Accommodation for Teachers

5.12.2.1 That the Education Department be asked to make full enquiries into the living conditions available to young teachers before making appointments to back-block schools. 1943.

5.12.2.2 That Education Boards be requested to impress upon all school committees that the onus of providing suitable and satisfactory board for assistant teachers (in country districts) is on the committee. 1945.

5.12.2.3 That the Government be requested to provide adequate permanent living accommodation for all members of the teaching staff employed in country schools. 1948.

5.12.3 Teachers for Girls

5.12.3.1 That in all schools of Grade V and upwards an experienced woman teacher should have a position and status in the upper departments with special responsibility for girls. 1919.

5.12.3.2 That in the interests of all girls there be a larger proportion of women teachers in the standard classes, and that a woman be in charge of a senior class in all schools of Grade 5C and upwards. 1948.

See also: 5.3.1.2; 5.3.1.3; 5.3.5.5; 12.10.5.4

5.12.4 Teachers' Salaries

See: 5.9.14; 5.12.1.1; 6.2.4

5.12.5 Teacher Training

5.12.5.1 That our pupil teachers should be pupil teachers in reality, acting only under supervision, and having much more free time for study. 1898, reiterated 1899.

5.12.5.2 That the quota system for training college students be revised so that the best applicants will be chosen irrespective of place of residence. 1947.

5.12.5.3 That N.C.W. resolve to urge the importance of immediate measures, despite teacher shortage, to extend the period of teacher training and raise the standards required for entry to professional training as essential first steps towards lifting the whole status of the teaching profession and the quality of the teaching. 1962.

5.12.5.4 That this Conference of the National Council of Women of New Zealand (Inc.) express concern at the delay in introducing the 3 year Teacher Training Course and urge the implementation of the scheme at the earliest possible date. 1964.

5.12.5.5 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education to reinstate s.65(3 – 8) of the 1989 Education Act to ensure that only trained, qualified and registered staff be employed to teach in New Zealand schools except in special circumstances as provided for in the 1989 Education Act. 1992.

See also: 1.11.1.2; 5.3.1.3; 5.3.3.1; 5.3.4; 5.9.9; 5.10.3; 5.11.3; 6.2.4.6; 6.3.3; 9.6.3; 9.6.4; 17.2.5; 17.3.5(3); 17.4.14; 17.4.22; 17.4.33; 17.4.35; 17.5.1

Women Teachers 5.12.3; 6.2.4; 6.2.6

5.13 TELEVISION EDUCATION

5.13.1 That the biennial conference of the N.C.W. of N.Z. now assembled inform the Ministers of Education and Broadcasting of its concern that no woman has been appointed to the Commission of Enquiry into educational broadcasting and educational television. 1970.

See also: 1.11.1.10; 3.1.4; 5.3.3.4; 9.3.5.3(b); 9.6.1; 9.6.2; 11.14.2; 13.6.2; 13.6.5; 19.1.1.11

5.14 TESTING AND EXAMINATIONS

5.14.1 That the NCW deplors the system of competitive examination, as a test of secondary education, except in recommended cases, or for those students who are going on to university. 1924.

5.14.2 That the Universities Entrance Board be asked to reconsider its decision not to permit publication of the marks gained and the school affiliation in the competitive examination for university scholarships. 1974.

5.14.3 That NCWNZ express to the Minister of Education its grave concern about the proposed implementation of national monitoring [of standards] in New Zealand primary schools, and ask that this policy be reconsidered. 1992. [National monitoring of standards required testing for achievement on a national basis.]

5.15 TRUANCY

5.15.1 That the Government be asked to appoint more visiting teachers and, if necessary, that the service be extended to small centres. 1950. [The original remit asked for truant officers to patrol the streets, picture theatres, etc, during school hours but the members were persuaded that attendance officers were too busy and that the problem was best dealt with by teachers noting absences and visiting teachers investigating the circumstances.]

5.15.2 That Guidance Services be extended to cover the whole school system. 1974. ["so that problems (relating to truancy) can be identified at the earliest possible moment".]

5.15.3 That NCW requests the Government to make a thorough study of the reasons for truancy and absenteeism from schools, both primary and secondary, and the adequacy of existing measures of dealing with truancy and absenteeism. 1976.

See also: 16.5.1.2

5.16 EDUCATION, VARIOUS

5.16.1 That all National Council of Women Branches throughout the Dominion make enquiry as to the existence in New Zealand of the following:
a) Socialist Sunday Schools;
b) Communist Sunday Schools; and
c) Proletarian Sunday Schools;
whether any of these exist in their particular neighbourhood – whether the National Council of Women should take action. 1923.

- 5.16.2 That the National Council of Women commends the Minister of Education on his decision that a new permanent correspondence school is to be built in Wellington and requests that the building programme be treated as urgent. 1971.
- 5.16.3 That NCW urge the Minister of Education to set up programmes with appropriate funding within the school system to cater for the special needs of gifted children, particularly academically gifted children. 1993.
- 5.16.4 That NCWNZ urge the Government, before proceeding with further closures and mergers of schools, to:
1. research and evaluate the pre-2004 closures and mergers, taking account of review and consultation procedures, educational outcomes, and family and community satisfaction with the arrangements made for the provision of schooling for children in their area;
 2. put processes and procedures in place that enable full, transparent, and harmonious consultation with parents, teachers and the wider community. 2004.

See also: 8.2.1.3; 8.2.2.7; 15.5.12

CHAPTER 6 – EMPLOYMENT

6.1 EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

- 6.1.1 That the National Council of Women feels that the following resolution is framed more with a view to present necessities than as a substitute for the basic reforms the Council hopes to see inaugurated: "That the Government be asked to make some enactment whereby boys and girls should pass through a period of probation, and be adequately protected in disputes arising out of labour. They should also be properly taught their trades, with a system of graded payment, to be enforced for young people". 1899.
- 6.1.2 That a Royal Commission, consisting of an equal number of men and women, should be appointed to enquire into the condition of the children in the dairying districts; and further that Government should offer a substantial bonus for an effective milking machine. 1902. *See note to 6.1.5*
- 6.1.3 That NCW deplores the tendency nowadays to bring very young children before the public as performers on the concert platform or the professional stage. 1924. *See also 1.3.1*
- 6.1.4 That children under the age of 14 years be debarred from selling sweets and papers, etc. in theatres and places of amusement, as this is detrimental to the health of the child. 1924.
- 6.1.5 That it is not in the interests of the child that he should rise at 3.30 or 4.30 a.m. and work these hours before going to school. That Branches ask the local welfare officer and the Minister of Education for the conditions locally. 1927. [Children on dairy farms, male and female, were required to milk cows before and after school. The Minutes tell of a seven year old girl. Some town children had early paper rounds.]
Superseded by 6.1.17
- 6.1.6 That the Child Welfare Department enforce legislation regarding street trading by children, using the power given to them under the Child Welfare Act [1925], clause 45(g). 1927. [S.45(g) provided for regulations to govern the employment of children in street trading and in places of entertainment.]
Superseded by 6.1.17
- 6.1.7 That the Minister of Education be urged to petition the Governor-General as provided in s.54 of the [Child Welfare] Act to make an order regulating the employment of children in street trading and places of public entertainment and that such regulations be forthwith gazetted. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934.
Superseded by 6.1.17
- 6.1.8 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to frame regulations in accordance with the Child Welfare Act so as to prevent minors selling newspapers or other literature in the bars of licensed premises. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.
Superseded by 6.1.15
- 6.1.9 That provisions regulating child labour be incorporated in the [Child Welfare] Act. 1936.
- 6.1.10 That a strong protest be sent to the Ministers of Labour and Education against the issuing of permits to enable children under the age of 16 years to be employed in factories and in other types of work which frequently necessitate long hours of overtime. 1943. [Under the Factories Act children under 16 could be employed only when authorised by an inspector, who could also authorise in special cases the employment of children under 14 years. There was a great shortage of workers during the years of the war and, consequently, a greater acceptance of young people working.]
Superseded by 6.1.12
- 6.1.11 That a strong protest be made to the Labour Department regarding the long hours worked by young people in factories. 1943.

- 6.1.12 That the Ministers of Labour and Education be asked to take steps to abolish the issuing of permits to under-age workers in factories. 1945.
Supersedes 6.1.10
- 6.1.13 That Clause 37 of the Factories Act 1946 be incorporated in the Shops and Offices Act 1921 as follows: "Except in the case of holiday periods a boy or girl under 15 years shall not be employed in any shop or office except in any special case authorised by the Inspector of Schools. A boy or girl under 16 years shall not be employed in any shop or factory unless the employer holds from the Inspector of Factories a certificate of fitness relating to the boy or girl." 1947.
- 6.1.14 That Clauses 87 and 88 of the Factories Act 1946 be incorporated in the Shops and Offices Act 1921 as follows: "In every case where a person under 16 years of age is employed in a shop or office in breach of the Act, then, irrespective of the fine to which the occupier of the shop or office is liable, the parent or guardian of the person so employed commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 5 pound and to a further fine not exceeding 1 pound each day during which the offence continues unless he satisfies the Court that the person under 16 years of age was employed without his knowledge consent or connivance." 1947.
- 6.1.15 That boys and girls under the age of 18 years should not be employed in any capacity in a licensed hotel. 1948.
Supersedes 6.1.8
- 6.1.16 That the Government enforce the law in respect to minors selling liquor in bars, bottle stores, wine and spirit sellers and breweries. 1956.
- 6.1.17 That NCWNZ support the implementation of regulations protecting children from work that threatens their health, education or well-being. 2004.
Supersedes 6.1.5; 6.1.6; 6.1.7

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT 10.3

6.2 EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

6.2.1 Access to Paid Employment

- 6.2.1.1 That this Branch of N.C.W. considers it very important that facilities be afforded women to obtain practical scientific training in farm and outdoor work, and suggest that if a summer school for instruction was held many women would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity. 1921.
- 6.2.1.2 That the Government be asked to establish a Labour Bureau for women in the Chief centres of populations. 1925. *See also* 6.9.2.
Overtaken by 6.2.1.4
- 6.2.1.3 That the National Council considers that the time has now arrived for the removal of all sex disqualifications in the Public Service. 1927. *See note to* 6.2.1.7.
Superseded by 6.2.1.5
- 6.2.1.4 That the Women's Employment Bureau which has been re-opened recently in connection with the Department of Labour in order to cope with the unemployment situation amongst women should be maintained as a permanent part of the Department's service, and be given suitable premises and a trained officer to carry on. 1927.
Overtakes 6.2.1.2
- 6.2.1.5 That the Government be urged to make no discrimination on the grounds of sex only between men and women applicants for the senior or administrative posts in the Government Services. 1937.
Supersedes 6.2.1.3; 6.2.2.2; 6.2.2.3

- 6.2.1.6 That the N.C.W. urges the Government that wherever executive and administrative positions in the Public Service and Government Departments are created or become vacant, applications be called from both men and women and that appointments be made irrespective of sex. 1943.
- 6.2.1.7 That the Government be urged to remove the exclusion of women from the Apprenticeship Act. 1945. [It is not clear from the Minutes whether the concern was about the exclusion of women from apprenticeships in the Public Service or the exclusion of women from the provisions which safeguarded apprentices. The Masters and Apprentices Act 1908 in Part I, covering general apprenticeships, clearly covers both male and female, but Part II, which deals with Government apprenticeships, gives the interpretation "apprentice means any male person ...". The Apprenticeship Act 1923 defines apprentice as "any person of either sex who has contracted ...". This Act is concerned with the contracts and the conditions under which apprentices worked but s.23 says "nothing in this Act shall apply to the apprenticeship of any female" .]
- 6.2.1.8 That women be given the right to enter all trades and professions to receive equal pay for equal work and the same opportunities for training and promotion to all responsible positions. 1947.
- 6.2.1.9 a) That there should be at least one woman on the Public Service Commission; and
b) that a member of the NCW Executive representing the Business and Professional Club, should write to the Prime Minister asking that if any re-organisation of the Public Service takes place, his assurance that there will be no discrimination between men and women shall be implemented. 1956.
- Part (b) Supersedes 6.2.3.14**
- 6.2.1.10 That NCW ask the Ministers of Health and Education to provide and monitor national guidelines and performance criteria to ensure that the Universities of Otago and Auckland and the Area Health Boards ensure that medical schools and specialist colleges adopt affirmative action so that women enter and are retained in specialist training and practice. 1989.

See also: 6.2.6; 18.9; 19.1.11.6

6.2.2 Conditions of Employment

- 6.2.2.1 Resolved that public opinion must be aroused to insist upon the legislation which already exists for the improvement of the conditions under which women assistants in shops and factories work, being put into force, and also the appointment of inspectors. 1919.
- 6.2.2.2 Resolved that this Council considers that more women inspectors should be appointed for shops and factories; that it is essential that these women have practical experience of industrial conditions and that they should be given the same powers as men inspectors. 1919. [The legislation - Factories Act 1908 and Shops and Offices Act 1908 - provided for the appointment of "fit persons of either sex."]
Superseded by 6.2.1.5
- 6.2.2.3 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges the Government to have appointed women factory inspectors in all centres where women are employed. 1934.
Superseded by 6.2.1.5
- 6.2.2.4 The N.C.W. urges that regulations be made to ensure suitable working conditions in the employment of European and Maori women by Chinese and other Asiatics and all employers of female labour in agriculture. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.
- 6.2.2.5 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Labour to ensure that in any review of the Holidays Act 1981, three weeks paid annual leave remain as the minimum legal requirement, unable to be negotiated for cash. 1998.
- 6.2.2.6 That NCWNZ support the right of all people to a smokefree working environment. 2000.
- 6.2.2.7 That NCWNZ deplore all forms of sexual harassment, encourage victims to take appropriate action in all cases and urge employers to have zero-tolerance programmes in place. 2000.
- See also:* 6.4; 6.5; 6.8; 9.9.33; 9.15.1; 9.15.2; 10.3.2; 19.4

6.2.3 Employment Equity

- 6.2.3.1 That in all cases where men and women are engaged in the same work either in the employment of Government or of private individuals, equal wage should be paid for equal work. 1897 reiterated 1900, 1901 1902.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.2 That equal payment be the law for equal work. 1899.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.3 That the principle of equal pay for women for equal work in every department be recognised by Government. 1925, reiterated 1927, 1929.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.4 That the National Council affirms the principle of equal work, making salary and promotion depend on ability and experience not on sex. 1927.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.5 That the principle of equal pay for equal work of men and women be reaffirmed. 1935.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.6 That men and women performing the same work under the same conditions shall receive the same pay and that universal family allowances be instituted to make this practicable. 1943. [The justification for unequal pay for equal work i.e. that men – all men – should receive higher payment than women, was that men supported dependents.] *See also 16.3.5.*
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.7 That the NCW of N.Z. urge the Government to set up a Commission to investigate the question of equal pay for equivalent work for men and women along the lines of the Royal Commission set up by the British Government. 1945.
Superseded by 6.2.3.9
- 6.2.3.8 That N.C.W. continue to investigate the principle of equal pay for equivalent work and that the Women's Teachers' Association, Federation of Business and Professional Women the women of the Public Service and kindred associations be invited to cooperate. 1945.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.9 That the Government be urged to set up a Commission to investigate the question of equal pay for the job along the lines of the Royal Commission set up by the British Government. 1947.
Supersedes 6.2.3.7
- 6.2.3.10 a) That the N.C.W. of N.Z. add to their accepted policy of equal pay for equal work the more applicable and equally just claim of equal pay for women, or the rate for the job.
b) That the NCW urge the Government to amend the Minimum Wages Act to give an equal minimum wage for women and men.
c) We ask that this addition to policy be kept alive by a vigorous campaign of education as to the justice of the claims of the Council, and by the supporting of claims when brought forward by women in trade unions, in the civil service, in the professions, or by supporting organisations. 1948.
- 6.2.3.11 That the Government be asked to include women in the N.Z. delegation to the I.L.O. [International Labour Organisation] Conference. 1950.

- 6.2.3.12 That letters be forwarded by N.C.W. to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, asking that the N.Z. Government give their approval to the "Equal remuneration for work of equal value" Convention and to the implementation of the decision made by the I.L.O. Conference in June 1951. 1952, reaffirmed 1954, 1956, 1958, 1974.
- 6.2.3.13 That N.C.W. ask the Government Statistician to procure and publish figures relating to the number of male workers with dependents or pensioners under their care, and the number of female workers with dependents or pensioners under their care. 1952. *See* note under 6.2.3.6
- 6.2.3.14 That a member of the N.C.W. Executive, representing the Business and Professional Club, should write to the Prime Minister, asking that if any re-organisation of the Public Service takes place, his assurance that there will be no discrimination between men and women shall be implemented. 1956.
Superseded by 6.2.1.9(b)
- 6.2.3.15 That a letter be sent to Mr. Nash [Prime Minister]:
1. to express our appreciation of the Government's promise to implement equal pay;
 2. to ask when the Committee [on Equal Pay] will be formed to receive evidence;
 3. to ask will there be women on the Committee. 1958.
- 6.2.3.16 That the National Council of Women express its views to the Government that it ratify the I.L.O. Convention on equal remuneration for work of equal value. 1959.
Superseded by 6.2.3.23
- 6.2.3.17 That the following telegram be sent to the Prime Minister: "N.C.W. in Conference assembled urges the Prime Minister to implement the Government's declared policy of Equal Pay for Equal Work in terms of the findings of the Implementation Committee set up to make recommendations to this effect". 1960.
- 6.2.3.18 That N.C.W. support the principle of equal remuneration for equal work. 1966, reaffirmed 1968.
Superseded by 6.2.3.20
- 6.2.3.19 Believing that all international conventions aimed at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms should be ratified by the N.Z. Government, the NCW urges the Government to ratify the I.L.O. Equal Pay Convention No. 100, 1951, in recognition of human rights. 1969.
Overtaken by 6.2.3.23
- 6.2.3.20 That N.C.W. support the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, and equal opportunity for women. 1970.
Supersedes 6.2.3.1; 6.2.3.2; 6.2.3.3; 6.2.3.4; 6.2.3.5; 6.2.3.6; 6.2.3.8; 6.2.3.18; 6.2.4.1; 6.2.4.2; 6.2.4.3; 6.2.4.4; 6.2.4.5; 6.2.4.6; 6.2.4.7
- 6.2.3.21 That this telegram be sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour: "The NCW of NZ in conference assembled, restates its long-standing policy of Equal Pay for Women, strongly reaffirms its submission on Equal Pay to the Labour Committee of the House, and reiterates its urgent concern that the Recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry be adhered to.
We strongly deplore the legislation containing loophole clauses and urge the retention of the original wording 'broadly similar' rather than 'substantially identical' in the section on criteria". 1972.
- 6.2.3.22 That N.C.W. request the Government to set up a Committee of Inquiry at the half-way point of the equal pay implementation period, as recommended by the Commission of Inquiry into Equal Pay. 1974.
- 6.2.3.23 That N.C.W. request the Department of Labour to ratify I.L.O. Convention 100 on equal pay for work of equal value. 1974. [ILO Convention C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.]
Supersedes 6.2.3.16; **Overtakes** 6.2.3.19
- 6.2.3.24 That NCW express its concern over the Government delay in undertaking the equal pay study it announced in May 1986 and seek assurance from both the Labour Party and the National Party that the legislative changes to remedy the defects in the 1972 Equal Pay Act will be introduced with all speed. 1986.

See also: 6.2.1.8; 6.2.4; 6.2.5; 6.2.6; 6.8.4

6.2.4 Equity for Teachers

All teachers received the same training and were appointed to lower level positions irrespective of sex. Discrimination in the teaching profession was most obvious, and should have been difficult to justify.

6.2.4.1 That in the opinion of this Executive women should not be shut out from higher positions in state schools, and the present discrepancies in salaries of both men and women assistant teachers should be abolished. 1905.

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.2 That the differentiation between the salaries of men and women teachers in secondary schools is unfair in the following respects:

a) in the payment of single men as well as married ones on the basis of domestic responsibility while any such responsibilities are ignored in the case of all women teachers;

b) in the differentiation of salary in the case of men and women entrants to secondary school where qualifications and capabilities are equal, and where there is no question of domestic responsibilities for men entrants. 1921. *See note to 6.2.3.6*

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.3 That the N.C.W. protest against the introduction of sex differentiation in salaries in the Education and other departments of the civil service. 1924. [New regulations had been introduced which brought into force further differentiations over and above those previously operating, and complained of in the previous resolution.]

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.4 That the organising powers of women be given more scope in the teaching profession by allowing them to occupy positions as principals of primary schools. 1925 [There was no actual law which precluded women from these positions - and during the 1914-1918 war they had served in them – but the regulations insisted on differential grading for men and women. Women were not permitted to rise above a given grade and higher positions were reserved to higher grades.]

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.5 That this Council urges that the higher positions in the primary schools of the Dominion be open to all qualified applicants of both sexes and that women teachers be not debarred as at present from these positions. 1927.

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.6 That the National Council of Women urge upon the Minister of Education that in future when appointments are made to teachers' training colleges throughout the Dominion the person best qualified to fill the position be appointed irrespective of sex. 1931.

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.7 That National Council of Women protests against the proposed further differentiation of salaries of teachers believing that sex should not be allowed to be a disability. 1932.

Superseded by 6.2.3.20

6.2.4.8 That NCW request the Minister of Education and other relevant ministers to take all necessary steps to ensure that the present provisions for equal employment opportunity, pay equity and maternity leave are retained in the current reorganisation of education. 1989.

See also: 6.2.6

6.2.5 International Labour Organisation Convention 100

See: 6.2.3.12; 6.2.3.16; 6.2.3.19; 6.2.3.23

6.2.6 Marriage as a Bar to Employment

Marriage ended a woman's paid employment in almost every field, not only because society expected this but also because employers, explicitly in many cases e.g. banks, refused to employ married women. During the 1939-45 war such restrictions lapsed and were not re-instated. (But the corollary of this short employment potential of women, the practice of training only male juniors for higher positions, persisted until well into the 1980s.)

6.2.6.1 That the National Council of Women should approach the Minister of Education asking that marriage should not be a bar to the employment of women teachers. 1927, reiterated 1929.

Superseded by 6.2.6.2

6.2.6.2 That the National Council of Women protests against marriage being regarded as a bar in the employment market for women. 1932.

Supersedes 6.2.1

Superseded by 6.2.6.5

6.2.6.3 That the National Council of Women desires to record its grave dissatisfaction with Clause 2 sub-section 12 of the Education Amendment Act, 1932-33 which reads: "Except in the case of a married female teacher who has completed her course of training at a teachers' training college, but has not completed the term of service required by the regulations, the Board may refuse to appoint any female married teacher", and asks for its deletion. 1934, reaffirmed 1935. [This statute was one of a number designed to save public funds during the depression by ensuring that all possible employment was available for men, who if unemployed could call on the state for assistance whereas unemployed women could not.] *See* 4.7.5 and 6.6.3.

6.2.6.4 That the Government be asked to repeal the legislation dealing with the dismissal of married women teachers as being an unfair attack upon one section of the community. 1935. [The Finance Act (No. 4) 1931, s.39, provided that an Education Board might, on three months' notice, terminate the employment of any married woman teacher. *See* note under previous resolution.]

Superseded by 6.2.6.5

6.2.6.5 That all restrictions regarding the employment of married women as such be removed. 1937.

Supersedes 6.2.6.2; 6.2.6.4

6.2.6.6 That further information on the question of the appointment of married women to positions in the Public Service be obtained from the Council of Equal Pay & Opportunity. 1960. [This resolution arose from an instance where "the Public Service Commissioner stated that it was decided to give preference in an appointment over a better qualified person (a married woman) who was not likely to be a careerist".]

6.2.6.7 That the School of Social Science be asked to conduct a sample survey on the factual situation in regard to married women in employment. 1960.

See also: 18.2.1.5

Maternity Leave 6.2.4.8

Retirement Age for Women 16.3.7.9

6.2.7 Women's Employment, Miscellaneous

6.2.7.1 That the N.C.W. here assembled urges upon the Government the necessity of setting up Committees of Women to deal with the rehabilitation of women and girls demobilised from the services and from industries after the War. 1943.

- 6.2.7.2 That there be set up a Women's Committee to deal with the re-entry into normal occupations of women now manpowered into essential work. 1944. [During the 1939-45 War the Government had power to direct (manpower) all adults to work in industries that were deemed to be essential.]
- 6.2.7.3 That the Government be urged to discontinue the manpowering of girls to work of any kind as soon as possible. 1945.
- 6.2.7.4 That the National Council of Women support the approach being made by the Joint Committee on Women and Employment to the Minister of Labour, requesting the establishment of a National Advisory Committee on Women and Employment. 1966.
- 6.2.7.5 That this Conference request the Status of Women Standing Committee urgently to initiate with Branches and NOS a study of the Working Women's Charter in association with the OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] Declaration. 1980.

See also: 11.9.13; 16.3.7.9

6.3 EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUTH

- 6.3.1 That vocational guidance centres be established as soon as possible in every large town. 1943.
- 6.3.2 That the staffing of post primary schools be increased to make the work of careers teachers more effective. 1943.
- 6.3.3 That teachers of special and work experience classes receive specific and adequate training for their work. 1971.
- 6.3.4 That the National Council of Women requests the Government to institute a system for the comprehensive training/retraining of individuals as skilled trades personnel under the control of technical institutes and funded by Government and/or employers, such a system to operate parallel to the traditional system for such training. 1983.
- 6.3.5 That training in life skills, including education for leisure and recreation, be a mandatory part of all secondary schools' programmes, Form 3 to Form 7. 1985. [Life skills = programmes to assist in gaining employment. Forms 3 to 7 = Years 9 to 13.]

See also: 5.2; 5.3.7; 5.6.5(c); 5.11; 6.1; 6.2.1.7; 16.3.9.4; 19.1.8

FULL EMPLOYMENT 2.10.4

6.4 PARENTAL LEAVE

- 6.4.1 That NCWNZ urge the Ministers of Labour, Health and Women's Affairs to bring New Zealand into line with our international obligations for a minimum of 12 weeks paid parental leave, to be funded jointly by the state and employers. 1994.
Superseded by 6.4.3
- 6.4.2 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand adopt the principle of the family friendly workplace concept and through National Office and the Branches actively promote the benefits of flexible work environments to employers and their employees. 1995.

6.4.3 That this Conference of NCWNZ amend the resolution on parental leave (6.4.1), passed in 1994, to read: "That NCWNZ urge the Ministers of Labour, Health and Women's Affairs to bring New Zealand into line with our international obligations for a minimum of 14 weeks paid parental leave, to be funded jointly by the state and employers". 2000.
Supersedes 6.4.1

6.4.4 That NCWNZ supports the extension of paid parental leave to 12 months. 2007.

See also: 1.12.1; 6.2.4.8; 6.5

6.5 PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

6.5.1 That the National Council of Women, being aware of needs in the community, asks the Minister of Labour, the Federation of Labour, the Combined State Services Organisation and the State Services Commission, and the Employers' Federation to promote the practice of job-sharing. 1977.

6.5.2 That in the event of the Shop Trading Hours Amendment Bill becoming law either in part or in its entirety, NCW should urge the Government, the Retailers Federation and the Shop Employees Union to institute the positive promotion of job-sharing / part-time work opportunities for both men and women within the retail industry. 1980.

6.5.3 That NCW ask the Minister of Education to set up mechanisms for voluntary job sharing of permanent full-time positions among teachers. 1982.

6.5.4 That the National Council of Women urges the Minister of Labour and appropriate bodies that permanent part-time work be made available in all sectors of the workforce to ensure that these workers have the same status, security and pro-rata benefits as full-time workers. 1986.

See also: 5.9.9; 6.4.2; 9.15.1.3

6.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

6.6.1 "Buy New Zealand"

6.6.1.1 That the National Council give publicity through their affiliated societies to the importance of buying N.Z. made goods, and so helping to minimise the evil of unemployment in the Dominion. 1927.
Superseded by 6.6.1.2

6.6.1.2 That the National Council of Women urge the women of New Zealand to buy where possible New Zealand made goods, or failing these, Empire goods, in order to alleviate unemployment in N.Z. and throughout the Empire. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934.
Supersedes 6.6.1.1; 6.6.1.3

6.6.1.3 To endorse in principle [the resolution of] the Women's Division of the Farmers Union that as a body and each member individually undertake for a period (say three months) to purchase and use only goods made and produced within the British Empire, and furthermore each member endeavour to persuade every woman with whom she comes in contact during the said period to follow her example, and "Trade within the Empire". 1932.
Superseded by 6.6.1.2

6.6.1.4 That the National Council of Women hereby urges that the Manufacturers Association be asked to supply all store-keepers with a list of New Zealand made goods. N.B. It has been proved in some instances that neither the retailer nor the customer has the necessary knowledge of the full extent of N.Z. products. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

6.6.1.5 That all imports entering the Dominion must be stamped clearly with the name of the country of origin. 1954.

See also: 6.6.3.1

Unemployment Benefit 16.3.9

6.6.2 Unemployment, Miscellaneous

6.6.2.1 That this Council being of the opinion that the establishment of co-operative industrial settlements, formed with a farm as a basis, and gradually embracing all kinds of industries, would do much to solve the unemployed difficulty – more, indeed than any remedy that has yet been applied. We therefore urge upon all labour organisations in the Colony the wisdom of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government with the view of getting such settlements established as speedily as possible. 1896 Reiterated, requesting "the establishment of co-operative state industrial settlements" 1897.

6.6.2.2 That with a view to helping to overcome the present economic difficulties this Conference of representatives of the National Council of Women gives its cordial support, to the government in any practical scheme whereby suitable types of unemployed men and women may be enabled to take up small holdings of land. 1931.

6.6.2.3 That considering the inadequate wages received by relief workers, which is considerably reduced in visiting their families, the NCW asks the Government to grant free railway passes to men in camps wishing to spend weekends in their homes. 1935. [Relief work was provided in lieu of unemployment benefit. Such work was usually in areas away from centres of population.] See 16.3.9.2.

See also: 2.10.4; 5.7.5; 5.7.6; 14.1.3

6.6.3 Unemployment, Women

These resolutions should be considered in conjunction with 4.7.5 and 16.3.9. The justification for not providing any form of relief for women seems to have been that they were assured of food and shelter because they could work as domestics. As 6.6.3.5 below indicates, as the Depression deepened some households not only could not pay any wages but ceased to be able to afford even the food for a domestic helper.

6.6.3.1 The Council urges the Government to amend the Unemployment Act so as to bring women under the provisions of the Act on the lines suggested by the Commission of Enquiry set up in 1929. It is obvious that any scheme for helping women must break down if it relies on casual domestic or home work. The Council requests the Government to consider the desirability of subsidising factories employing women for the manufacture of clothing, foodstuffs and other necessaries even if it becomes necessary for a time to prohibit the importation of such lines. 1931.

6.6.3.2 That this Council being concerned at the reports of unemployment among women and girls asks the Government for a grant to be made to the National Council of Women of New Zealand to be expended under the control of N.C.W.:

- (a) for carrying further investigations already commenced;
- (b) for the establishment of practical schemes such as small home industries. 1931.

6.6.3.3 In view of the fact that the Government has set up an Unemployment Board whose function it is to find employment for men, this Council suggests that the Dominion Executive of the N.C.W. be appointed to act as an Unemployment Board for women. 1931.

6.6.3.4 That this Conference is of the opinion that no further domestics should be brought to the Dominion while the present economic position continues. 1931. [But see 10.3.1.1 and 10.3.3.7 for more affluent times.]
Overtaken by 10.3.1.1; 10.3.3.7

6.6.3.5 That this Conference appeals to the women of New Zealand not to curtail their expenditure in the employment of women or girls as domestic workers or otherwise unless it becomes absolutely necessary. 1931.

6.6.3.6 That in view of the increasing seriousness of the unemployment position generally, and of women in particular, due to their savings and other temporary resources for securing food and shelter now being exhausted, and also that those not up to the average standard of competency do not now get the chance to earn a living, the Executive of the National Council of Women asks the Government to make available to the public or at least to the National Council of Women and other interested Women's Employment Committees of the four centres, their report on the relief of Women's Unemployment compiled for the Unemployment Board by the Advisory Committee. 1932.

6.6.3.7 That the Unemployment Board be asked that Section 7 of the instructions for all Women's Unemployment Committees issued by the Unemployment Board be amended as follows: 'That the matter of remuneration for officers employed at centres for women and girls be left to the local Unemployment Committees'. 1933.

6.6.3.8 That a committee be set up to explore the position of unemployed women and girls with a desire to make constructive suggestions to the Unemployment Board as to its relief. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

6.6.3.9 That the Unemployment Board be requested to furnish the committees in charge of Unemployed Women's Work Centres with the Report of the Women's Advisory Committee which visited the centres in 1933. 1934.

See also: 4.7.5.4; 6.2.1.2; 6.2.1.4; 6.2.6.3; 6.2.6.4; 10.3.2.2

6.7 UNPAID WORK

6.7.1 That NCW urge the Government to formally recognise the value of unpaid work as an essential ingredient for policy development. 1993.

See also: 1.10; 2.13; 4.4.1.3; 4.7.2.10; 4.7.2.12; 16.3.3.9; 16.3.4.2; 16.3.8.3; 18.7.6; 18.8

6.8 WORKING HOURS

6.8.1 That this Council is of the opinion that sweating in various forms does exist in this country; and considers that a Masters' and Apprentices Bill should be passed, also an Eight Hours Bill, and that a minimum wage should be established by law. 1896.

6.8.2 That a sub-committee be set up to prepare a report [in response to a request from the Auckland Chamber of Commerce for the views of N.C.W. on the effect of the 40 hour, five day week]. 1946.

6.8.3 That the report [on the 40 Hour Week] be sent by the Dominion Headquarters to the Secretary, Associated Chambers of Commerce and that he be advised that if so desired the sub-committee which had drawn up the report would be glad to cooperate further. 1947.

6.8.4 In view of the impending reconsideration of I.L.O. Convention 89 on Night Work for Women and the need to amend the Factories Act to accommodate the principle of equal opportunity, NCW affirms its belief that protective legislation should apply equally to both men and women workers. 1978.

6.8.5 That NCWNZ supports the implementation of work-life balance policies. 2005.

See also: 6.1.5; 6.4.2; 10.3.2.1

6.9 EMPLOYMENT, VARIOUS

6.9.1 [That this Council draws attention to] The saving grace of reproductive work in arousing self-respect in our less-favoured brethren. 1899. [Reproductive = productive, e.g. in industry.] *See also* 2.4.1(2).

6.9.2 That this Conference is of the opinion that the Government Labour Bureaux met a decided need in Auckland and Wellington, and it is therefore urged that they be re-opened in these towns. 1921. *See also* 6.2.1.2; 6.2.1.4

6.9.3 That Clause 36 of the Factories Act 1946 be incorporated in the Shops and Offices Act 1921 to read as follows: No premium in respect of the employment of any person in a shop or office shall be paid or received by the occupier whether the premium is paid by the person employed or by some other person. 1947.

See also: 1.10.3; 4.8.1; 18.1.1.2(2)

CHAPTER 7 – ENVIRONMENT

7.1 AFFORESTATION

- 7.1.1 The Government and local bodies be urged to encourage re-afforestation and the planting of individual trees. 1945.
- 7.1.2 That the Government be asked to suspend milling operations at once in the Waipoua Forest pending an investigation by an authoritative commission; to incorporate the area known as Waipoua Forest as a National Park so that it may be preserved for the future. 1946.
- 7.1.3 That the National Council of Women in assuring the Minister of Forests of its warm support of a policy of conservation and preservation of native bush, and the reduction to an absolute minimum of cutting operations, asks that, where cutting is unavoidable, every effort should be made to reduce damage to educational and scenic values and the loss of soil by erosion. 1959.
- 7.1.4 That N.C.W. supports the retention of the remaining virgin forest in New Zealand and expresses concern about the management of the native forests and the current policy of native forest depletion. 1977.
- 7.1.5 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Forests to formulate an active policy of encouraging the replanting of indigenous species in the restocking of New Zealand forests. 1979.
- 7.1.6 That NCW request the Government and appropriate State-Owned Enterprises and territorial local authorities to provide incentives to encourage land owners to protect and preserve their privately owned areas of native forest. 1987.

See also: 7.7; 7.12.1; 7.13.2; 7.16.1

7.2 ANTARCTICA

- 7.2.1 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Foreign Affairs to use all possible means to have the issues of Antarctica discussed at the current session of the General Assembly of the U.N. and to support the establishment of an international park in Antarctica. 1983.
- 7.2.2 That NCW urge all political parties in New Zealand to support and work for a declaration from the United Nations and the Antarctica Treaty member nations that Antarctica be recognised as an area to be free from commercial or military exploitation. 1987.

7.3 ENERGY

7.3.1 General

- 7.3.1.1 That in order to preserve the necessary continuity of policy in the generation and supply of power and fuel on a national basis, N.C.W. urges the Government to establish a permanent council, whose functions should include advice to successive ministers regarding the relative merits of suggested and perhaps conflicting schemes. 1960.

- 7.3.1.2 The National Council of Women of New Zealand:
 COMMENDS the Government for its recent moves towards energy conservation, and for strengthening of the administration of energy policy by the establishment of a Ministry of Energy;
 RECOMMENDS the extension of assistance towards the cost of gas reticulation, gas appliances, approved solar heating installations and insulation, and
 URGES that:
- 1) gas reticulation be provided for new subdivisions and to small towns adjacent to major pipelines in the North Island;
 - 2) amalgamation of electrical and gas supply authorities be promoted;
 - 3) a full investigation be instituted into systems of differential tariffs to encourage conservation of electricity. 1978.
- 7.3.1.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government to develop further initiatives to prepare New Zealand for the increasing effects of the decline of oil production. 2010.

See also: 4.1.4

7.3.2 Electricity

- 7.3.2.1 That as the supply of electricity is a vital need to the economy of New Zealand, and as women are the first sufferers of any shortage, every effort be made to make the supply of electricity adequate, and that the Government be asked to keep the supply up to the ever-increasing demand. 1948.
- 7.3.2.2 That it be a recommendation to Branches to investigate the possibility of making use of the water supply in their districts with a view to having subsidiary power stations established, and so alleviate the power shortage. 1952.
- 7.3.2.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government to institute a full public enquiry into the causes and effects of the 1992 winter [electric] power crisis. 1992.

See also: 4.1.3; 7.3.1.2(3); 7.9.1; 7.9.2

7.3.3 Energy Efficiency

See: 4.1.4(iii); 7.3.1.2; 8.5.1.3; 8.5.1.5

7.3.4 Energy Pricing

See: 4.1.3; 4.1.4(ii); 7.3.1.2

7.3.5 Nuclear Power

- 7.3.5.1 That N.C.W. endorse the resolution adopted at the I.C.W. Conference at Helsinki regarding [opposing] the use of atomic energy. 1956.
- 7.3.5.2 N.C.W. views with concern the recent reported statement of the Minister of Electricity (Evening Post 16/9/75) in which he confirmed that certain sites were being investigated as potential areas for the development of nuclear power stations. We strongly urge that no further investigation be proceeded with, and that all other forms of power generation, including the utilisation of solar energy, be the only ones to be considered in terms of cost and suitability for the country. 1975.
- 7.3.5.3 Recalling the former resolutions passed by this Council concerning nuclear power, and having regard to the fact that reputable scientists appear to hold differing opinions as to the present safety of nuclear energy and the degree of safety both short and long term of methods employed for the disposal of radio-active nuclear waste, this Conference of the NCW expresses itself as opposed at present to the development of nuclear power as a source of energy in New Zealand. 1976.

NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS 11.8

7.3.6 Ownership of Energy Resources

See: 4.1.2; 4.1.3; 4.1.4

7.3.7 Solar Power

- 7.3.7.1 a) That the Government be commended for the action it has taken and is continuing to take, in the investigation of the uses of solar energy.
b) That N.C.W.N.Z. requests the Government to support any international move to develop solar energy on a global scale. 1974.

- 7.3.7.2 That NCW N.Z. affirms its belief that New Zealand should promote through the U.N. and its relevant agencies, the urgency of an international programme to develop solar energy, at least as intensive as the space programme. 1976.

See also: 7.3.1.2; 7.3.5.2; 8.5.1.3

7.3.8 Thermal

- 7.3.8.1 That N.C.W. requests the Minister of energy to stop any further developments and further use of the geothermal resources of New Zealand until the environmental implications are better known. 1984.

7.4 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- 7.4.1 That the Health Department conduct a publicity campaign, urging the users to read carefully the printed instructions on every container of dangerous poisons used in horticulture listed as 'Deadly Poison' in Part 2 of the Third Schedule of the **Act**, and instructing them in the correct disposal of empty containers. 1959.

- 7.4.2 That N.C.W. request the Ministry of Transport to require all local bodies to nominate preferred routes for the transit of dangerous goods, particularly L.P.G. and C.N.G., such routes to minimise passage through built-up areas. 1979.

- 7.4.3 In order that citizens will not be exposed to more than an acceptably low risk, NCW urges the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Energy and Environment to define:
- 1) the maximum allowable size of storage tanks for LPG and for each allowed size the safety distance between the LPG tank and residents and workers who are not associated with that tank;
 - 2) the maximum allowable size of maritime, railway and road tankers, or air transportation, according to routes they follow. 1980.

- 7.4.4 That NCW request the Minister of Agriculture and the Pesticides Board to remove from sale all paraquat. 1986.

- 7.4.5 That this Conference of NCWNZ request the New Zealand Government to oppose vigorously and continuously the transportation of chemical weapons to Johnston Island, for the purposes of incineration or destruction. 1990. [for earlier pollution of Johnston Island *see* 11.8.7.]

See also: 7.8.1; 7.13.1; 10.8.3

HISTORIC SITES 3.3

7.5 LITTER

7.5.1 General

7.5.1.1 That N.C.W. of N.Z. urge its Branches to request their local governing bodies to take steps to reduce the appalling amount of litter on the countryside and streets of New Zealand. 1964.

7.5.1.2 That N.C.W. supporting the educational campaign introduced by the Government to control the indiscriminate disposal of litter, aware of the statements made on several occasions by the Minister of Internal Affairs that the campaign has the full support of his Cabinet colleagues, urges the Minister of Railways to devise a scheme whereby adequate provision can be made on suburban stations, units and trains for the disposal of litter created by the consumption of tobacco and those articles of food which are permitted while travelling by rail. 1970.

7.5.1.3 That the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Justice be urged to more fully implement and enforce the Litter Act 1968, bearing in mind the following recommendations:

- a) that there should be more nationwide publicity about the penalties for casting both dangerous and offensive litter;
- b) that beach wardens be made litter prevention officers. 1973.

7.5.2 Broken Glass

7.5.2.1 a) That N.C.W. urge the Government to enforce the law regarding the depositing of broken bottles and other dangerous articles along public highways.

b) That N.C.W. urge local bodies to enforce their by-laws regarding depositing of broken bottles and other dangerous articles on beaches and in parks. 1959.

7.5.2.2 That N.C.W. wishes to draw the attention of Government to the menace of broken beer and other bottles on our beaches, roadsides and other public places, and urges that steps be taken for the compulsory inclusion in the price of beverages of a substantial returnable deposit for empty bottles. 1959.

7.5.2.3 That N.C.W. protests to Leopard Breweries against the introduction of the thin glass 'no deposit – no return' beer bottles, and asks that these be withdrawn from use, thus supporting the Consumer Council; and advocates that 'take away' beer should be sold in containers which present no accident hazard when discarded. 1967.

7.5.3 Hoardings

7.5.3.1 That the National Council of Women use its influence in having the countryside cleared of hoardings. 1950.
Superseded by 7.5.3.2

7.5.3.2 That N.C.W. urge the Government to bring down legislation enabling county councils to prohibit the erection of hoardings and the display of advertising visible from public roads. 1968.
Supersedes 7.5.3.1

See also: 13.3.1

7.5.4 Packaging

7.5.4.1 That NCW in Conference assembled strongly disapproves of the expense to the consumer of excessive packaging of men's shirts and similar products and deplores the pollution that the disposal of this material creates. 1972.

See also: 7.11.1; 10.1.6

7.6 MARINE LIFE

- 7.6.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. urges the total prohibition of trawlers and use of seine and other power-driven nets where their use is harmful to the breeding fish and the environment of young fry. 1927.
- 7.6.2 That in order to conserve the fish of Auckland District, the Minister of Marine be urged to close the Hauraki Gulf to all power driven nets immediately. 1929.
- 7.6.3 With a view to preventing the destruction of sea-birds, fish and spawning grounds by oil discharged from ships, the I.C.W. urges the universal adoption of measures which will prevent such destruction, more especially the use of oil separators on oil driven and oil carrying vessels. That this I.C.W. resolution be affirmed and sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs. 1933, reiterated 1934.
- 7.6.4 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that the Government be asked to immediately close further areas as have already been proposed to the Seine net boats. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.
- 7.6.5 That NCW:
- a) accepts as a matter of policy the need for legislation stringently controlling the discharge of all sewage and trade wastes into all coastal waters;
 - b) urges the Minister of Works and Development to incorporate this principle into the Soil and Water legislation currently under review. 1980.
- 7.6.6 That NCWNZ urges the Government to take all steps to expedite the ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. 1985.
- 7.6.7 That NCW commend the Government for the steps it has taken to eliminate drift-net fishing from New Zealand's extended economic zone and urges the Government to continue its efforts to secure the elimination of this practice from the South Pacific. 1989.
- 7.6.8 That NCWNZ support the establishment of marine reserves. 1992.
- See also:* 7.10; 7.14; 11.16.7(b)

7.7 NATIONAL PARKS

- 7.7.1 That N.C.W. urges that Lake Manapouri be preserved as far as possible in its natural state as a national park. 1960. *See also* 7.9.1.
- 7.7.2 That a message be sent to the Minister of Lands urging the inclusion of South Okarito and South Waikukupa Forests in Westland National Park. 1981.
- 7.7.3 That NCW urge the Minister of Lands and of Forests to include in any proposed legislation to merge the N.Z. Forest Service with the Department of Lands and Survey, positive provisions reaffirming that national parks and reserves shall be maintained in accordance with the principles currently set out in the National Parks and Reserves Act and in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources definition [of 1969]. 1982. [The principle set out in the National Parks and Reserves Act 1980 was to preserve the national parks in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public.]
- See also:* 7.1.2; 7.6.8

7.8 POLLUTION

7.8.1 Lead in Petrol

7.8.1.1 That NCW urges the Ministers of Health, of the Environment, and of Energy Resources, to regard as urgent the need to take steps to lower the lead content in motor spirit in New Zealand. 1978 reaffirmed 1982.
Superseded by 7.8.1.2

7.8.1.2 That NCW request the Minister of Energy to press for a speedier change in government policy to ensure the sale of all automotive fuel containing lead be banned by 1986. 1984.
Supersedes 7.8.1.1

Noise Pollution 8.2.2.4

7.8.2 Other Pollutants

7.8.2.1 That N.C.W. while appreciating the efforts of the Government to combat environmental pollution asks:
a) that Government fully endorse the recommendations of the Physical Environment Conference, May 1970, by making available finance, research facilities, equipment and trained personnel to implement them;
b) that Government ensure that existing legislation is strictly enforced. 1970.

7.8.2.2 That NCWNZ request the Minister for the Environment to identify, and register on a national basis, those introduced plants and animals which have become, or have the potential to become, environmentally harmful and to develop a co-ordinated eradication programme. 1992.

7.8.2.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government to ensure:
a) the availability of clean motor vehicle fuels for use in New Zealand; and
b) that the warrant of fitness procedure includes testing of emissions to a standard to be determined by Government taking into account the best of international standards. 2003.

See also: 7.4; 7.5; 7.6.3; 7.6.5; 7.13; 7.14.2; 7.14.4

7.9 PRESERVATION OF NATURAL LANDSCAPE

7.9.1 That a telegram be sent to the Prime Minister, asking that consideration be given to incorporating the alternative scheme suggested by Mr. Henderson as a means of preserving the beauties of Lake Manapouri and Te Anau, in the Manapouri - Te Anau Development Bill now before Parliament. 1960. *See also* 9.7.1.

7.9.2 That N.C.W.of N.Z. express its deep regret at the loss of the scenic attraction of the Aratiatia Rapids, owing to the construction of [electricity] power stations, and ask the Government to give a firm undertaking that no further despoliation be permitted of natural beauty spots of our country. 1960.
Superseded by 7.9.3

7.9.3 That we reaffirm our policy regarding the preservation of the natural beauty spots of New Zealand and would further ask the Government Departments and local bodies to instruct their workers to take every care to ensure that scenic attractions, such as bush, beaches, picnic grounds, etc. are not despoiled. 1962, reaffirmed, with the addition of "unnecessarily" before despoiled, 1964.
Supersedes 7.9.2
Superseded by 7.9.4

7.9.4 That NCW support the conservation and preservation of New Zealand's beauty spots and scenic attractions. 1966, reaffirmed 1968, 1970.
Supersedes 7.9.3

7.9.5 That a letter be sent to the Minister of Mines, with a copy to the Maori Women's Welfare League, asking him to exercise the right to acquire land for mining in the most responsible way. 1970. [NCW was concerned about the effects of the Mining Bill, then before Parliament, on the conservation and preservation of natural features of the landscape.]

7.9.6 That this Conference of NCWNZ oppose any amendment to the Resource Management Act 1991 which will significantly compromise the purpose and principles of the Act, and in particular the definition of the word environment, the removal of part of the Act referring to cultural and heritage issues, and the Government appointment of commissioners to replace local councils in the resource consent process. 1998.

See also: 7.7; 7.10

7.10 QUEEN'S CHAIN

7.10.1 That the Government be approached urging that further acquiring of private ownership of foreshores on sea beaches and lakes be disallowed, and that the sea and lake foreshores should wherever possible be acquired and set apart as public reserves. 1924.

7.11 RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.11.1 That NCW request the Minister for the Environment and appropriate regional authorities to establish programmes to educate both manufacturers and consumers in the need for recycling of waste and the reduction of the amount of packaging used, especially plastics. 1989.

7.11.2 That NCWNZ urge the Government to encourage the wider production and use of recycled and unbleached paper. 1990.

7.11.3 That NCWNZ support the concepts of zero waste and waste minimisation and actively work to promote these concepts. 2000.

See also: 7.5.2.2

7.12 SOIL CONSERVATION

7.12.1 That in view of the serious consequences of soil erosion to future generations the Minister of Education and the Minister of Agriculture be urged to take measures to educate the general public regarding the importance of soil conservation, re-forestation, the planting of suitable trees and shelter hedges (and the care of these when planted) and that the need for proper treatment of the soil be recommended to the Government Departments concerned as well as to all local bodies. 1945.

7.12.2 That in view of the serious depletion of the fertility of the food producing soils of New Zealand, in that the health and life of the soil has been exported overseas in the form of primary produce, and that these depletions have not been replaced in the soil, the N.C.W. urges the Government to take such measures as will ensure the conservation and proper use of all soil foods. 1948.

7.12.3 That this Conference of the N.C.W., in view of the serious depletion of the fertility of the food-producing soils of New Zealand, wishes to express its approval that a commission of enquiry is being set up to go into the matter of the conservation and drainage scheme in Auckland. 1948.

See also: 7.1.3; 9.13.7.3; 10.6.4

7.13 WARMING OF THE EARTH

- 7.13.1 That NCW, concerned about the increasing depletion of the ozone layer and the consequent increasing of skin cancer and risk to the world's vegetable and aquatic life, commends the Government for the steps taken towards ratification of the Montreal Protocol [on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer], and:
- 1) calls on Government to introduce with urgency legislation requiring immediate reduction of consumption of products containing CFCs [chlorofluorocarbons] with the aim of achieving an 85% reduction by 1994;
 - 2) calls for education as to the hazards to our environment and our survival of CFC usage;
 - 3) calls for urgency in the provision of safe substitutes for CFCs used in industry and the home;
 - 4) calls on New Zealand citizens to phase out CFCs from their homes;
 - 5) calls on industry to eliminate the use of CFCs. 1988.

7.13.2 That NCWNZ urge the Government:

- a) to use greater speed in implementing legislation; and
- b) to provide appropriate education to the general public to ensure that New Zealand meets its commitment as a signatory to the documents and conventions of the Earth Summit 1992, namely the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Statement of Principle on Forest Management, and [U.N.] Conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change. 1994. [The Earth Summit was the world meeting of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992; the Rio Declaration was the set of principles agreed to by the nations present and Agenda 21 the plan of action whereby the undertakings for world development and environmental protection would be met.]

Superseded by 7.13.3

- 7.13.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government, as a signatory to Agenda 21, to adopt a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable demographic policy in accordance with Chapter 5 of that Document. 1996. [Agenda 21 was the plan of action, arising from the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, whereby the undertakings given at the Summit for world development and environmental protection would be met. Chapter 5 suggests programmes necessary for the development of demographic policy.]
- Supersedes 7.13.2**

- 7.13.4 That NCWNZ urge the Government to ratify the Kyoto Accord and show its commitment to the Accord by taking action in areas that contribute to climate change. 2001.

- 7.13.5 That NCWNZ urge the Government to develop further initiatives to prepare New Zealand for the increasing effects of Climate Change. 2010.

See also: 7.16.1

7.14 WATER

7.14.1 That the Minister of Agriculture be thanked for the good work done by the new catchment boards. 1949.

- 7.14.2 That N.C.W do all in its power to encourage people to use the minimum amount only of detergent for household use, so reducing the amount of pollution. 1971.

- 7.14.3 That NCW request the Minister of Works and Development to expedite the current review of legislation controlling water classification. 1980, reaffirmed 1984.

- 7.14.4 That N.C.W. accept as a matter of policy the need for legislation stringently to control the quality of inland waters and to protect aquatic ecosystems. 1984.

7.14.5 That NCWNZ requests that territorial authorities and water supply agencies publish, at least annually, the standard of local water supplies. 2005.

See also: 7.3.2.2; 7.6

7.15 WELFARE OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

7.15.1 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to prohibit the shooting of captive birds pointing out that this unmanly sport has long been done away with in Britain. 1927.

7.15.2 That the N.C.W. asks that legislation be enacted prohibiting that catching of birds by means of bird-lime, or other means, and the caging of wild birds. 1935.

7.15.3 That a review be made of the present legislation contained in s.7 and s.8 of the Police Offences Act providing for the welfare of animals with the object of providing stricter control and higher penalties. 1945.

7.15.4 That legislation be introduced providing for the humane killing or stunning of animals to be killed in the abattoirs and slaughter-houses of N.Z. by means of a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair, which shall ensure that the animal is instantaneously slaughtered, or is immediately rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes. That the use of the humane killing instrument be made compulsory. 1948.

See also: 7.6.3; 7.16.1

7.16 ENVIRONMENT, VARIOUS

7.16.1 The National Council of Women of New Zealand:
RECOGNISING that scientific research and development is both the basis and the future of our economic and environmental well-being;
RECOGNISING ALSO that long-term basic or applied research, the result of which may well affect a wide range of interests, cannot hope to attract sponsorship or finance from a single possible customer;
REALISING that it is impossible to forecast the results or impact of such research in the short term;
REALISING ALSO that such results may well ultimately determine the welfare and prosperity of the nation;
STRONGLY URGES that the Government continue to support, with fully adequate finance and resources, a wide range of scientific research and development especially in the fields of specific New Zealand interest (e.g. agriculture, horticulture, earthquakes, fisheries, forestry, animal health, the greenhouse effect, etc.) 1988. *See also* 2.10.2.

7.16.2 That NCWNZ deplore the denigration of the Department of Conservation and the cutting of its funding and urge the Government to support the Department with increased funding and recognition. 1988.

7.16.3 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health and the Ministers for Local Government and the Environment to ensure public notification of any application for planning approval for irradiation plants is mandatory so that the public, especially the local community, has the opportunity to be heard. 1995. [The primary concern was that the community should be consulted.]

See also: 2.3.1.1

CHAPTER 8 – HABITAT

8.1 ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN ALONE

- 8.1.1 That the Government be urged in connection with its housing scheme to make provision for the needs of middle aged self-dependent women who now find it impossible to obtain suitable accommodation at a rental within their means, also for aged people of limited means who desire to remain in their own homes. 1937.
- 8.1.2 That N.C.W. urges the Government when it is preparing building programmes to make provision for single and widowed women, who are in need of institutional care and who greatly object to the suggestion that they should become the inmates of institutions. These women are fully capable of managing their own lives but have difficulty in obtaining places in which to live. We would suggest that provision for a cafeteria on such premises be included in the plans. 1954.
- 8.1.3 That this meeting has noted with pleasure, that state rental flats are to be built for single women over 46. 1957.
- 8.1.4 That the Minister of Housing be asked to give very serious consideration to increasing the provision of single flats for women living singly; remembering the very considerable need in this direction, we ask that wherever state housing is carried out, the ratio of single flats for women living singly shall be considered in relation to the circumstances of that neighbourhood. 1964.
- 8.1.5 That the Minister of Housing be requested, in the case of single persons' flats already built and under the jurisdiction of the State Advances Corporation, that the restriction that allows no tenancy for women between 40 and 60 years unless they are gainfully employed, be cancelled. 1964.
- 8.1.6 That when providing housing for women living singly, the Government and local authorities be asked to give consideration to building some units with the sleeping and living accommodation separate. 1966.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE AGED 16.4.1

ACCOMMODATION FOR THOSE WITH DISABILITIES 8.12

8.2 AMENITIES

8.2.1 Recreation and Play

- 8.2.1.1 That members of the National Council of Women interest themselves to induce municipalities to acquire sufficient areas for sports grounds and playing fields for a growing population, on the grounds that open-air exercise is essential for physical development, and that healthy amusement and occupation tend to arrest a drift to delinquency. 1924.
- 8.2.1.2 That no housing area be planned without ensuring cultural, recreational and necessary social amenities, such as are provided by a supervised community centre with additional playing areas for young children. 1943.
- 8.2.1.3 That facilities for recreation and occupational work be provided for children and young people for their leisure hours, in places such as school buildings and public parks, the work to be carried out by a special staff of trained workers. 1943.
- 8.2.1.4 That N.C.W. requests its representatives at the forthcoming Education Conference to stress the manifold functions of the community centre in every new housing area and to emphasise the necessity of an organising officer appointed by the Education Department. 1944, reaffirmed 1945.
- 8.2.1.5 That N.C.W. take steps to interest its affiliations in the preservation and improvement of city playing areas, especially for young children. 1956.

- 8.2.1.6 That the Minister of Housing and the Municipal Association (i.e. all local authorities) be requested to ensure that in the construction of new large blocks of flats for family use, suitable space in the building, preferably on the roof or a recessed balcony, be allocated for young children's play, the space being proportionate to the number of family units. 1966.
- 8.2.1.7 That N.C.W. request the Ministers responsible for all reservations – Land, Internal Affairs, Housing and Works – to see that the interests of the public and particularly those of the younger generations are safeguarded, that they may enjoy recreation grounds and other reserves, and that recreation grounds and reserves are not converted to other purposes. 1968.

See also: 2.13.2; 5.2.1; 6.3.5; 7.7; 7.9; 19.1.11.5

8.2.2 Amenities, Miscellaneous

- 8.2.2.1 That the Government be thanked for what they have done in placing shelves and hooks in new telephone booths, and asked to make the addition of a shelf and hook part of all telephone booths. 1937.
- 8.2.2.2 That the National Council of Women ask the borough and county councils throughout New Zealand to provide women's conveniences with an every day service. 1948.
- 8.2.2.3 That N.C.W. ask the Postmaster General to have the times of mail clearances on all posting boxes throughout New Zealand marked in such a way as to be legible at all times. 1965.
- 8.2.2.4 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Justice that legal powers be given to police officers to intervene, suppressing excessive and unnecessary noise creating nuisance and disturbance to other citizens, particularly after midnight. 1968.
- 8.2.2.5 That N.C.W. ask the Government that all buildings involving public expenditure and to be used by the general public, shall wherever possible be designed so that they are accessible to, and usable by, handicapped persons and the elderly, including people in wheelchairs. 1968.
Superseded by 8.2.2.6
- 8.2.2.6 That the National Council of Women request the Government that it shall be mandatory that all new buildings, all buildings under construction, and all buildings undergoing major alterations, used by the public, should be so designed that they are accessible to, and usable by handicapped persons and the elderly, including people in wheelchairs. 1972.
Supersedes 8.2.2.5
- 8.2.2.7 That primary departments of large consolidated schools should gradually be disestablished whenever the population of contributory districts will permit the re-opening of local schools large enough to be reasonably stable. 1978. [The Minutes record "A community needs a focal point".]

See also: 5.4.4; 5.4.6(e); 7.5; 8.10.2; 10.6.5; 10.9.1; 10.9.3; 12.8.10; 12.8.11; 16.4.1.1; 16.4.1.2; 19.3.2.7

8.3 CIVIL DEFENCE

- 8.3.1 That this Conference urges that all members of N.C.W. give a lead to the community by becoming members of Civil Defence themselves. 1968.
- 8.3.2 That while commending the Postmaster General for arranging that civil defence procedure be printed in telephone directories, the N.C.W. request that such notice be printed in the front of directories in future editions. 1970.

8.4 CONDITION OF HOUSING

- 8.4.1 That the Council note with satisfaction the action of the Government with regard to housing and ask that nothing interfere with the continued and forward policy in the matter. 1923.
- 8.4.2 That in the opinion of this Conference the inadequate housing conditions prevailing throughout New Zealand, especially in the larger centres, are a direct menace to the health and morals of the community. 1925.
- 8.4.3 That the matter of urging the Government to investigate the housing conditions of the people of N. Z. be referred to the Branches with a request that each Branch set up a small investigation committee to ascertain the position and send a report as soon as possible to the Dominion Committee. 1935.
- 8.4.4 That the Government be urged to set up a Women's Advisory Committee on Housing, such committee to be purely advisory ascertaining the ideas and wishes of women on matters of housing and in turn bringing these before the architects and those responsible for building programme whether Government or Local Body. 1945. [This resolution was rescinded by the 1952 Conference; no reason is given in the Minutes]
- 8.4.5 That the Government be urged to appoint women to the proposed Housing Commission. 1972. [The concern in the 1940s (*see* 8.11.2) was about the availability of houses; in the 1970s about the quality. In both cases, the presence of women on the committees was expected to lead to improvements.]

See also: 18.1.1.3

8.5 CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS

8.5.1 Healthy Buildings

- 8.5.1.1 That the Minister of Housing be urged to see that the glass line of windows in State Houses is lowered and that it be no higher than 24" on the ground floor in living, bed and sunrooms, and that it be no higher than 33" in first floor bedrooms. 1944. [The Minutes record "to let in more sunlight". 24" = 24 inches.]
- 8.5.1.2 That in the interests of disease prevention that authorities concerned be urged to introduce a by-law requiring new houses to be planned and sited so that sunlight enters every room. 1947.
- 8.5.1.3 That N.C.W. urges the Government to help, by publicity, etc. to encourage people to have their homes built to consider the sun rather than the street frontage. 1950. [The arguments put forward for this remit included not only health reasons but also "economy in fuel and electricity".]
- 8.5.1.4 That NCW ask the Government to take the necessary steps to ensure that Health Department officers make a rigid annual inspection of bedroom, kitchen and sitting room accommodation of workers who are resident on licensed premises. 1959.
- 8.5.1.5 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Housing, the Building Industry Commission, the Resource Management Law Reform Committee and the Deputy Prime Minister to retain the existing mandatory home insulation standards requirements for New Zealand in order to maintain healthy family living conditions, particularly for those with no choice of accommodation and to conserve the nation's energy resources. 1988.

See also: 5.8.4; 5.8.5; 8.4.2; 8.9; 8.16.1

8.5.2 Timber

- 8.5.2.1 That the following telegram be sent to the Minister of Housing:
That N.C.W. is gravely concerned with recent press reports which state that *Pinus insignis* felled by recent snowstorm in North Canterbury is to be milled for building timber and asks that assurance be given that all wooden houses be built of a durable mature and lasting timber. 1945.
- 8.5.2.2 That N.C.W. ask the Ministers of Housing and Internal Affairs to bring down regulations that all native sapwood timber used in buildings (except decorative timber) be appropriately treated as is *Pinus*. 1979.

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY 7.3

HOUSING BENEFIT 16.3.6

8.6 HOUSING FINANCE

- 8.6.1 That in all housing schemes the lower income groups should be catered for. 1945.
- 8.6.2 That the Government be asked to rescind the sales tax on all building materials. 1945.
- 8.6.3 That sales tax on all building materials and fitments be lifted without delay. 1947.
- 8.6.4 That NCW, recognising that living standards in New Zealand are vitally affected by the way people are housed:
- urges the Minister of Housing to increase funding for low cost housing;
 - urges local authorities to take full advantage of the 3.5% Local Government Loans with emphasis on the provision of low cost and rental housing;
 - urges the Government to allow first home owner mortgages taken out with the Housing Corporation to be carried over to a second home provided that the owners continue to meet the eligibility criteria; and
 - requests the Minister of Finance that Housing Corporation, building societies and other lenders of home mortgages be permitted to lend up to 90% routinely for a first mortgage. 1982.
- 8.6.5 That in view of N.C.W.'s resolution of 1982 urging local authorities to make use of Government 3.5% (CHIPS) [Community Housing Improvement Scheme] loan money, this meeting deplores the Government's move to stop this funding and urges reconsideration of this decision. 1983.
- 8.6.6 That the Government continue to accept its obligations as currently administered through the Housing Corporation and in particular to ensure that housing for rental and / or purchase is available to people on low incomes and for the homeless and others in critical situations. 1988.
- 8.6.7 That NCWNZ ask the Ministers of Housing and Finance to re-examine the criteria at present laid down for low interest loans from the Housing Corporation with a view to making it possible for low income families to have a realistic chance of purchasing a home. 1991.

See also: 1.10.4; 4.8.6; 5.10; 8.12; 8.13; 8.15; 8.16.1; 16.3.6; 16.4.1.3; 16.4.1.4; 16.4.1.6

HOUSING OF THE AGED 16.4.1

8.7 RENTAL ACCOMMODATION

- 8.7.1 That the Conference urge that a scheme for rented houses as well as purchased ones should be arranged providing for those whose residence in any place is not settled for a definite period. 1923.

8.7.3 That the N.C.W. urges the Government to make investigation into the exorbitant rents charged for flats and "bed and breakfast" rooms. 1954.

Superseded by 8.7.4

8.7.4 a) That N.C.W. asks the Government to establish an economic rental standard, and
b) to enforce a maintenance standard. 1956.

Supersedes 8.7.3

See also: 8.1; 8.6.4(b); 8.6.6; 8.13; 16.3.6

8.8 RURAL HOUSING

See: 5.12.2; 8.9.1; 8.13.2; 8.16.1(h); 10.6.5

8.9 SAFE HOUSING

8.9.1 That the regulations for building of state cottages for farm or bush workers be re-examined with a view to ensuring that they are quite safe for tenants in event of a fire; no room with cooking arrangements to divide parents from children, windows to be of a size to allow easy exit of occupants and such regulations to be made retrospective. 1947. [State cottages consisted of three rooms in a row, bedrooms – with small windows – at either end, and between them the kitchen/livingroom with fire / stove and the only door to the outside.]

8.9.2 That more publicity be given to the danger of electrical appliances placed within reach of small children. 1950.

8.9.3 That electric radiators should be supplied with more satisfactory guard. 1952.

Superseded by 8.9.5

8.9.4 That the switches on all electric stoves be made uniform so that the same position of the switch means the same thing on every stove. 1954.

8.9.5 That the Government be requested to make regulations requiring gas fires, electric heaters and oil heaters to be fitted with guards and prescribing for such guards standards of construction and fittings appropriate to reduce, or prevent, the risk of fire or injury resulting from accidental contact with, or proximity to, flames or heating element. 1954.

Supersedes 8.9.3

8.9.6 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Electricity to introduce legislation making it mandatory that in all houses constructed in the future:

- a) electrical socket outlets within the reach of very small children be of the shuttered type; and
- b) all other sockets, especially in kitchens, be equipped with a switch. 1974.

See also: 10.8.1.2

8.10 SAFETY OUTDOORS

8.10.1 That N.C.W. communicate with the Federated Farmers of N.Z., asking that the attention of their members be drawn as widely as possible to the need for protecting children, by covering sheep dips and other danger spots on farms. 1957.

8.10.2 That for the protection of young children it is desirable that state houses, especially on main highways, should be fenced from the road. 1948.

- 8.10.3 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. write to the appropriate authority asking that a documentary film on "Safety in the Mountains" be made in co-operation with the alpine clubs, and used as widely as possible. 1964.
- 8.10.4 That NCW write to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to restore the former level of support for servicing of the Water Safety Council. 1981.
- 8.10.5 That NCWNZ commend the Government for its decision to ban percussive fireworks, "bangers", etc. and ask that the ban be extended to prohibit the sale of all fireworks to the general public, and that they be sold only to licensed operators. 1990.

See also: 7.4 7.5.2; 7.8.1; 10.8.1.1; 12.2.7; 15

8.11 SHORTAGE OF DWELLINGS

The end of the 1939-45 War saw a great upsurge in marriages and in the number of children being born but there had been no house building during the war, and little during the preceding 10 years of depression, so New Zealand had an acute shortage of houses. Large scale immigration in the early 1950s aggravated the problem.

- 8.11.1 That the Prime Minister be asked to ascertain that adequate accommodation for workers is available before permits are accepted for the opening of new factories. 1943.
- 8.11.2 That the Government be asked to re-establish the National Housing Committee and that in its personnel, representative women be included. 1943. *See also* 18.1.1.3.
Superseded by 8.1.1.3
- 8.11.3 That the Government be asked to make available now materials and man-power so that returned men can take advantage of the rehabilitation loans. 1944.
- 8.11.4 That the Government be asked to make the building of houses No. 1 priority. 1945, reaffirmed 1947.
- 8.11.5 That the Government be urged to explore all avenues to relieve the bottleneck in industry by making available materials and fittings for houses. That all manpower connected with building and allied trade be made subordinate to the finishing of houses already started. 1945.
- 8.11.6 That a deputation be appointed to wait on the Prime Minister asking that local committees be set up in each of the centres to work with the Rehabilitation Officer, such committees to include representatives of local bodies and N.C.W. 1947. [Rehabilitation officers dealt with the problems encountered by returned servicemen, many of which were caused by the shortage of housing.]
- 8.11.7 That the Minister of Housing be asked to investigate ways and means of increasing the capacity of the building industry to meet the housing needs of the present time and for the next ten to fifteen years, and the findings implemented. 1948.
- 8.11.8 That the Government be urged to make provision that in cases where houses have been acquired as a provision for years of retirement, but have been let in the meantime, their use should not be withheld from the owner for a period longer than 12 months from time of notice being given that the owner has retired, or will be retiring, and desires to enter into occupation of his (or her) property in twelve months' time. 1948. [During the war years the law required owners to let houses that they were not occupying themselves. There were also laws preventing the owners evicting tenants (or raising rents). These laws remained in force for some years after the war.]
- 8.11.9 That the N.C.W. is perturbed by the acute housing shortage, realising its detrimental effects on the community and requests the Government to speed up its housing policy, especially in view of the needs of new settlers. 1954.

8.11.10 That this Conference asks that our Convener of the N.Z. Standing Committee for Housing draws the attention of the Government to the delay in the completion of housing, which is causing financial hardship to many young couples, in that they have to pay two rents for several months, which could involve an outgoing of from 8 to 10 pounds each week. 1960.

See also: 14.1.3; 19.3.2.8

8.12 SPECIAL NEEDS ACCOMMODATION

See: 1.6.2; 8.1.2; 9.8.1; 12.2.3.6; 16.4.1; 17.3.5(2); 17.4.18; 17.4.19; 17.4.20; 17.4.21; 17.4.26; 17.4.27; 17.4.31; 17.4.32

8.13 STATE HOUSING

8.13.1 That a sufficient number of state houses built should provide accommodation for families with two or more children. 1943.

8.13.2 That in state housing schemes the need in rural areas be met as well as in towns. 1944.

8.13.3 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Housing to include in the housing application form for a state rental house the choice of the type of heating and cooking appliances preferred by the tenant. 1945.

8.13.4 That in all state housing schemes servicemen [i.e. persons who had served in the armed forces during the 1939-45 war] and lower income groups have preferential claims, and a means test be applied. 1947.

8.13.5 That NCW ask the Minister of Housing to increase the number of state houses available for rental by:
a) limiting the sale of Housing Corporation rental housing; and
b) building more houses for rental. 1984.

See also: 8.1; 8.5.1.1; 8.9.1; 8.10.2; 10.6.5

8.14 TRAVEL AMENITIES

8.14.1 That the attention of the Department of Railways be drawn to the difficult position of women travelling with children, and women travelling alone at the principal railway stations, especially on arrival and departure from terminal stations and at all important junctions throughout the Dominion, and the need for an adequate staff of porters. If the Railway Department is unable to make satisfactory arrangements with its permanent staff, it is suggested that licenses be issued to outside porters to render such help as is required at a reasonable fee as is done on many of the large centres of other countries. 1923, reiterated 1924.
Superseded by 8.14.2

8.14.2 That the attention of the Railways be again drawn to the difficult position of women travelling with children, and women travelling alone, at the principle railway stations and at such junctions as Frankton and Palmerston North, and others in the South Island, owing to the difficulty in obtaining porters to deal with luggage. It is suggested that licenses be issued to outside porters who would render such help as may be required at a reasonable fee. 1925.
Supersedes 8.14.1

8.14.3 That the railway carriage with a woman attendant be re-instated on express trains. 1935.

8.14.4 That the Government be urged to provide paper towels and liquid soap on all trains and in all Government conveniences. 1935.

- 8.14.5 That representation be made asking for provision of proper and convenient rest rooms for the use of women travelling by all Road Services throughout N. Z. 1945.
- 8.14.6 That owing to the difficulty of women with children and also elderly people, of procuring refreshments at railway stations, the Government be asked to re-instate the trolley service. 1948.
- 8.14.7 That the Government be asked to supply a ladies car on the express trains for the use of mothers with babies; the car to be equipped with facilities for heating and washing babies' bottles. 1948.
- 8.14.8 That the Minister of Railways be approached regarding the condition of toilets on trains, particularly slow and mixed trains. 1948.
- 8.14.9 That the Government be asked to place posters and notices in the toilets of railway trains, drawing attention to the need for cleanliness in such places. 1949.
- 8.14.10 That, because of the extraordinary difficult conditions encountered at Frankton Junction station in transporting luggage from the platform to the road, we urge that it be announced through the loud speaker operating there that travellers in need of assistance with their baggage should apply (place to be indicated) when the necessary help will be forthcoming. 1949.
Superseded by 8.14.13
- 8.14.11 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. thanks the Minister of Railways for acceding to its request for a day nursery to be established at Wellington Railway Station for the use of mothers with children travelling by rail. After further consideration of this matter, the N.C.W. of N.Z. asks that a charge be made commensurate with the amenities provided. 1949.
- 8.14.12 That the Minister of Railways be thanked for placing receptacles for paper bags in buses for the use of travellers who suffer from travel sickness, that he be asked to enforce on all drivers of buses the responsibility for keeping those receptacles stocked with paper bags and that the Minister of Transport be requested to make it compulsory for all buses to carry these receptacles stocked with paper bags, this instruction to be incorporated in their licenses. 1950.
- 8.14.13 That N.C.W. requests that small portable ramps and luggage trundlers be on view and readily available on station platforms for the use of the travelling public. 1974.
Supersedes 8.14.10

See also: 9.13.6.5; 19.1.6.7; 19.1.6.11

8.15 URBAN ACCOMMODATION FOR MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS

- 8.15.1 That the Government be requested to provide hostels for Maori girls in the large centres; such hostels to be run on the lines of those opened by the Government during the war for girls called up to work in essential industries. 1947.
- 8.15.2 That the Government be asked to provide Maori people living in the cities and towns in the province of Auckland with adequate temporary accommodation which would provide for family groups and single male and female persons, until such time as the building programme for permanent homes is available. 1952. [Prior to the Second World War the majority of Maori lived in rural areas; the 1940s saw a massive influx into the cities, especially Auckland.]
- 8.15.3 That in view of the increased subsidies for halls of residence for university students, NCW urge the Government to increase the subsidy for the building of hostels by recognised bodies catering for young people whose occupation requires them to live away from home. 1966.

8.15.4 NCW commends the Minister of Maori & Island Affairs for his personal interest in the welfare of the Maori people, and urges him to request the Government to establish more transitional accommodation for Maori youth coming from rural areas to live and work in the cities. 1972.

See also: 5.10; 8.11.1

See: 5.12.2 for accommodation in rural areas for workers from the city.

WHEELCHAIR ACCESS 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6

8.16 HABITAT, VARIOUS

8.16.1 That this 1954 Conference of N.C.W. discuss the basis and terms of reference of legislation into, and study of, housing and that this study be the first priority of 1954-55. The terms of reference for a report on housing to be made by the Branches on the following lines:

- a) in the four main centres particular attention be given to the experimental houses built by the Government;
- b) cost of building homes with particular reference to central plumbing and labour-saving devices;
- c) internal planning;
- d) the assistance offered by the Government to private citizens desiring to build their own homes and those engaged in group housing;
- e) examine the regulations governing the building of homes for those desiring assistance from the State Advances Department;
- f) encourage members to avail themselves of Ideal Homes Weeks;
- g) recommendations on the best type of home for aged beneficiaries;
- h) rural housing. 1954.

See also 2.10.6

CHAPTER 9 – HEALTH

9.1 ABORTION

- 9.1.1 That the National Council of Women investigate the question of the prevalence of septic abortion and the indiscriminate use of drugs. 1932.
Superseded by 9.1.2
- 9.1.2 That each Branch of the NCW of N.Z. where possible set up a committee to consider the problem of septic abortion, and that reports be furnished to the Council's headquarters at least four months before the next Conference, and that arrangements be made by the Executive of the Council for collating the findings, also that a full report on recommendations be returned to Branches before being presented to Conference. 1935.
Supersedes 9.1.1
- 9.1.3 That in consideration of the disquieting disclosures of the report of the Government Commission of Inquiry into the Incidence of Abortion in New Zealand [McMillan Commission], this Conference of the National Council of Women expresses its appreciation of the careful and thorough work of the Commission, and its comprehension of the many factors contributing to this deplorable state of affairs. An appeal is made to our women's organisations to face the position and, by education of our youth and moulding of women's opinions, to give these matters earnest consideration, so as to develop a more rational and wholesome outlook on sexual matters.
While realising fully the responsibility of women in this matter, we feel that not enough accent is laid on the part played by fathers or potential fathers in provoking conditions giving rise to the crime of abortion. We suggest that any appeal to the womanhood of New Zealand to refrain from selfish and unworthy actions will be incomplete unless a similar appeal is made to the manhood of our nation to treat women with respect and consideration, to realise the privileges of parenthood, and not to place women, married or single, in the terrible predicament which drives them to the desperate measure of abortion. For every woman resorting to abortion, there is a man who is responsible for an unwanted pregnancy, and who in many instances not only approves but demands its termination.
The Commission has referred to economic hardship, fears of child-birth, ill-health and the strain of bearing many children too closely spaced, as contributing factors, and we confidently assert that given normal physical health, adequate attention at child-birth and a less barren outlook for their children in a world continually threatened with warfare, unemployment, and economic insecurity, few women will shirk child-birth.
Let us therefore affirm: that the social evil of abortion is rooted in a common responsibility, and that any campaign for raising the moral and ethical standard of conduct in the community must have a joint appeal to both men and women, so that by their mutual efforts they may ensure the building of a virile and happy people. 1937.
- 9.1.4 That we heartily support the recommendations of the McMillan Report [Commission on Abortion in New Zealand] re sale and advertisement of Contraceptives and abortifacients as given in the summary of the report, and suggest that legislation be introduced to give effect to this. 1937.
Superseded by 9.1.5
- 9.1.5 That we press for the control of the advertisement and sale of contraceptives and abortifacients. 1938.
Supersedes 9.1.4
- 9.1.6 That N.C.W. reaffirm its decision regarding the McMillan Report. 1945.
- 9.1.7 That the N.C.W. seek from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists a statement on the long and short-term effects of menstrual extraction self-administered by lay people and that this statement be given the fullest publicity. 1979.

- 9.1.8 That NCW urge that for girls under sixteen years requesting an abortion, the certifying consultants should discuss with the girl the significance of informing her parents prior to the operation and that it be recommended that it be recorded on the consultant's form, his / her success or reasons for not pursuing the matter. 1981.
- 9.1.9 That NCW ask the Abortion Supervisory Committee to fully implement the system of professional counselling for all women considering an abortion as provided for under the terms of the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act. 1982.
- 9.1.10 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Health urgently to set up an inquiry into the incidence of medical complications arising from abortions performed in New Zealand; and that the Abortion Supervisory Committee be required to arrange the collection of the statistical details of complications associated with abortions, and present these as part of the Committee's annual report to Parliament. 1990.

See also: 9.11.22; 12.2.1

ACCIDENT INSURANCE 4.4.1

ACCIDENT PREVENTION 9.13.2

ALCOHOL ABUSE 19.1

9.2 BIOTECHNOLOGY AND ASSISTED HUMAN REPRODUCTION

- 9.2.1 That NCW adopt as interim policy the recommendations:
- 1) that a broad multi-disciplinary commission of enquiry be set up to look into all matters relating to artificial human reproduction, such a commission to include lay people and in particular lay women, and its terms of reference to include determining the areas of technology which should be monitored and the composition of the monitoring committee;
 - 2) that a committee be set up to monitor the development and use of artificial human reproduction technology, such a committee to be multi-disciplinary and to include women, and its functions to include making recommendations about:
 - a) appropriate legislation;
 - b) the permissible scope and acceptable limits of experimentation;
 - c) the allocation of resources to these areas. 1984.
- 9.2.2 That there be no extension of the existing programmes of IVF [in vitro fertilisation] or AID [artificial insemination donor] until the findings of the commission of enquiry are known. 1984.
- 9.2.3 That NCWNZ in Conference assembled call on the Prime Minister to ensure that no further human foetal tissue transplants or experiments are carried out until there has been an in-depth study of the medical, legal and ethical implications of this use of human tissue. 1988. [This resolution was passed as an urgent notice of motion by Conference but was not endorsed by the following National Executive Meeting, after argument about the validity of the then constitutional provisions for endorsement. A new remit was to be developed for the 1990 Conference, but this did not happen until 1992.]
Superseded by 9.2.4
- 9.2.4 That NCWNZ ask the Ministers of Social Welfare, Justice and Health to expedite the establishment of national guidelines for assisted reproductive technology. 1992.
Supersedes 9.2.3
- 9.2.5 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Justice to refer the Report "Assisted Human Reproduction: Navigating Our Future" (Report of the Ministerial Committee on Assisted Reproductive Technology) to the Select Committee on Justice and Law Reform for public submissions in order to facilitate and expedite legislation on the vital issues involved. 1994.

9.2.6 That NCWNZ lobby Government to backdate to January 2000 funding for a second cycle of in vitro fertilisation (IVF) treatment. 2005.

See also: 9.7.3

CARE OF THE AGED 16.4

9.3 CHILD HEALTH

9.3.1 Cost

9.3.1.1 That NCW request the Minister of Health to provide medical services for pre-school children free of charge. 1989.

9.3.1.2 That the National Executive of NCWNZ request the appropriate minister(s) to ensure funding for the provision of free primary health care for all children up to the age of seven years. 1991.

See also: 16.3.3.10

Dental Care 9.5

9.3.2 Mental and Emotional Health

See: 9.11.18; 9.11.19; 17.2

9.3.3 School Health Inspections

9.3.3.1 That sufficient doctors should be trained and made available to the Health Department to make possible the extension of the medical inspection system to all post-primary schools, the work to be co-ordinated with the physical education programme. 1944.

9.3.3.2 That as soon as possible the medical inspection of all school children both town and country be resumed. 1947.

9.3.3.3 That the National Council of Women is aware that in the Auckland Health District a part-time paediatric specialist has been appointed to co-operate with the school medical service and this organisation requests the Government therefore that the system should be extended where practicable. 1950.

See also: 5.8.12; 9.3.5.3(c)

9.3.4 Vaccination and Immunisation

9.3.4.1 That the compulsory clauses of the Vaccination Act be repealed. 1899. [Under the Public Health Act 1876 vaccination against small pox was compulsory on registration of birth. To avoid or defer vaccination some babies were not registered, others registered only a year or more after their birth.]

9.3.4.2 That NCW ask the Minister of Health to carry out an urgent programme of immunisation of triple and polio vaccine at 3 and 5 months and rubella at 5 years and that it be compulsory for all children unless exempted by their doctor. 1982.

9.3.5 Child Health, Miscellaneous

9.3.5.1 That the Plunket Society be placed at the head of the list of causes for the low rate of infant mortality in N.Z. 1947.

- 9.3.5.2 That N.C.W. supports the request of the Play Centre Federation for provision of adequate facilities in all hospitals so that mothers / or mother substitutes may live in during the time of children's hospitalisation. 1974.
- 9.3.5.3 That NCW ask the Ministers of Health, Social Welfare and Education to give priority to the formation and implementation of policies designed to effect improved standards of child health in this country, such policies to include:
- a) a nationally cohesive and co-ordinated programme of child health surveillance of all children, particularly during the post-natal and pre-school period;
 - b) the use of the media and in particular TV in the training of the public in good child rearing practices;
 - c) a scheme whereby all children are medically examined at least once during their attendance at both primary and, before the age of 15 years, secondary school;
 - d) the appointment of full or part-time public health nurses and health assistants to work with individual schools, or groups of schools, as appropriate. 1977.
- 9.3.5.4 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand Inc. write to the Ministers of Health and Social Welfare:
 URGING the provision of finance to maintain Karitane Hospital type services for mothers and children and practical training of nurses in child care;
 OFFERING to participate in fact finding local commissions in Karitane Hospital areas. 1978. [Karitane Hospitals provided residential care for mothers and young babies with feeding or similar difficulties. Karitane trained nurses assisted mothers with young babies in their homes.]
- 9.3.5.5 That NCWNZ lobby for the establishment of an adequately resourced comprehensive child mortality review system to investigate causal and contributory factors that lead to the death of a child. 1997.
- 9.3.5.6 That NCWNZ ask the Ministers of Health, Education, Justice, Social Welfare and Youth Affairs to finalise and implement immediately, a jointly funded national child health strategy which includes:
- a) a central integrated information system to collect, co-ordinate, record and monitor data against established national and international standards in order to assess the overall well-being of our children, this information to be published annually;
 - b) a national child tracking register incorporating health and education records, and including an "at risk" register. 1998.
- 9.3.5.7 That NCWNZ urge the Government to ensure that a helpline service is permanently added to the core services provided for in the contract with the Royal New Zealand Plunket Society. 1999.

See also: 1.11; 1.13; 4.7.2.8; 5.8; 6.1.; 9.9.30; 10.5.18; 11.9.12; 19.4.1; 19.4.2

Child Safety 9.13.2

Children with Emotional and/or Behavioural Difficulties 17.2

Children with Special Needs Chapter 17

9.4 CONTRACEPTION

- 9.4.1 The National Council of Women strongly urges that no chemist or person should sell contraceptives to any young person under the age of seventeen. He should be liable to a penalty of 100 pounds. 1933, reiterated "penalty of 1000 pounds" 1934.
Overtaken by 9.4.12

- 9.4.2 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to give facilities for the passage of a bill embodying the provisions of the Bill dealing with the sale of contraceptives on the line of that introduced by the Hon. Mr. Carrington in the Legislative Council. 1934, reaffirmed 1935. [This resolution was an amendment to "The National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that the sale of contraceptives to unmarried people be made illegal".]
- 9.4.3 That in order to protect our young people, the National Council of Women urges the Government to take every precaution to ensure that slot machines for the sale of contraceptives, such as have been available in some other countries, should never be allowed in New Zealand and that Dominion Executive officers should be asked to keep a vigilant watch on the position, having full power to act should any development occur without reference to the Executive. 1950.
Overtured by 9.4.12
- 9.4.4 We respectfully urge the Government to prohibit the sale of contraceptives by any other dealer than a registered chemist, and to prohibit definitely such a sale to a juvenile. 1951.
Superseded by 9.4.5
- 9.4.5 That this N.C.W. Conference assembled strongly urges the Government to bring down legislation making it illegal for contraceptives to be sold to young persons under the age of 18 years and further that the sale of such articles be restricted under license to chemists. 1954.
Supersedes 9.4.4
Overtured by 9.4.12
- 9.4.6 That the previous resolution concerning this matter [the sale of contraceptives] be again forwarded to the Minister [of Justice]. 1955.
- 9.4.7 That we write to the Minister and ask if the recommendations in the Juvenile Delinquency Report limiting the sale [of contraceptives] is to be carried out. 1956.
- 9.4.8 That NCW of N.Z. agree that the ICW Committee for Moral Welfare undertake a study of Family Planning or voluntary and responsible parenthood. 1962.
- 9.4.9 That, believing if parents have a burden greater than they can cope with, it is the children who suffer, NCW urge the Minister of Health to encourage his department to provide through medical and nursing personnel information to parents about methods of spacing their children. 1966.
Superseded by 9.4.10
- 9.4.10 That N.C.W. does not consider that a policy which permits the doctors and nurses working for the Health Department to answer questions about family planning serves the best interest of the children of this country. The mothers least able to formulate these questions are those in most need of help, and are the mothers with whom the Department should be particularly concerned. We urge that the Department should adopt a more positive policy of education of public health nurses and lay on them the responsibility to see that mothers know that they could have help in spacing their children and where to go for help. 1967.
Supersedes 9.4.9
- 9.4.11 That a letter be sent to the Minister of Health commending him for the announcement by his department that family planning is now to be recognised as an essential part of the family health programme. 1972.
- 9.4.12 That NCW request the Minister of Justice to rescind s.2 of the Police Offences Act 1954. 1974. [s.2 of the Police Offences Amendment Act 1954 made it an offence to sell, give, offer to sell or give a contraceptive to a child under 16 or to instruct or persuade a child under 16 to use a contraceptive or for a child under 16 to procure or attempt to procure any contraceptive.]
Overtured 9.4.1; 9.4.3; 9.4.5
Superseded by 9.4.13

9.4.13 Noting that no action has been taken [on rescinding s.2 of the Police Offences Act], NCW urges that some pressure be exerted. 1976.
Supersedes 9.4.12

9.4.14 That N.C.W. advise the Council of the New Zealand Medical Association that, in the interest of women, family planning clinics should continue to be available throughout New Zealand. 1979.

9.4.15 That NCW call on the Minister of Health to make contraception (i.e. the consultation fee and the cost of contraceptives) free to the client. 1993.

See also: 9.1.4; 9.1.5; 9.1.6

DEAFNESS 17.1

9.5 DENTAL CARE

9.5.1 In the opinion of the National Council of Women, in Conference assembled, the granting of any lower qualification in dentistry than that prescribed by the New Zealand University is a menace to public health, and the Council protests against any further amendment to the Act of 1908. 1924. [In 1904 university training was introduced for dentists; dentists then practising were allowed until 1907 to register under certain conditions. The 1904 Dentists Act was an amendment allowing such registration up to 1911; further amendments allowed returned servicemen (of World War I) to become registered dentists without training, and in 1924 a further amendment was proposed which would allow untrained men, including immigrants from England, to practice in New Zealand.]

9.5.2 That wherever possible the facilities of the state dental clinic be available:
a) to all children attending country schools;
b) to all necessitous children between ages 2 and 5. 1931.

9.5.3 That the NCW send a request to the Minister of Health that the straightening of children's teeth, when ordered by the school dental nurse, or needed by a child coming under other forms of dental benefits, be covered by the usual benefits. 1950.
Superseded by 9.5.8

9.5.4 That the Government be urged to extend the dental benefits to include all children on behalf of whom the Family Benefit is being paid. 1954.

9.5.5 That the Government be asked to adopt an extended policy of providing mobile dental clinics. 1954.

9.5.6 That the Minister of Health be asked to provide at least one mobile dental clinic in the South Island for use in schools in remote areas. 1956.

9.5.7 That the N.C.W. urges all city and borough authorities to implement the findings of the report of the commission of inquiry on the fluoridation of public water supplies so that the dental health of the nation's children will receive the benefits to be derived from accurate fluoridation of water supplies. 1959.
Superseded by 9.5.10

9.5.8 That NCW requests the Minister of Health to give urgent consideration to the inclusion of children's orthodontic treatment in the Social Security (Dental Benefits) Regulations 1960, provided that such treatment has been recommended by a qualified dentist and approved by a qualified orthodontist. 1972.
Supersedes 9.5.3

9.5.9 That NCWNZ request the Ministers of Health and Social Welfare to make provision for the subsidised oral/dental needs of Community Service Card holders. 1994. [Community Service Cards were issued to beneficiaries and others on low incomes, including students. The holders were entitled to reduced charges for medical attention and medicines.]

- 9.5.10 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Health to continue to support the fluoridation of town water supplies and to extend this where possible to other communities not already treated. 1995.
Supersedes 9.5.7

See also: 4.7.2.8; 16.3.2

DISABILITY CHAPTER 17

DRUG ABUSE 19.2

HEALTH BENEFITS 16.3.3

9.6 HEALTH EDUCATION

- 9.6.1 That theatre proprietors be urged to include films pertaining to health and kindred topics in their programmes. 1956.

- 9.6.2 That N.C.W. Inc. urges the Ministers of Health and Broadcasting to collaborate with the Department of Health to promote health education through the medium of short TV spots. 1974.

- 9.6.3 That NCW ask the Ministers of Education and Health that time spent on the training of all students in the teaching of health education, including human development and human relationships, in teachers' colleges be increased. 1976.

- 9.6.4 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Education, to recognise the importance of Home Economics education for the health and well-being of New Zealanders by:
- i) the provision of a basic course as part of the core national curriculum;
 - ii) ensuring that adequate numbers of qualified, trained and registered home economics teachers are available to teach it. 1992.

See also: 1.11.1.8; 5.3.5; 5.3.6; 9.3.5.3(b); 9.4.9; 9.4.10; 9.8.3.4(c); 9.13.1.6; 9.13.4.4; 9.13.5.2; 9.14.14; 9.14.15; 9.14.16; 10.5.1; 19.1.4

9.7 HEALTH ETHICS

- 9.7.1 That NCW ask the Minister of Health to establish an Advisory Committee to assist the Minister to ensure that an acceptable national standard of professional practice, and ethical conduct is required in psychotherapy and counselling practice. 1984.

- 9.7.2 That NCWNZ urge the appropriate Ministers to ensure that all professional ethical committees and all committees established to approve medical research have appropriate lay persons included in their representation. 1988.

- 9.7.3 That NCWNZ urge the establishment of a national ethics committee to set standards for all biotechnical research and that these standards be open to public scrutiny. 1992.

- 9.7.4 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health to ensure that all ethics committees working in the area defined by the Health and Disability Act 1992 have as their focus the interests of consumers. These committees should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Health Commissioner, be accredited and conform to the 1994 Interim National Standard on Health and Disability Service Ethics. 1994.

See also: 9.2.3

9.8 HEALTH SERVICES

9.8.1 Community Care

9.8.1.1 That special homes, or hospitals, for the reception of chronic cases be established in centres in the colony. 1899.

9.8.1.2 That as it is inevitable that the war will intensify the problem of the shell-shocked soldier, the Government be urged to make provision for adequate psychotherapy for returned soldiers in residential homes other than mental hospitals. 1940.

Superseded by 9.8.1.4

9.8.1.3 That the Government be asked to provide special villa hospitals for neurosis cases who at present are being sent to mental hospitals. 1943.

9.8.1.4 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. urge the Government to establish a home or homes in N.Z. for soldiers suffering from war neurosis and that adequate steps be taken to secure the services of one or more qualified psychiatrists to be attached to the staff. 1943.

Supersedes 9.8.1.2

9.8.1.5 That the Government be asked to provide convalescent homes for sick and wounded personnel from overseas [i.e. New Zealand servicemen returning from overseas service]. 1943.

9.8.1.6 a) That the Government be urged to set up hospices or homes to house the mental patients who are now being kept in institutions because:

- 1) there is nowhere else for them to go;
- 2) their relations are unable or unwilling to care for them.

b) That in order to facilitate the discharge of patients in mental hospitals who have no one to care for them, the Government be requested to establish homes where such patients can be rehabilitated and, if possible, returned to their ordinary employment. 1958.

Superseded by 9.8.1.8

9.8.1.7 That NCW urge the Minister of Health to ensure that an adequate proportion of the funds allocated to Area Health Boards be available for community-based support services. 1988.

9.8.1.8 That NCW ask the Ministers of Social Welfare and Health to ensure that psychiatric and disabled patients being moved into the community have adequate resources provided for accommodation and appropriate trained staff so that the quality of life is maintained and that there is no burden placed on relatives and the community. 1989.

Supersedes 9.8.1.6

9.8.1.9 That NCWNZ urges the Government to fund the total cost of the three core health services provided by hospices, those services being Assessment and Co-ordination, Clinical Care, and Support Care. 2006.

See also: 9.11.20; 16.4.1.4; 16.4.1.5; 16.4.1.6

9.8.2 Domiciliary Services

9.8.2.1 That fees paid to registered nurses, nursing in private homes, should be partly redeemable under Social Security. 1948.

Superseded by 9.8.2.3

- 9.8.2.2 [That N.C.W. endorse the recommendations "Expansion of Home Care Services"]:
1) the appointment of auxiliary workers attached to the District Nursing Service. Such workers could carry out non-nursing duties at present being undertaken by the district nurse, thus enabling the nurse to attend to a greater number of patients;
2) the appointment of occupational therapists for patients being cared for in their homes;
3) the provision of loan services, by which hospital equipment could be obtained for temporary use in patients' homes. 1953.

Superseded by 9.8.2.4

- 9.8.2.3 That National Council of Women support a Government subsidy towards payment of private nurse care in the home, in cases where more nursing help is required than can be provided by district nurses and where the patients would otherwise be hospitalised. 1974.

Supersedes 9.8.2.1

- 9.8.2.4 That N.C.W. asks the Minister of Health, as a matter of urgency, to ensure that:

- a) all hospital boards of management place emphasis on the provision of staff for ancillary nursing services;
- b) recognised supporting services such as household help, community nursing services, meals on wheels, be encouraged to expand. 1979.

Supersedes 9.8.2.2

- 9.8.2.5 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Social Welfare to amend s.12.2 of the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975, in order to extend to seven weeks in any year relief care for people with physical or mental disabilities. 1989. [s.12.2 provided for relief care for a period not exceeding four weeks.]

- 9.8.2.6 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Social Welfare to revoke the decision that precludes family members from being eligible for payment for providing alternative care for dependent relatives under the Aid to Families programme. 1992. [The Aid to Families Programme provided for relief for those caring for people with disabilities.]

- 9.8.2.7 That NCWNZ request the Government to include the costs of travel in the remuneration for government contracted providers of home-based care. 2004.

See also: 2.13.3; 9.9.21; 9.9.27; 9.9.29; 16.3.3.2; 16.3.3.10; 16.3.4.2; 16.5.2.7; 17.4.34

9.8.3 General Health Services

- 9.8.3.1 That there is a need for women on all local, charitable aid, hospital and lunatic asylum boards. 1899.

Superseded by 9.8.3.4

- 9.8.3.2 That as the medical services as at present administered under the Social Security Act do not give full medical benefits, we urge the N.C.W. to appeal to the Government to establish polyclinics, so that all members of the community can obtain the free services of the general practitioner and of the specialist, if necessary. 1943.

- 9.8.3.3 That the Government be asked to examine the possibility of evolving a scheme of Health Services for N.Z.:
- a) co-ordinating all Branches of the Service;
 - b) ensuring a 24-hour service for all;
 - c) educating the public in the guarding of health;
 - d) making more study and research possible among practising doctors;
 - e) giving all patients the best possible service, including the practice of painless childbirth;
 - f) devising some form of control and administration in which the medical profession, the people, and the Minister of Health could co-operate. 1945.

- 9.8.3.4 That this meeting representing nineteen Branches of N.C.W. and eighteen Nationally Organised Societies regrets that no woman was appointed to the Consultative Commission on Hospital Reform. We feel that a woman's point of view should have been presented by a woman. Therefore we ask that in future women be appointed to all committees dealing with national matters. 1953, reaffirmed 1954. *See also* 9.9.25.
Supersedes 9.8.3.1
- 9.8.3.5 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Health to encourage greater community understanding of, and consultation into, the health reforms. 1992.
- 9.8.3.6 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Health ensure that the recommendations and priorities identified by the Public Health Commission before its disestablishment in July 1995 be adopted and actioned by the Ministry by:
- a) maintaining funding for public health at a level at least commensurate with that allocated to the Public Health Commission, and that it be "ring-fenced" within the Ministry of Health and administered by those responsible for public health; and
 - b) providing a long term strategy for public health at Ministry and Regional Health Authority level with public input. 1995.
- 9.8.3.7 That NCWNZ send from this [National Executive] meeting a request to the Minister of Health to stop any further closures of hospitals and reduction of services until the Health Authorities have completed the change to the administration of health funding and that all Crown Health Enterprises' debt repayment is frozen until the Coalition Government's health policy is finalised and enacted. 1997.

See also: 2.2.3; 2.10.6; 9.11.3; 9.11.9; 16.4.3.3

Psychiatric Services 9.11

9.9 MATERNITY SERVICES

- 9.9.1 That the NCW urge the Health Department to appoint a medical woman to the staff of every district health office. 1924. [The concern was primarily with maternal mortality and it was felt that "many things would be discussed with a woman doctor which would not be mentioned to a man".]
- 9.9.2 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand views with great satisfaction the establishment of a Chair of Obstetrics in the Medical Faculty at the Otago University and instructs the Secretary to forward this resolution to the Minister of Health. 1929.
- 9.9.3 That the practical interest of National Council of Women of New Zealand in women's welfare be shown by proposing to guarantee the 50 pound scholarship for one year for the Obstetrical Society's purpose as mentioned in the N.Z. Medical Journal of December 1928, provided that money was found by the Branches not taken from funds.
That in the event of the scholarship being raised in accordance with the above resolution, it be a request to the Obstetrical Society that the scholarship be awarded to a woman student if a suitable one is available. 1929.
- 9.9.4 That in view of the high rate of maternal mortality in New Zealand the National Council of Women advocates the extending of the work of the Chair of Midwifery by the establishment of model maternity hospitals in the main centres. 1929.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.5 That the Hon. Minister of Health be asked to give an assurance that in all maternity hospitals henceforth built by his department, especially the new obstetric hospital to be built in Dunedin, provision be made for every patient to have a labour ward to herself at the time of her delivery. 1931.
Superseded by 9.9.14

- 9.9.6 The National Council of Women of New Zealand, representing one hundred and sixty-eight women's organisations throughout New Zealand, with approximate membership of forty thousand, strongly urges the Government to honour its undertaking to erect a modern maternity hospital at Dunedin as part of half million building scheme. 1934.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.7 That in view of the inadequacy of public maternity services the St. Helen's Hospitals should be enlarged and modernised so as to cater for all classes of maternity work. 1937.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.8 That the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health be addressed on the subject of the immediate establishment in Auckland of an obstetric and gynaecological hospital and sub-section of the Medical School. 1943.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.9 That this Conference of N.C.W. of N.Z. urges the Government to make proper provision for the continued training of midwives, and as the rebuilding of St. Helen's Hospitals is long overdue they may be given priority over any other hospital building scheme. 1945.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.10 That the Dominion President discuss the following resolution with Dr. Doris Gordon [Director of Maternity Services], and that action be taken in accordance with her recommendation:
That in view of the shortage of accommodation for maternity cases a register should be compiled of married nurses willing to take one patient. Individual care would be beneficial to women and there would be less likelihood of their nursing attention being curtailed through others wanting their room. The arrangements to be temporary measures only, the nurses not to be required to incur expenses over altering houses, etc. 1946.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.11 That the President approach the Prime Minister asking for the immediate erection of these [St. Helen's] Hospitals. That the Presidents of Nationally Organised Societies should write to the Prime Minister stressing the urgency of this matter. 1946.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.12 That National Council of N.Z. being gravely concerned with the fact that regulations governing administration and equipment have made it virtually impossible for private maternity hospitals to carry on in the majority of cases, and that, whilst thoroughly approving of the protective measures being taken, these same hospitals be given extension of time – say three to five years – therefore making these beds available forthwith, in order to make necessary adjustments in their establishment. It is felt that the closing of these hospitals is aggravating an already acute position. 1947.
- 9.9.13 That National Council of Women of N.Z. support the Minister of Health on her efforts to meet the immediate emergency in opening "open" maternity wards in connection with public hospitals. 1947.
Superseded by 9.9.14
- 9.9.14 That this Conference urges the Government to provide immediately:
- a) sufficient beds for the needs of all maternity cases by hospital boards and by the taking over of maternity homes about to close down;
 - b) to substantially increase the grant from the Social Security Fund to private licensees;
 - c) to make provision for the training of more maternity nurses. 1947.
- Supersedes 9.9.4; 9.9.5; 9.9.6; 9.9.7; 9.9.8; 9.9.9; 9.9.10; 9.9.11; 9.9.12; 9.9.13**

- 9.9.15 That the National Council of Women in Conference assembled, expresses its thanks to the Minister of Health and all organisations represented for their interest in maternal and infant welfare, and for the assurances given by the resolutions passed at the recent Conference called by the Minister to discuss this question "That every child-bearing mother and every new-born infant shall be cared for under standardised regulations, no matter where they are nursed and that, to this end, the existing regulations be revised". 1948.
- 9.9.16 That as it is now four years since the women of N.Z. worked hard to support the Auckland businessmen's appeal to obtain funds to establish an Obstetrical and Gynaecological Chair and Post Graduate School in Auckland, the National Council of Women respectfully urges the Government to appoint as soon as possible the most highly qualified specialist procurable. 1950.
- 9.9.17 That the Government be asked to place the National Women's Hospital first on the list of Auckland building priorities. 1954.
- 9.9.18 That the N.C.W. protest against the early discharge of mothers from maternity wards especially as they are entitled under Social Security to fourteen days in hospital believing that early discharge has a detrimental effect on the health of both mother and child. 1954. [See note to 9.9.27.]
Superseded by 9.9.26
- 9.9.19 That this Conference of N.C.W. of New Zealand records its gratitude to and appreciation of the work of Dr. Doris Gordon in the interests of maternal welfare in N.Z. and supports the proposal that a suitable memorial to her be established on a national basis. 1956.
- 9.9.20 That the Minister of Health be requested to call one of the wards in the new National Women's Hospital "the Dr. Doris Gordon Ward". 1959.
- 9.9.21 That in view of the world-wide acknowledgement that the foundations of mental health lie in the early establishment of good mother-child relationships, and as the contribution to the mental health programme of New Zealand, the N.C.W. ask the Minister of Health to provide the means by which this good relationship can be established as early as possible:
1) by adequate rooming in facilities available to those mothers who wish them;
2) by creating domiciliary midwifery units for those who wish this service;
3) by increasing the supply of home aids for post confinement purposes. 1959.
Part (1) superseded by 9.9.23
Overtaken by 9.9.28
- 9.9.22 That urgent attention be given to the bed state in maternity hospitals to enable the Health Department to encourage mothers to stay the prescribed 14 days. 1959.
Superseded by 9.9.32
- 9.9.23 That NCW advises the Minister of Health that we note with pleasure his Department's policy in encouraging rooming-in in maternity hospitals. We would however respectfully suggest that rooming-in is not encouraged wherever it is requested. 1959.
Supersedes 9.9.21(1)
Superseded by 9.9.28
- 9.9.24 1) That the National Council of Women express its satisfaction at the setting up by the Board of Health of a committee to advise the Minister of Health on all matters affecting maternal welfare to which representations may be made by all interested parties, but strongly recommends that there be added to the personnel of the committee representatives of lay women.
2) That the Minister be recommended to select these women from a list of suitable women, nominated by the N.C.W. of N.Z.
3) That as we note that any organisation or person interested in maternal welfare will have an opportunity to make representations to the committee, N.C.W. ask for an assurance that publicity will be given by the committee to such submissions. 1960.

- 9.9.25 That the tenacity of Dominion officers in pursuing the matter which resulted in the appointment of a NCW nominee to the Maternity Services Committee set up by the Board of Health be appreciated. 1962. [The Minutes record that "the general opinion was that it was most gratifying that the interests of mothers will be represented on the Maternity Services Committee"]
- 9.9.26 That no mother be discharged from a maternity Home under eight (8) days after the birth of her child unless she especially requests to do so. 1964.
Supersedes 9.9.18
- 9.9.27 That the Minister of Health be respectfully urged to implement the relevant clauses of the Social Security Amendment Act 1963 and provide domestic help for mothers from the time of their discharge after confinement until the fourteenth day of the baby's life. 1965. [The Act provided for 14 days free care in a hospital or maternity home or if the confinement took place elsewhere the free care of a midwife or maternity nurse for 14 days.]
- 9.9.28 That in order to allow the primary needs of mothers and their new born babies to be met, NCW asks the Minister of Health to require all obstetric units in New Zealand to ensure that the obstetric patient has the right to have her baby cared for at her bedside, if her baby is normal, and to feed her baby according to the baby's needs rather than according to hospital routine. 1976.
Overturms 9.9.21
Supersedes 9.9.23
- 9.9.29 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Health to undertake a full review of the role, supply and conditions of employment of domiciliary midwives. 1985.
- 9.9.30 That NCWNZ urges the Minister of Health to ensure that Area Health Boards take practical steps to provide services which will help and encourage all mothers to establish breastfeeding as their first choice. 1991.
- 9.9.31 That NCWNZ request the appropriate Minister(s) to give assurances that maternity health services continue to remain charge free and accessible to women residing within Aotearoa New Zealand. 1991.
- 9.9.32 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health and the Regional Health Authorities to accept the right of women and their babies, living in New Zealand, and especially rural women, to receive free maternity / well child care to nationally approved standards, this includes being able to remain in a residential health care facility for sufficient time after delivery to ensure the best possible outcomes for mother and baby. 1996.
Supersedes 9.9.22
- 9.9.33 That NCWNZ support women's right to paid breastfeeding/expressing of milk breaks during the hours of employment. 2000.
- 9.9.34 That NCWNZ supports women's rights to breastfeed in all places. 2006.

See also: 1.12.1; 6.2.2; 9.3.5.1; 9.3.5.4; 9.8.3.3(e); 9.10.1; 9.11.5; 9.12.1; 9.15.3.2; 19.1.4.13

9.10 MEDICAL RESEARCH

- 9.10.1 That the Minister of Health be asked to give consideration to the appointment of a representative of the N.Z. Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society on the Medical Research Council. 1964.
- 9.10.2 That N.C.W. request the Golden Kiwi Board of Control to re-examine its priorities in the allocation of its funds, so that medical research workers will not be hindered in their work by substantial reductions. 1968.

See also: 9.7.2; 9.7.3; 9.8.3.4(d); 9.11.22; 9.13.1.3; 10.5.8

9.11 MENTAL HEALTH

The Lunatics Act 1882, in force until 1911 (when it was replaced by the Mental Defectives Act) covered "any insane person, idiot, lunatic or person of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself or his affairs". It included provisions for detaining/restraining habitual drunkards. *See also* note to 1.6.3 re destitute persons. For many years the law, and apparently the general population, including NCW members, did not distinguish between mental illness and low intellectual ability, nor in many instances, between either of these and persons guilty of sexual crimes. *See* 12.10.4.1

9.11.1 That this Council gratefully recognises the steps the Government has already taken in establishing wards for the temporary accommodation of patients suffering from delirium tremens, and urges that similar provision should be made for cases of lunacy, and extended to all centres of population. 1901, reiterated 1902.

9.11.2 That the Annual Conference of the NCW regards with deep concern the lack of proper provision for the suspected or incipiently insane. It asks the Government to seriously consider the urgent necessity for borderline homes quite apart and unconnected with mental hospitals. As a temporary measure it requests the immediate establishment of psychopathic or observation wards as part of our present public hospital enterprise. The deep unrest with regard to the matter on the part of the women of New Zealand makes prompt action on the part of the Health Department imperative. 1923.

Superseded by 9.11.20

9.11.3 That the time has arrived when our mental hospitals shall be controlled by boards of independent citizens in the same way as our public hospitals. 1923

Superseded by 9.11.9

9.11.4 That the Government be urged to proceed forthwith with the provision of such additional accommodation in mental hospitals as will facilitate a better classification of patients. 1924.

9.11.5 That a letter of appreciation be sent to Sir Maui Pomare on the Department's work for mental patients and in the establishment of ante-natal clinics. 1925.

9.11.6 That facilities for the better classification of mental patients are urgently needed. 1927.

9.11.7 That the National Council of Women hereby urges the need for more creative occupations for the women mental patients, and desires to approach the Health Department with a view to enquiring in what way this Council of Women may be of assistance to staffs of mental hospitals. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.

9.11.8 a) That the attention of Government be drawn to:

- 1) the extensive developments in England and the U.S.A. in the treatment of cases of war neuroses by psychotherapy;
- 2) the lack of trained psychotherapists to deal with cases of war neuroses that have not responded to other measures.

b) That the Government be urged forthwith to bring to N.Z. at least two psychotherapists of high standing:

- 1) to advise the Government as to organising treatment of this type;
- 2) to treat a number of cases and train N.Z. doctors in psychotherapy. 1944, reaffirmed 1947. *See also* 9.8.1.4.

9.11.9 That the Government be urged to make provision for mental health hospitals to be administered by elected mental hospital boards. 1947.

Supersedes 9.11.3

9.11.10 That N.C.W. is gravely concerned about the incidence of mental illness in N.Z. and asks the Department of Mental Hygiene to advise if the N.C.W. can help to remove any of the causes. 1956.

9.11.11 That the Government be asked that a greater proportion of the money available from the Health Department be directed to mental hygiene. 1958.

- 9.11.12 That the N.C.W., in its grave concern for the high incidence of mental illness in the community, recommends its members to give full support to the Mental Health Associations being established in our communities. 1958.
- 9.11.13 That this Conference authorise the Dominion officers to act as a deputation to the Minister of Health, with the Director of Mental Health in attendance, to place before him the recommendations passed by this Conference, and to discuss the whole question of mental health and any part they can play to lower the incidence of mental disease. 1958.
- 9.11.14 That the Government make a full enquiry into the mental health services in the country. 1959.
- 9.11.15 That the Government be asked to endow scholarships for post-graduate study in psychiatric work. 1959.
- 9.11.16 That the Government be asked to take immediate action to implement schemes to give optimum facilities for mental health services. 1966.
- 9.11.17 That NCWNZ in Conference assembled ask the Minister of Health to publish immediately those recommendations of the Mason Report (psychiatric services) which are not subject to the present legal injunctions. 1988. [The Committee of Inquiry into the Procedure used in Psychiatric Hospitals in Relation to the Admission, Discharge or Release on Leave of Certain Classes of Patients – chaired by Judge Mason – developed into a general survey of psychiatric hospital services.]
- 9.11.18 That NCWNZ ask the appropriate Minister(s) to ensure that all special units for disturbed adolescents are retained at least until a comprehensive review of services is completed. 1991. *See also* 1.6.2.2; 1.6.2.4.
- 9.11.19 That NCW urge the Ministers of Health, Youth Affairs, Social Welfare and Education to establish and implement a national policy with resources to achieve the goal of significantly reducing the high levels of youth suicide in New Zealand. 1993.
- 9.11.20 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Health to recognise and make provision for people who, on a short or long term basis, require a place that provides 24-hour supervised care for their own well being and the safety of the community. 1995.
Supersedes 9.11.2
- 9.11.21 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Health to ensure that all relevant information about a person with mental illness be supplied to the caregiver(s) or appropriate family member(s) at their request. 1998.
- 9.11.22 That NCWNZ urges further research into the mental health outcomes for women experiencing pregnancies, both planned and unplanned and also during the post-natal phase. 2008.
- See also:* 9.8.1.2; 9.8.1.3; 9.8.1.6; 9.8.1.8; 9.8.2.5; 9.8.2.6; 9.8.3.1; 9.9.21; 9.15.1.2; 9.15.2.4; 12.6.3; 12.7.6.2; 12.10.1.9; 12.10.1.10; 16.3.3.3; 16.3.3.6; 16.3.11.4; 16.3.11.7; 16.4.1.6; 17.2; 17.4.4

MIDWIFERY 9.9.4; 9.9.9; 9.9.14(c); 9.9.21(2); 9.9.29

ORTHODONTIC CARE 9.5.3; 9.5.8

9.12 PATIENTS' RIGHTS

- 9.12.1 That NCW accept and support the Maternity Patients' Bill of Rights in principle. 1978.
- 9.12.2 That NCW request the Minister of Health to make it mandatory for teaching hospitals to obtain the consent of patients or their next of kin before students are allowed to take part in medical examinations on them. 1988.

9.12.3 That NCW urge the Minister of Health to require all Area Health Boards to appoint a patients' advocate, such advocate to be responsible directly to the Director-General of Health. 1988.

See also: 9.7.4

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS 9.13.2

9.13 PREVENTION OF ILL HEALTH

9.13.1 General

9.13.1.1 In the interests of public health NCW urges hereby that the Daylight Saving Bill be amended so as to extend the daylight saving period to April 30th of each year. 1933.

9.13.1.2 That N.C.W. appreciating the importance of the prevention of disease and handicaps of all kinds support the principle of a Chair of Medical Genetics in New Zealand. 1965.

9.13.1.3 That N.C.W. considering that the aim of health services should be the promotion of health as well as the treatment of sickness therefore urges the Minister of Health to allocate more finance to the development of preventive health services and to research in this field. 1970.

9.13.1.4 That the Department of Health be asked to provide a mobile clinic or a clinic attached to hospitals, throughout New Zealand, to perform for men and women such tests as blood pressure and urinalysis. 1972.

9.13.1.5 That NCW continue to urge the Minister of Health to give priority to positive health promotion and preventive measures, including all possible steps to reduce the incidence of cancer in women, in particular by the promotion of regular cervical smears and of breast examination at no cost to the individual. 1987.

9.13.1.6 That NCW continue to urge the Minister of Health to give priority to positive health promotion and preventive measures, and in conjunction with the Minister of Education to provide ongoing funding for education programmes on all sexually transmitted diseases including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). 1987.

See also: 8.5.1; 9.3.3; 9.3.4; 9.3.5.3; 9.6; 9.8.3.6; 10.8; 19.1.4

9.13.2 Accident Prevention

See: 7.4; 7.5.2; 8.9; 8.10; 9.13.8; 10.8; 15.4

Alcohol Education 19.1

9.13.3 Cancer

In 1964 a remit asking for cervical cancer smear testing clinics to be established at public hospitals was defeated by one vote.

9.13.3.1 That NCW inform the Minister of Health of its opposition to the imposition of charges for cervical smear testing. 1987.

- 9.13.3.2 That NCWNZ endorse the recommendations of the Cervical Cancer Inquiry 1988 and urge the Ministers of Health and Education to ensure that these recommendations are implemented expeditiously and with a firm commitment to uphold the principles embodied in the Report. 1988. [The Cervical Cancer Inquiry is the Committee of Inquiry into Allegations Concerning the Treatment of Cervical Cancer at National Women's Hospital and into Other Related Matters, also known as the Cartwright Inquiry.]
- 9.13.3.3 That this Conference of NCWNZ confirm its commitment to the expeditious implementation of the Cervical Screening Programme and urge the Minister of Health to ensure that adequate funding is maintained for this purpose. 1990.
- 9.13.3.4 That NCWNZ request urgent action be taken by the Ministers of Health, Women's Affairs and Associate Ministers to implement the recommendations of the Cartwright Report. 1992. [The Cartwright is the report of the Committee of Inquiry into Allegations Concerning the Treatment of Cervical Cancer at National Women's Hospital and into Other Related Matters.]
- 9.13.3.5 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health to establish a national mammography screening programme for women in the 50 – 64 age group. 1994.
- 9.13.3.6 That this meeting of the NCWNZ calls on the Government to establish a cancer control strategy. 1999.
Superseded by 9.13.3.7
- 9.13.3.7 That NCWNZ, in line with its support for a Cancer Control Strategy, urge the Government to ensure that the maximum waiting time between surgery and the commencement of radiation treatment for breast cancer patients is within optimum time frames for individual patients and not more than twelve weeks, by increasing the funding, training and retention of qualified radiologists and other personnel. 2002.
Superseded by 9.13.3.6

See also: 7.13.1; 9.13.1.5

Health Education 9.6

9.13.4 Goitre

- 9.13.4.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. urge the Government to give effect to the wishes of the medical profession as expressed at their last Conference and provide a grant of some suitable sum of money, say 500 pounds per annum for 5 years, towards goitre research. 1935.
- 9.13.4.2 That the Government be urged to make iodised salt the standard salt of N.Z. and that legislation under the Food and Drugs Act be amended accordingly. 1944.
- 9.13.4.3 [That N.C.W. objected to] the proposed 50% restriction in imported iodised salt. 1958.
- 9.13.4.4 That N.C.W. urge that the campaign to advertise the need to use iodised salt be intensified and that its sale be promoted by:
- a) prominent display in shops;
 - b) distinctive packaging;
 - c) substituting word common for misleading pure in labelling non-iodised salt. 1974.

Healthy Houses 8.5.1

9.13.5 Hydatids

- 9.13.5.1 That in view of the high increase in hydatid infection in N.Z. causing acute illness and death in human beings, and economic loss to mutton producers, due to high rejection rate of infected livers and meat, the Government be urged to institute legislation making compulsory:
- a) regular treatment of dogs;
 - b) complete destruction of infected offal. 1947.

9.13.5.2 That in view of the increasing incidence of hydatids, N.C.W. urges that an intensive publicity campaign be waged by the Department of Health in posters, pamphlets, lectures, etc. so that the public conscience may be aroused to the necessity of combating this menace to the good health of the community. 1952.

See also: 18.1.3.4

9.13.6 Hygiene

9.13.6.1 That the Public Health Department and the local Municipal Authorities of the Public Health Department be advised that the N.C.W. of N.Z. considers that further measures should be taken to ensure more hygienic methods of distributing meat, milk and bread. 1925.

9.13.6.2 That the Government be urged to see that the Pure Food Act is strictly administered. 1929, reaffirmed 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935. [The Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1908 included provisions relating to food "which is or appears to be unwholesome, unclean," etc. and "any place where food is intended for sale."]

9.13.6.3 That the Government be urged to extend the measures dealing with the hygienic handling of foodstuffs particularly in the case of production of milk for consumption in the homes of the people. 1938.

9.13.6.4 That the National Council of Women request the Health Department to enforce the wrapping of all bread before leaving the bakery. 1948.
Superseded by 9.13.6.7

9.13.6.5 That the Government be asked to place posters and notices in the toilets of railway trains, drawing the attention of the travelling public to the need for cleanliness in such places. 1949.

9.13.6.6 That the Health Department be asked to give further publicity to the regulations governing the handling of foodstuffs in public premises and in transit. 1950.

9.13.6.7 That the Government be asked to implement the wrapping of at least one size loaf of bread at the source of manufacture. 1956.
Supersedes 9.13.6.4

9.13.6.8 That the wrapping of bread in the bakehouse be made compulsory. 1959.

See also: 5.3.5.5(b); 5.8.2; 5.8.3; 5.8.6; 5.8.7; 5.8.11; 8.5.1.4; 8.14.4; 8.14.8; 8.14.9

Immunisation and Vaccination 9.3.4

Nutrition 10.5

9.13.7 Tuberculosis

9.13.7.1 That the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture be asked to introduce a stricter examination of dairy herds in order to make milk safe without pasteurisation. 1944.

9.13.7.2 That consumers be given an effective right of choice between first quality fresh raw milk and first quality milk pasteurised. 1945.

9.13.7.3 That the authorities instead of attempting to make unsound milk safe by pasteurising should base the supply scheme on healthy soil and healthy herds and so produce first quality fresh milk. 1945.

9.13.7.4 That the principle of compulsory herd-testing for T.B. be reaffirmed. 1949.

9.13.7.5 That in view of the special needs of tuberculosis patients, and of the need to ensure maximum resistance on the part of family contacts, increased benefits in excess of the ordinary scale be made available. 1954.

9.13.8 Warning Labels and Messages

See: 10.8.2.6; 10.8.3; 19.1.1.11; 19.1.4.10; 19.1.4.13; 19.4.3

9.14 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

- 9.14.1 That the Act known as the C.D. Act should at once be removed from the Statute Books of the Colony. 1896, reiterated 1898. [The Contagious Diseases Act 1869 defined contagious disease as "venereal disease including gonorrhoea". Also "The Governor may from time to time declare any gaol or other building ... to be a female reformatory for the purposes of this Act and every female reformatory so declared shall be a public gaol". The Act provided for a woman whom an inspector had "good cause to believe ... is a common prostitute" to submit to a periodical medical examination, and if found to be infected with a contagious disease be detained in a reformatory until discharged as cured. Any woman failing to submit to an examination or quitting the reformatory before discharge or not conforming to the rules was liable to be sentenced to imprisonment "with or without hard labour". The Minutes of the 1896 Conference note that the law "violates the personal rights of women only, while the rights of men are guarded and preserved" and that the purpose of the Act "is ... to render promiscuous sexual intercourse safe for men".]
Superseded by 9.14.3
- 9.14.2 That instead of the Health Act, recently discussed at the Medical Congress, the National Council feels that it is urgently necessary that the Public Health, Hospital, and Charitable Aid Acts, be amended so as to make provision for the establishing of special wards for the admission of patients suffering from venereal disease, and voluntarily presenting themselves for treatment. 1898 reiterated 1899, 1901, 1902.
- 9.14.3 That the National Council of Women requests the Premier again to introduce the bill for the repeal of the C.D. Acts, and urges upon him not to allow the present Parliament to expire without removing this blot from the statute book. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1901 1902.
Supersedes 9.14.1
- 9.14.4 That this Conference reaffirms the resolution passed by the Conference of 1921 protesting against the proposal to introduce compulsory measures in dealing with venereal disease. 1922. [The 1921 Conference had rejected a resolution, from the Auckland Branch, supporting the Social Hygiene Bill, which included compulsory clauses. The Minutes record "From the opinions expressed by Southern members, it was evident that there was some confusion in the minds of many women as to the scope of the proposed bill, the shadow of the old C.D. Act obscuring the vital differences of the proposed laws designed to cope with the spread of venereal disease". But *see* 9.14.12.]
Overtaken by 9.14.6
- 9.14.5 That this Conference protests against any proposal to introduce compulsory notification and treatment of venereal diseases, and urges that the Government should increase the opportunities for free treatment at hours and places suitable for both sexes. 1922.
- 9.14.6 That while recognising the value of educational propaganda and free clinics as a means of combating venereal diseases, this Council urge upon the Government the desirability of enacting legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the V.D. Commission. 1923. [The recommendations related to the compulsory notification and treatment of venereal diseases where no voluntary action had been taken.]
Overtakes 9.14.4
- 9.14.7 That the NCW is of the opinion that the V.D. clinics for women be open at more suitable hours than at present and suggests at least several evenings and one afternoon a week, and for the appointment of women doctors on the staff, it having been proved that increased facilities bring an increased attendance. 1927.
- 9.14.8 That the hospital boards be asked to appoint to V.D. clinics, trained nurses who shall do follow-up work. 1929.

- 9.14.9 That the National Council of Women discusses the desirability of including venereal diseases when in the communicable stages in the same category as other infectious diseases. That this matter be referred to Branches for serious consideration. 1929.
- 9.14.10 [That] each Branch be asked to set up a sub-committee to do research work along the lines of the working of the V.D. Act, in local centres. 1930.
- 9.14.11 That the prevalence of untreated gonorrhoeal cases in women and the importance of early treatment should be brought to the notice of the various organisations (associated with the National Council of Women) dealing with social work. 1932.
- 9.14.12 That the question [of the operation of the compulsory provisions of the Social Hygiene Act with regard to V.D.] be referred back to the Branches for further study. 1943. [The Minutes record "It is evident from newspaper reports of cases dealt with at the Magistrate's Courts that the more drastic provisions of the Act are being enforced against women only and that in a subtle way a modified form of the C.D. Act has been introduced".]
- 9.14.13 That the Minister of Justice be asked to reinstate the following clause in the Police Offences Emergency Regulations 1942 on the State [sic] Book: "Where any person has been convicted in any Court of any crime or offence, or appears before a Children's Court, charged with any offence, and the Court has reason to believe that he may be suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, or the offence is an offence against these regulations, the Court may, before passing sentence or finally determining the matter, make an order for the removal of that person to a hospital or other suitable place where he can be examined, and if necessary treated". 1950.
- 9.14.14 That the Minister of Health be asked to provide suitable posters regarding venereal disease to be placed in prominent places in factories, on public notice boards, etc. 1966.
- 9.14.15 That the Minister of Health launch a nationwide campaign about the symptoms and dangers of, and the treatment available for, venereal disease. 1975.
- 9.14.16 That in the urgent matter of A.I.D.S. education, N.C.W. strongly urge the Minister of Health and Education to give primary emphasis to promoting fidelity in marriage and self-restraint outside marriage, and to make this emphasis a requisite for any school programme which deals with this topic. 1988.

See also: 9.13.1.6; 12.9.3; 19.1.4.12

SICKNESS BENEFITS 16.3.3

9.15 WORKERS IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM

9.15.1 Conditions of Work

- 9.15.1.1 That this Council is of the opinion that nurses should not be employed in the state hospitals longer than eight hours a day; and that the Government be requested to introduce a bill into Parliament which would make it unlawful to do so. 1897.
- 9.15.1.2 That great care be exercised over the choice of girls directed to mental hospitals and that the Department of Mental Hospitals be urged to make working conditions, specialised education, and salary more attractive in order that the greatest possible attention be given to every patient. 1944. [During the 1939-1945 war adults not in the armed forces were directed to work in those areas deemed to be essential.]

- 9.15.1.3 That NCWNZ:
- a) support the New Zealand Nurses Organisation in their campaign of opposition to the increasing casualisation of nursing employment within the New Zealand health system; and
 - b) convey its concern about this casualisation to the Ministers of Health and Labour, the Ministry of Health, the Regional Health Authorities and Crown Health Enterprises. 1993.
- 9.15.1.4 That NCWNZ deplore all moves to deregulate the medical, nursing and registered allied health professionals and request the Minister of Health:
- a) to maintain existing qualifying examinations of medical practitioners for general registration with the NZ Medical Council;
 - b) to maintain the existing requirements for medical specialists for the NZ vocational register of the Medical Council;
 - c) to maintain the existing requirements for nursing and allied health professionals for registration with their appropriate bodies. 1998.

See also: 9.9.29

9.15.2 Remuneration

- 9.15.2.1 That the National Council of Women urge Members of Parliament to support the Bill having for its objective the superannuation of trained nurses. 1924.
Superseded by 9.15.2.2
- 9.15.2.2 That NCW should urge the Government to pass a bill providing for superannuation of all registered nurses and midwives. 1925.
Superseded by 9.15.2.1
- 9.15.2.3 That the Government be asked to revise the salaries of the trained nurses as set out in the Hospital Employment (Nurses) Regulations with a view to increasing substantially the present scale, thereby encouraging the trained nurse to remain in the service and trainees to qualify. 1955, reaffirmed 1959.
- 9.15.2.4 That N.C.W. urge the Government to formulate conditions and salaries for psychiatrists in Government employ that will be comparable with those in other countries. 1965.

9.15.3 Training

- 9.15.3.1 That the Minister of Education and the Minister of Health and the Nursing Education Committee of the Health Department be urged to make provision for the preliminary training of girls proposing to enter the nursing profession. 1943.
- 9.15.3.2 That general [nurse] training be made a 4 year course and include maternity training. 1947.
- 9.15.3.3 That support be given to the New Zealand Nurses' Association in attempts to have finance made available by Government for the Auckland University to enable nursing programmes for nurses to be commenced at Auckland University in 1974. 1973.
- 9.15.3.4 That the National Council of Women express to the Ministers of Health and Education its support for the New Zealand Nurses' Association in its efforts to have established a nursing degree. 1983.
- 9.15.3.5 That NCW ask the Minister of Health to ensure that a greater number of hospitals be approved for the training of enrolled nurses. 1986.

See also: 6.2.1.10; 9.9.2; 9.9.3; 9.9.9; 9.9.14(c); 9.11.8; 9.11.15; 17.2.3; 17.4.34

9.16 HEALTH, VARIOUS

- 9.16.1 That the Health Department be approached so that all stretchers be standardised so as to obviate the necessity of transferring accident cases from one stretcher to an ambulance stretcher because the former does not fit the ambulance. 1927.
- 9.16.2 That NCW request the Minister of Justice to introduce legislation making it illegal for tattooists to operate on persons under the age of 18 years without the consent of parents or guardians. 1969.
- 9.16.3 That NCWNZ request that the Ministers of Health and Transport allocate sufficient funds to enable information collected by the Ministry of Transport on organs for donation to be collated and made available to all Area Health Boards. 1990.
- 9.16.4 That NCW acknowledge the valuable support to hospital patients and their families provided by chaplaincy services and urge the Minister of Health to ensure that these services continue to be funded. 1993.
- 9.16.5 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health to maintain the national policy on blood and blood products which:
- a) ensures a safe supply of blood and blood products which meet national standards;
 - b) encourages New Zealanders to donate blood so that New Zealand requirements are met by New Zealand sourced screened blood to the greatest extent possible. 1995.
- 9.16.6 That NCWNZ supports the majority ownership of pharmacies by qualified pharmacists. 2002.
- 9.16.7 That NCWNZ urge the Government to remove all impediments to obtaining information necessary to audit publicly funded health programmes. 2003.

See also: 1.13.2; 2.10.6

CHAPTER 10 – HOME ECONOMICS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

10.1 CONSUMER PROTECTION

- 10.1.1 Realising that on all matters affecting the consumer there is need for closer contact and free exchange of information between the authorities and women's organisations, that women as consumers need fuller information concerning controlled prices, rationing, and the supply of various goods; and that in turn they can assist the authorities with information about local prices, rationing and supply problems created by war-time conditions, N.C.W. urges the Government to establish (as has been done in Canada) a Local Consumers' Committee representative of women's societies, which would be competent to express women's views on such matters and serve as a channel through which the authorities would be able to keep women informed. 1944.
- 10.1.2 That the Executive set up a committee to place before the Minister of Industries and Commerce, women members of parliament, and organisations representing manufacturers and retail trades and other interests concerned:
- 1) that women, as the major buyers and users of household goods much desire that all such goods for which standard specifications have been issued should conform to the requirements of such standards, and bear the Standard Mark in order to clearly indicate to buyers that they do conform to the standards of quality laid down;
 - 2) that in order to protect women and the public generally against the exploitation and loss which result from the sale of inferior goods and in this regard to protect the reputation of manufacturers and traders who supply goods of sound quality and utility, standardisation be extended with as little delay as possible to cover essential household goods generally as a basis for the progressively extended use of the Standard Mark; also
 - 3) that the committee arrange to be published in the journals and news-sheets of the various women's organisations information relating to household goods for which the standard specifications have been issued, the names of the firms and brands of goods using the Standard Mark, and inform manufacturers and retailers that in making their purchases women will give preference to goods bearing the Standard Mark as will increase the business of those who co-operate in affording this satisfaction to their customers;
 - 4) that women's organisations be advised to urge their local members of parliament to use their influence and endeavours to secure the wider use of the Standard Mark on household goods as means of raising standards of quality and of maintaining and advancing living standards through the more economic expenditure on the many items within the household budget;
 - 5) that a copy of this resolution and the supporting statement be submitted to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Industries and Commerce and the Leader of the Opposition, seeking their support to our aims in securing the wider use of the Standard Mark. 1949.
- 10.1.3 That while this Conference thanked the Minister of Industries and Commerce for keeping the Standard's Institute within his department, a move which was to the advantage of consumer interests, it was gravely concerned at the recent decision to confine the preparation of original standards to projects given first priority by the Standards Council. This attitude of the Standards Council would appear to concentrate on the preparation of specifications other than commodity ones which were of interest to all consumers, especially women. 1952.
- 10.1.4 That this meeting convey to the Minister of Industries and Commerce its appreciation of the manner in which the Government has received the representations concerning the need for greater attention to standards for consumer goods, and its pleasure at the action proposed by the Standards Council in this respect; also that manufacturers be asked to co-operate in giving effect to these decisions and that they be assured of the fullest support of the women of the country in this work. 1955.

10.1.5 That this Conference of N.C.W. make strong representation to the Government, urging that an organisation for consumer protection be established under the direction of an independent body representative of consumer groups and interests, and that such organisation be established within the orbit of the standards organisation, similar to the British Standards Institutions Advisory Council, on standards for consumer goods. 1958.

10.1.6 That NCW requests the Minister of Industries and Commerce to introduce legislation to ensure that household goods packaged for retail sale show details of contents by weight, and are not deceptively packed. 1968.

See also: 10.2.12(a); 10.5.22; 10.5.23; 10.7

10.2 CREDIT AND HIRE PURCHASE

10.2.1 That in view of the widespread operation of what is known as the Cash Order System which National Council of Women considers is not in the best interests of the community, it is considered that legislative enactment is desirable whereby the public shall be enabled to learn the true cost of such accommodation and its allocation. 1929. [Cash Orders were an early form of credit cards.]

The Minutes of the 1952 Conference record "In presenting this report [a report not included in the Minutes] it was stated that the report was not brought out with any idea of abolishing the hire purchase system, because it had become a part of our economic life, but we do say that it encourages indiscriminate credit which needs stricter control. 25 years ago time payment was virtually unknown, but it has increased enormously, mostly because of the Law Reform Act of 1939, which amended the Married Women's Property Act, making married women subject to Court Orders and judgements for debts". The first resolution arising from the report was "That it be mandatory for hire purchase traders selling goods that are required for the home to a married woman living with her husband to obtain the husband's signature also to the hire purchase agreement." This resolution was lost.

It is probable that the problems members were seeing arose not so much from this law change as from the fact that in 1951 goods were starting to become available on a scale probably never known before, and certainly not to the women of that time, who had come through the Depression and then the War.

10.2.2 That no goods shall be sold under a hire purchase agreement without a preliminary deposit of 25% of the purchase price. 1951.
Superseded by 10.2.5

10.2.3 That before any hire purchase agreement is entered into in respect of any goods, the owner shall state in writing to the prospective purchaser the price at which the goods may be purchased by him for cash. The note of memorandum to contain a statement of hire purchase and cash price. This note of memorandum should be at least as prominent as the rest of the contents. 1951, reiterated 1952, 1954.

10.2.4 That when two-thirds of the hire purchase price has been paid by the hirer, the owner cannot take possession of goods but can only claim the amount still outstanding. 1951.
Superseded by 10.2.6

10.2.5 That no goods be sold under a hire purchase agreement without a 15% deposit. 1952.
Supersedes 10.2.2
Superseded by 10.2.11

10.2.6 That when three-quarters of the purchase money has been paid [on hire purchase] in liquidation of the original debt, the title to the goods shall pass to the purchaser and shall not be subject to re-possession. Any balance owing to be subject to recovery as an ordinary debt. (Note: Until the full debt is paid under the hire purchase agreement the goods are only hired – the disposal of any part of them renders the hirer liable for theft). 1952.
Supersedes 10.2.4

10.2.7 That the Government peg the Flat Rate Charge, with regard to hire purchase, in the same way as it has pegged other interest rates. 1956.

- 10.2.8 That N.C.W. protest again to the Minister against the lifting of deposits, and ask him to give consideration to restoring the 7.5% deposit, because of the distressing social implications following over-buying by hire-purchase. 1959.
Superseded by 10.2.11
- 10.2.9 That in all the places where the hire purchase system is in operation, all goods be clearly marked with the cash purchase price as well as the complete hire purchase price. 1960.
- 10.2.10 That the Government be requested to amend the law to make any hire purchase agreement entered into by an infant under 18 years of age the responsibility of the parent or guardian, whose permission signature must be attached to any such hire purchase agreement. 1960. *See also 4.8.8*
- 10.2.11 That the Government be asked to reimpose the 15% deposit on all hire purchase agreements. 1960.
Supersedes 10.2.11; 10.2.8
- 10.2.12 That the Government be asked to amend the Sale of Goods Act to give effect to the following resolutions:
- a) that the vendor of goods shall be liable for the whole or any part thereof of the cost of renewing or repairing any parts of faulty manufacture;
 - b) that it shall not be lawful to include in any hire purchase agreement or warranty any clause absolving the vendor from this obligation whether in part or in full;
 - c) that it shall be obligatory on the vendor to point out and fully explain the provisions of each and every clause in the hire purchase agreement. 1966.

10.3 DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE

10.3.1 Availability

- 10.3.1.1 That the Government be asked to endeavour to obtain young women for household work, in homes as well as hospitals, from Holland or the Scandinavian countries. 1946.
Overturms 6.6.3.4
- 10.3.1.2 That N.C.W. keep on with its campaign for domestic aids. 1951.
- 10.3.1.3 That the Council re-open the matter [of domestic aid] with the Minister, suggesting that contact be made with technical colleges with the idea of interesting girls in the matter of domestic aids. 1952.
- 10.3.1.4 That the Government be requested to re-open the Home Aid Hostel and to institute an intensive campaign for the recruiting of home aids. 1952.
- 10.3.1.5 That NCW request the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to action the implementation of the recommendations in the Health Department's 'Report 51' especially No. 7a and 7b so that home help can be made available to all sections of the community requiring it. 1980. [Report 51 is entitled Home Help Services in New Zealand by JR Hyslop and SS Dourado, published in 1978.

See also: 9.8.2.4(b); 9.9.21(3); 9.9.27; 16.1.8; 16.1.9

10.3.2 Conditions of Work

- 10.3.2.1 That in the opinion of this Council a domestic servants' [weekly] half-holiday should be made compulsory by legal enactment. 1897 reiterated 1899, 1901 1902.

10.3.2.2 The National Council of Women hereby urges all Branches of the National Council of Women of New Zealand to do all in their power to awaken public opinion with regard to those employers who take advantage of the present financial conditions to unfairly reduce the standard of wages and conditions of domestic workers. 1933.

10.3.2.3 That in the ensuing year all Branches of N.C.W. of N.Z. investigate the whole position and status of the salaried domestic worker and report at the next Conference. 1935.

10.3.3 Training

10.3.3.1 That it is clear that the status of the domestic worker can be raised only by increasing their efficiency the Executive of the N.C.W. of New Zealand consider that training schemes should be established by the Government as soon as possible. Such training should include cookery, sewing, laundry, kitchen and household work of every description and the care of children. 1936.

10.3.3.2 That the Dominion Executive ask the Minister in charge of the Government Housing Scheme to co-opt a small committee of experienced housewives for consultation in connection with the proposed plans [for a training scheme for domestic workers]. 1936.

10.3.3.3 That this conference appoint a liaison officer to consult with the authorities of Massey College [on the scheme of training for domestic help] in order that we may understand the work being done by that institution. This liaison officer to report to N.C.W. 1943.

10.3.3.4 That N.C.W. realising the utmost necessity for assistance in the home urges the Minister of Education and the Minister of Health to consider the setting up of a course of household management for the training of girls as home aids and that the Minister be requested to co-opt members of N.C.W. to confer with him on this matter. 1945.

10.3.3.5 That this Conference fully supports the home aid scheme accepted at last Conference and asks that it be acted upon. 1947.

10.3.3.6 That the Government be further urged to expedite the setting up of Advisory Committees in connection with its Home Aid Scheme. 1947.

10.3.3.7 That the Minister of Immigration be asked that immigrants coming to N.Z. under the Government "Home Aid" Scheme should be given the opportunity of entering a training hostel before taking work up in private homes. 1948.
Overturns 6.6.3.4

10.3.3.8 That the domestic aid scheme [setting up classes for prospective household assistants] put forward by the Dunedin Branch be reaffirmed. 1949.

10.3.3.9 That in view of the grave shortage of trained staff for the management of educational and similar institutions in New Zealand, NCW urge the Government to establish courses of training in institutional management and quantity food service to ensure that persons with suitable qualifications are available for these positions. 1965.

See also: 1.2.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 5.3.1.1

10.3.4 Domestic Assistance, Miscellaneous

See: 4.7.5.2; 4.7.5.5; 6.6.3

10.4 FABRICS, FIBRES AND FOOTWEAR

10.4.1 Clothing

10.4.1.1 That the Sales Tax on the clothes of children up to 16 years be lifted. 1945.

10.4.1.2 That the attention of the Government be drawn to the serious shortage of school uniforms, particularly navy and grey flannel skirts, also shorts, and requests that some action be taken to increase the manufacture and output of such necessary school clothing. 1948.

10.4.1.3 That owing to the difficulty experienced by women in obtaining garments in larger sizes N.C.W. take up with the manufacturers the question of a better supply of coats and frocks for women whose sizes are larger than S.W. 1954.

See also: 7.5.4.1; 10.4.4.5; 10.4.4.7; 10.8.2.3; 10.8.2.4; 10.8.2.6

10.4.2 Fabrics and Fibres

10.4.2.1 That the National Council of Women urges hereby that in view of the competition of British wool the quality of New Zealand skein wool might be improved. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

10.4.2.2 That the Government be asked to amend the Wool Labelling Act, 1949, to include re-processed and re-used wool, and to include definitions of these fibres, as is in use now by the International Wool Secretariat and that the matter be referred to the National Council of Women in England asking that further enquiries be made. 1950.

Superseded by 10.4.4.4

10.4.2.3 That in view of the fact that the public generally are not aware of the fact that they are purchasing shoddy material, N.C.W. try to create as much publicity as possible [for the standards/grades of wool]. 1952.

10.4.2.4 That the Conference recommends to the Dominion Executive at their meeting 6 months after Conference that they ask for the preparation of N.Z. Standards specification covering minimum standards for different cloths of wool defined within the range of present testing techniques. 1952, reaffirmed 1953.

10.4.2.5 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Industries and Commerce to investigate the price of N.Z. knitting wool. 1969.

See also: 10.4.4; 10.8.2

10.4.3 Footwear

10.4.3.1 That N.C.W. make representation to the Government for the purpose of having scientifically fitted footwear made available to the public as originally designed according to the principles laid down by the Footwear Fitting Division of the Ministry of Supply for the footwear supplied to the women of the Armed Forces and to the nurses in public institutions. 1944.

10.4.3.2 That the attention of the Government be drawn to the shoddy leather which is put into footwear. 1947.

10.4.3.3 That in view of the present acute shortage the Government be urged to import sufficient quantities of leather suitable for [shoe] uppers and to revise the question of adequate factory labour in order to increase output [of footwear]. 1947.

10.4.3.4 That a reply be sent to the Minister pointing out that multiple fittings, [in children's shoes] which are supplied by British manufacturers, are not obtainable from New Zealand manufacturers. 1956.

10.4.3.5 That we ask the Government for immediate suspension of this 12 per cent tariff on children's imported shoes, sizes 6.5 – 9. 1956.

10.4.3.6 That the manufacturers be requested to ensure that the quality of New Zealand-made shoes be improved now that the better quality overseas articles are not being imported. 1959.

10.4.4 Labelling

10.4.4.1 That the National Council of Women recommend that labelling legislation should be extended to materials made of linen and silk; also that fabrics made of artificial fibre have their appropriate names stamped on the selvedge, or be otherwise suitably labelled. 1950.

10.4.4.2 That NCW continue with its action re wool labelling. That the Secretary make enquiries re the wool labelling legislation, asking for fullest information from NCW of Australia. 1951.

10.4.4.3 That the Government be asked to extend the Wool Labelling Act to include reworked wool. That a small deputation be appointed to wait on the Wool Board and the Government. 1952.
Superseded by 10.4.4.4

10.4.4.4 That wool labelling be extended to cover reprocess of wool. 1956.
Supersedes 10.4.2.1; 10.4.4.3
Superseded by 10.4.4.5

10.4.4.5 That NCW ask the Minister of Industries and Commerce to prepare legislation to ensure that all textiles and garments be labelled for fibre content and colour fastness. 1960.
Supersedes 10.4.4.4

10.4.4.6 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Trade and Industry to introduce legislation making it mandatory to label the true fibre content of textile products. 1974, reiterated 1976.

10.4.4.7 That the Minister of Trade and Industry be requested to introduce legislation requiring permanently attached labels to ALL ready-to-wear garments, these labels should give true fibre content; full and legible laundry instructions or recommend dry cleaning. Swing tags are unsatisfactory. 1978.

See also: 6.6.1.5; 10.8.2.6

10.5 FOOD AND NUTRITION

10.5.1 That a general education in dietary principles is necessary. 1921.

10.5.2 That the National Council deplores that the cost of primary products such as butter, milk, fruit and vegetables is beyond the means of a large proportion of the public and that the cause of this high cost be investigated. 1927.

10.5.3 In view of the importance of citrus fruits for diet, and the prohibitive prices charged for same at certain seasons of the year, the Government be urged to take steps immediately to ensure citrus fruits being sold at reasonable prices throughout the year. 1935.

10.5.4 That in view of the great dietetic value of citrus fruits the Government be urged to arrange for adequate supplies at reasonable cost. 1937.

10.5.5 That in view of the dietetic importance of fruit, the Conference expresses profound dissatisfaction with the present position in regard to the price and supply of citrus and other fruits, and urges that the whole system of marketing be reviewed, and arrangements made more satisfactory to the general public, and that this resolution be conveyed to the Minister of Marketing. 1940.

10.5.6 That investigation be instituted by the Government into the supplies of eggs being made available to civilians and the forces in order that an adequate requirement be apportioned for children other than infants. 1943.

- 10.5.7 That the Minister of Health be urged to take immediate steps to ensure that the regulations under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act dealing with the use of preservatives be strictly enforced. 1943.
- 10.5.8 That N.C.W. recognises the importance of nutritional research as a constructive approach to the Health problems of N.Z. It congratulates the Government on the work already inaugurated and urges its continuation and extension. 1944.
- 10.5.9 That N.C.W. urge the Government to make available (for sale in shops) the purchase of second grade fruit. 1945.
- 10.5.10 That as citrus fruit is essential for the maintenance of health the Government be urged:
- a) to maintain a continuous and plentiful supply of oranges and lemons from the Islands the whole year round;
 - b) that all lemons and grapefruit grown in N. Z. be made available to people throughout N.Z.;
 - c) that the control be lifted from the Internal Marketing Division on all citrus fruits in order that there be a more plentiful supply available for the public, particularly for children. 1947.
- 10.5.11 That in view of the desperate need in many countries for all kinds of cereals this Conference protests against the waste of barley in brewing of beer and asks the Government that rationing of beer be imposed immediately as in Great Britain. 1947. *See also* 19.1.11.4
- 10.5.12 That this Conference is greatly concerned that while restrictions are placed on the consumption of essential foodstuffs [such] as butter and meat, and people are urged to reduce still further consumption of these goods, no satisfactory attempt has been made by the Government to restrict the use of valuable foodstuffs by the brewing trade. 1947.
- 10.5.13 That the N.C.W. of New Zealand views with alarm the ever-increasing amount of wheat and barley used in distilleries and breweries, and urges the authorities to considerably reduce the amount of grain used this way. 1948.
- 10.5.14 That the National Council of Women of N.Z. desires to make an emphatic protest against the reduction in price of brewers' crystals by one pound per ton, while no reduction has been made in the price of consumers' sugar. 1948.
- 10.5.15 That the National Council of Women ask its Branches to give consideration to approaching the Retailers Association regarding deliveries of basic foodstuffs where necessary. 1950.
- 10.5.16 That a letter be written to the Minister of Marine, regarding the high cost and poor quality of fish available for consumption. 1956.
- 10.5.17 That sugar be still freely available in 70lb bags but that they be packed in polythene-lined bags. 1962.
- 10.5.18 That N.C.W. of N.Z. support the retention of the free milk scheme in schools. 1966.
- 10.5.19 That the National Council of Women approach the Ministers of Trade and Industries and of Agriculture and Fisheries requesting that the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the distribution of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, under the heading "The Potato Board" (No. 11, page 105) be implemented. 1977. [The recommendations concerned labelling, branding and types of potatoes.]
- 10.5.20 That NCW reaffirm its commitment to the desirability of a regular home delivery of milk. 1987.
- 10.5.21 That NCW urge the Government to adopt appropriate safety and labelling regulations for any importation, production, and/or distribution of irradiated food and other goods. 1987.
- 10.5.22 That this Conference of NCWNZ call on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health to require labelling of all genetically modified food sold in New Zealand. 1998.

10.5.23 That NCWNZ urge that stringent control measures and ongoing surveillance be applied to all genetically modified organisms and genetically modified food. 1999.

See also: 9.13.4; 9.13.6; 9.13.7; 10.3.3.9; 10.9.2

FOOD HYGIENE 9.13.6

FOOD PRESERVATIVES 10.5.7; 10.5.21

10.6 FOOD PRODUCTION

10.6.1 That in view of the acute shortage of foodstuffs in England and the stern necessity on the part of New Zealand to provide the maximum quantity to fill the shortage N.C.W. views with great apprehension the wholesale destruction throughout the country of dairy cows, fruit trees, laying hens, and other sources of foodstuff, and calls upon the Government to so alter the economic and manpower conditions of these food producing industries that this destruction be no longer compelled. 1944.

10.6.2 That Food and Production Committees be set up by all Branches of the National Council of Women in New Zealand. 1950.
Superseded by 10.6.3

10.6.3 That Committees be set up in Branches throughout New Zealand to investigate causes limiting the production of food in N.Z. with a view to determining what principles underlie increased production. 1952.
Supersedes 10.6.2

10.6.4 That in view of the increasing shortage of the world's supply of food, the Local [Government] Administration be asked to take immediate steps to conserve food-producing land adjacent to growing towns. 1952, reaffirmed 1954, 1956, 1958.

10.6.5 That in order to maintain production on our farms the Government be urged to implement a policy of state rural housing, with adequate labour, well housed and with facilities for normal social intercourse. 1953.

10.6.6 That Branches be asked to study population growth in N.Z. in relation to problems of food production, consumption and distribution. 1954.

See also: 4.7.3.3; 7.12.2; 7.12.3; 18.1.1.6(b)

HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION 5.3.2

PACKAGING OF GOODS 7.5.4; 10.1.6

10.7 PRICE TRIBUNAL

The Control of Prices Emergency Regulations 1939 set up the Price Tribunal with powers to fix prices and to investigate complaints about prices. The Control of Prices Act 1947 embodied the Tribunal and its functions in statute. Members were appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Minister of Industries and Commerce. No criteria for membership were given in either the Regulations or the Act.

10.7.1 That the Minister of Industries and Commerce be asked to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of housewife consumer representatives to the Price Tribunal. 1948.
Superseded by 10.7.2

10.7.2 That a qualified woman be appointed to the Price Tribunal. 1951.
Supersedes 10.7.1

10.7.3 That N.C.W. write to the Price Tribunal, protesting against the proposal from the Master Grocers' Federation (as reported in the press on February 5th), that a cutting charge of one halfpenny per pound be added on all butter sold in less than one pound lots. 1957.

See also: 18.1.1.2; 18.1.1.3

10.8 SAFETY IN THE HOME

10.8.1 Fire

10.8.1.1 That the National Council of Women request the Minister of Social Welfare to give publicity to the danger of leaving children in locked cars or in unattended houses. 1950.

10.8.1.2 That the Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children be urged to use all the means at his or her disposal (welfare workers, films, newspapers, etc.) to prevent young children being left alone in their homes at any time. Special emphasis should be placed on the danger of fire in such circumstances. 1959.

See also: 8.9; 10.8.2

10.8.2 Flammable Fabrics

10.8.2.1 That this Conference convey to the Minister of Industries and Commerce its alarm at the continued delays in establishing a standard test for inflammable textiles, particularly in view of the recent loss of life, and that, as tests of this nature have satisfactorily been introduced overseas, the Minister be urged to instruct the Standards Council to bring this matter to finality without delay. 1954.
Superseded by 10.8.2.2

10.8.2.2 That the urgent need for a standard test to determine the inflammability of textiles be again represented to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. 1955.
Supersedes 10.8.2.1

10.8.2.3 That N.C.W. urge the Government to investigate immediately the non-availability in N.Z. of anti-flame finish on materials and garments which are highly inflammable and instruct their responsible departments to give priority to the importation of all garments and materials flame-proofed, and a letter be sent to Miss Mabel Howard, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, asking for support in this serious problem. 1958.

10.8.2.4 That N.C.W. urge the Ministers of Health and Industries and Commerce to take active steps to promote the use of flame-resistant fabrics especially for children's clothes.
That this Conference send a letter to the N.Z. Retailers Association asking them to make sure that flame-resistant clothing and material is easily and continuously available for children's clothes.
That this Conference urges that members of N.C.W. make every endeavour to encourage mothers of young children to buy flame-resistant clothing for their children. 1968.

10.8.2.5 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Industries and Commerce to ensure that a warning regarding the danger of flammable materials be circulated in printed form to all recipients of old age pensions and child benefits, e.g. on the covers of the benefit book. 1969.

10.8.2.6 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Trade and Industry to introduce legislation making it mandatory to label high risk garments to indicate their degree of flammability. 1974, reaffirmed 1976.

10.8.2.7 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Consumer Affairs to introduce legislation to label polypropylene fabric and clothing with a warning about its melting properties in the event of fire or extreme heat. 1997.

See also: 8.9.5; 10.4.4

10.8.3 Poison

- 10.8.3.1 That the Minister of Health be urged to institute a regulation, that where dangerous substances are used and sold the antidote to the particular poison be clearly printed on the outside of the label. 1945.
- 10.8.3.2 That bottles used for marketing of kerosene and turpentine be clearly labelled with the specified red poisons label and that beverage bottles be not used. 1960.
- 10.8.3.3 That N.C.W. express appreciation of the action taken by the Director-General of Health to ensure the proper labelling of dispensed prescriptions in regard to content, dosage and usage. 1964.
- 10.8.3.4 That the Minister of Health investigate the introduction of legislation making safety closures obligatory on all containers of harmful substances. 1976.
- 10.8.3.5 That NCW urges more explicit directions be printed on all prescription labels, the wording `as directed' not being sufficient. 1976.

See also: 7.4; 10.5.7

10.8.4 Miscellaneous Home Safety Matters

- 10.8.4.1 That in an endeavour to widen the scope of educating the people in their responsibility in preventing accidents in the home the Dominion [NCW] Office be asked to contact through the Branches all home and school associations, school committees and pre-school associations, requesting that they should interest themselves in matters affecting safety in the home. 1954.

See also: 8.10; 12.2.7.2

10.9 SHOP TRADING HOURS

- 10.9.1 That N.C.W. oppose any alteration in the legislation which will have as its effect the compulsory closing of retail shops on Saturday mornings. 1945.
- 10.9.2 That the Minister of Labour be asked that the exempted goods list under the Shops and Offices Act be revised with a view to providing for the sale of fresh fruit by licensed premises during the weekend. 1961. [The Shops and Offices Act 1955 banned the sale of goods on Sundays, holidays and one other day, usually Saturday. Magistrates could grant exemption i.e. shops could be licensed, but only to sell specific goods listed as exempted goods. Licensing in this context was not related to sale of alcohol.]
- 10.9.3 Considering the corner dairy as a focal point in a community, NCW views with concern any general extension of trading hours which would threaten its existence. 1978. [Dairies were usually licensed to sell certain goods outside the legal shopping hours, so remained open for long hours and seven days a week. *See* note 10.9.2]
- 10.9.4 That NCW support the provisions in the Shop Trading Hours Act Repeal Act 1990 which prohibit normal retailing on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and ANZAC Day morning. 2003.

For hours of sale of alcohol see 19.1.3

10.10 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, VARIOUS

- 10.10.1 That N.C.W. ask retailers to order longer blankets, as manufacturers were prepared to make them if there were a demand. 1958.
Superseded by 10.10.2

- 10.10.2 That N.C.W. approach the N.Z. Standards Institute with the request to alter the standard length of single blankets from 81 inches to 90 inches. 1959.
Supersedes 10.10.1
- 10.10.3 That N.C.W. recommends to the N.Z. Undertakers' Federation that a list of charges be made available to persons making arrangements for funerals. 1959.
- 10.10.4 That the question of high funeral charges be forwarded to the Consumer Council for their consideration and action. 1959.

See also: 6.6.1

CHAPTER 11 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PEACE

11.1 APARTHEID IN SPORT

- 11.1.1 That NCW support the opinions expressed in the article by the Rev. Storkey regarding racial discrimination. 1958. [This resolution was substituted for a remit `That if Maori members are unwelcome in South Africa no team should go at all']
Superseded by 11.1.2
- 11.1.2 That in accordance with its policy concerning racial discrimination, the N.C.W. of N.Z. affirms its belief that the proposed tour of South Africa by the All Blacks should be abandoned. This decision to be conveyed to the Prime Minister and the Rugby Union. 1959.
Supersedes 11.1.1
- 11.1.3 That the NCW of NZ in Conference assembled, being opposed to any policy of apartheid, and being in support of the Gleneagles Agreement, expresses its regret at the decision of the N.Z. Rugby Union to invite a team from South Africa to tour New Zealand, and urges the Rugby Union not to proceed with the invitation. 1980. [The heads of government of the Commonwealth countries, meeting at Gleneagles in 1977, had agreed to a statement on apartheid in sport in which "they accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage, contact or competition by their nationals with sporting teams from South Africa or from any other country where sports are organised on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin".]

See also: 2.15.4

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DISPOSAL 7.4.5

11.2 DISARMAMENT

- 11.2.1 That National Council of Women of New Zealand deplores the continuous growth of armaments throughout the world. It sees that people are crushed by ever-increasing military expenditure, and that they are alienated from one another by the rivalries of their respective rulers. The Council deprecates any project likely to involve Australasia in the participation of warfare and strenuously protests against the Imperial consideration of these colonies as a recruiting ground for European militarism. 1898, reiterated 1899.
- 11.2.2 The National Council of Women of New Zealand thanks the Czar of Russia for his Manifesto to the Powers of Europe suggesting a scheme of general disarmament. The Council considers war to be a savage, costly, futile method of deciding international disputes, and it welcomes with profound gratitude the impetus afforded to the cause of peace by the peerless proposal of the Czar. 1899.
- 11.2.3 That N.C.W. co-operate in the formation of the proposed National Committee on Disarmament. 1974.
- 11.2.4 That the National Executive of NCW NZ sends a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs congratulating him on New Zealand's stand at the U.N. regarding disarmament which action our organisation fully supports and hopes that progress can be made at the forthcoming special session of the U.N. in all areas of disarmament. 1977.

See also: 11.8.4; 11.8.15; 11.8.16; 11.10.1; 11.11.2

11.3 HUMAN RIGHTS

- 11.3.1 That the N.C.W. support the International Conference on Human Rights in its request to be made to the United Nations for the abolition of slavery in all parts of the world. 1948.
- 11.3.2 That N.C.W. of N.Z. support the resolution to be discussed at the I.C.W. meeting "That action be taken to suppress the traffic in slavery across Africa". 1956.
- 11.3.3 That NCWNZ urge the Government to protest vigorously the death by stoning of Amina Lawal in Nigeria. 2002.
- 11.3.4 That NCWNZ urges the Government to repeal the Foreshore and Seabed Act (and other legislation amended thereby) and to develop instead a way forward that meets New Zealand's domestic and international human rights obligations. 2006.

See also: 1.4.3; 1.12.2; 1.12.4; 6.2; 18.2; 18.3

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION 6.2.3.11; 6.2.5; 6.8.4; 11.6.2
I.L.O. Convention 89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 6.8.4
I.L.O. Convention 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 6.2.5

11.4 INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

- 11.4.1 That the NCW holding that the representation of women at all gatherings where policy affecting the British Commonwealth as a whole is discussed and decided to be essential, calls upon all the Governments participating in our Imperial Conferences to include women in their delegations especially to the League of Nations. 1927.
Superseded by 11.4.2
- 11.4.2 That the Government be asked to include a woman or women as delegate or delegates to overseas conferences. 1945.
Supersedes 11.4.1
- 11.4.3 That in all cases of representation at Conferences of Non-Governmental Organisations of the U.N. the principle that each person be allowed to exercise one vote only, irrespective of the number of organisations they may represent, be written into the constitution or rules of such Conferences. 1951.
- 11.4.4 That it is deplored that Government representatives have been observed at Conferences of Non-Governmental Organisations of the U.N. N.C.W. of N.Z. feels that this completely nullifies the principle behind such conferences and urges the United Nations that such invitations not be extended in future. 1951. [The Minutes record "delegates would fear to speak openly about the actions and attitudes of their Government".]
- 11.4.5 That we write again to the Minister re including a woman on the delegation to the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] Conference. 1956.
- 11.4.6 That NCWNZ urge the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Women's Affairs and of Foreign Affairs and Trade to include and fund women representatives from appropriate NGOs in the official Government delegation to the UN Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. 1994.
- 11.4.7 That NCWNZ endorse the platform for action adopted at the United Nations 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing, China 1995, and urge the New Zealand Government, in co-operation with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to implement it, according to a time frame drawn up in consultation with New Zealand NGOs. 1996.

See also: 1.13.1; 1.13.3; 6.2.3.11; 11.6.2; 11.6.8; 11.6.10; 11.12.2; 18.1.1.4; 18.1.1.5; 18.1.1.6(b); 18.3

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AGREEMENT 4.8.5

11.5 INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

- 11.5.1 That the Minister of Education be approached with a view to getting introduced into the teaching of "civics" in our schools, the wider world citizenship, the relationship and independence of nations, and a fuller knowledge and understanding of their standpoints and ideals. 1923, reiterated 1927.
- 11.5.2 Believing that the welfare of nations and classes depends on the building up of a new international order, we desire to dedicate ourselves afresh to the supreme task of surmounting the barriers of race, creed, caste and nationality, and promoting the spirit of international reconciliation and goodwill. 1934.
- 11.5.3 That seeing there is already a very earnest and widespread desire to study ideas and projects which, after the war, will help towards the making of a just and lasting peace and the adjustment of international difficulties, N.C.W. urge that the Government allow as soon as the war situation permits talks on world affairs by competent speakers to be restored to the programme of the National Broadcasting Service. 1944.
- 11.5.4 In order to be well informed on the status of women in the international field:
- a) That N.C.W. of N.Z. set up an "International Committee" of three, with power to co-opt, to keep themselves informed of all questions concerning women that come before the U.N. and/or its specialised agencies, and making it available to all Branches;
 - b) That the incoming Dominion Officers take up with I.C.W. and the N.C.W. of Australia the question of holding a regional meeting in order to promote a better understanding of the problems of women in Australasia and South East Asia. 1958.
- 11.5.5 That NCW of N.Z. initiate a scheme whereby its Branches may keep in close touch with a S.E. Asian, African, or European country affiliated to the International Council of Women with a view to gaining a better understanding and knowledge of the women of that country and their work and interests. 1962.

See also: 5.12.1.2; 11.6.6; 11.10.12; 11.11.1; 11.13.1

11.6 LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- 11.6.1 That the N.C.W. give the League of Nations its heartiest support and recommend that all Branches take into consideration the best means of enlisting public support. 1921.
Superseded by 11.6.5
- 11.6.2 That this Conference is of the opinion that in order to maintain its world status as a self-governing Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, New Zealand should be directly represented at all future Conferences of the League of Nations and also at the International Labour Conference, and any other conference that may be set up under the League of Nations; and that the New Zealand Government should be urged to make a public declaration at an early date that it is prepared to co-operate with the Imperial Government in making the League of Nations Union the keystone of the policy of the British Empire. 1922.
- 11.6.3 That all Branches of the N.C.W. of N.Z. be urged to take active steps to assist the local Branch of the League of Nations Union. 1922.
- 11.6.4 That the following cable be sent to Mrs Phillip North, President National Council of Women, U.S.A. That the National Council of Women of New Zealand in Conference assembled earnestly beg the women of the U.S.A. to use their utmost influence to get their country to join the League of Nations. 1923. [Although the President of the U.S.A., Woodrow Wilson, had been the moving force in the formation of the League of Nations the U.S.A. did not join.]

- 11.6.5 That the attitude of NCW towards the League of Nations is one of entire sympathy, and that any educational work in the matters would always be supported by the Council. 1923.
Supersedes 11.6.1
- 11.6.6 That as the machinery of the League of Nations affords the best available means of applying the principles of the Gospel of Christ to stop war, to provide justice, to organise peace and to promote international understanding and friendship, we urge women to support the League of Nations, both as individual members, and by corporate membership with League of Nations Unions. 1935.
Superseded by 11.6.9
- 11.6.7 That all the Branches of the Dominion National Council of Women be urged to bring the work of the League of Nations and of the League of Nations Union before their members during the coming year. 1937.
Superseded by 11.6.9
- 11.6.8 That representation be made to the Government that in future a qualified representative woman be included in the New Zealand Delegation to the League of Nations Council in Geneva. 1937.
Superseded by 11.6.10
- 11.6.9 That it be a suggestion that the societies affiliated to the National Council of Women be approached with a request that each shall make provision for at least one annual address on some phase or phases of the work being carried out by the League of Nations and the League of Nations Union. 1937.
Supersedes 11.6.6; 11.6.7
- 11.6.10 That the Government be asked to consider the advisability of sending direct from New Zealand each year, men and women especially appointed to represent N.Z. at the League of Nations Assembly, both as delegates and advisors to the delegation. 1938.
Supersedes 11.6.8

See also: 11.4.1; 11.10.6; 11.10.7; 11.10.8; 13.2.5; 18.6.5; 18.6.6; 19.2.1

11.7 MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFICKING IN ARMS

- 11.7.1 That we urgently demand that the international traffic in arms be condemned as is the traffic in drugs. 1934.
Superseded by 11.7.7
- 11.7.2 That to allow private concerns to manufacture arms, ammunitions and poison gas is detrimental to world peace. That the women of N.Z. should support a world-wide campaign against this practice. 1935.
Superseded by 11.7.7
- 11.7.3 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. forward to the World Council of the United Nations its most earnest request that the making of all armaments be nationalised. 1945. [Nationalised industries were those taken from private ownership into the ownership and control of the state.]
Superseded by 11.7.5
- 11.7.4 That N.C.W. of N.Z. forward to the World Council of the United Nations its most earnest request that the making of all armaments be brought under the supervision of the United Nations. 1947.
Superseded by 11.7.7
- 11.7.5 That the Council reaffirm its demand for the nationalisation of armaments. 1950.
Superseded by 11.7.3
- 11.7.6 That NCWNZ urge the Government, especially while New Zealand is a member of the Security Council, to promote the extension of the UN register of conventional arms to cover production as well as trade in arms. 1994.
Superseded by 11.7.7

11.7.7 That NCWNZ urge the Government to work through the United Nations to improve and strengthen controls on the arms trade in order to achieve a more effective reduction in the production and trade of conventional weapons. 1999.

Supersedes 11.7.1; 11.7.2; 11.7.4; 11.7.6

11.7.8 That NCWNZ supports the development of a global treaty to ban cluster munitions. 2007.

See also: 11.2

For control of guns within New Zealand see 12.2.7

11.8 NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

11.8.1 That N.C.W. further urges the Government in the interests of humanity, to use any power at its disposal to bring about a worldwide cessation of experiments with nuclear weapons or the use of those already in existence. 1956.

Superseded by 11.8.3

11.8.2 That the Nuclear Test remit [11.8.1] be sent overseas:

That the NCW of N.Z. having endorsed the resolutions adopted at [the ICW Conference] at Helsinki, regarding the use of Atomic Energy, calls upon the members of ICW to ask their Governments, in the interests of humanity, to use any power at their disposal to bring about a world-wide cessation of experiments with nuclear weapons or the use of those already in existence. 1956.

Superseded by 11.8.3

11.8.3 That the Government be asked to use its influence to bring about the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests by international agreement with adequate safeguards against violation. 1958.

Supersedes 11.8.1; 11.8.3

Superseded by 11.8.21

11.8.4 That N.C.W. of N.Z. support the resolution [to be discussed by the I.C.W. Executive] "That the proposal of the Soviet Union demanding that the Atomic Powers shall renounce all atomic weapon experiments does not give satisfaction to us women. We demand in addition the complete destruction of all atomic arms in the world. These means of destruction must cease to exist. We stand for the protection of present and future generations of mankind, whom we wish to preserve from malformation and annihilation. Only the United Nations are in a position to establish an international control commission and to supervise the complete destruction of atomic weapons.

We therefore ask the United Nations to persuade all Atomic Powers that:

- 1) the production of atomic weapons should cease immediately;
- 2) all atomic weapons should be handed over to an International Commission, to be destroyed under the supervision of the United Nations;
- 3) an international convention for protection against radiation should be drawn up which all countries of the world should ratify. 1959.

Superseded by 11.8.21

11.8.5 That the National Council of Women urge the N.Z. Government to protest strongly both at the United Nations and directly to the British, American, Soviet and French Governments against any further testing of nuclear weapons. Such a protest also to be conveyed to any other country which in the future may embark on nuclear weapons testing. 1962.

Superseded by 11.8.21

11.8.6 That N.C.W. support the New Zealand Government in advocating that nuclear testing shall be governed by international agreement. 1962, reaffirmed 1964, 1966, 1968.

Superseded by 11.8.21

- 11.8.7 That NCW urge that before countries carry out far reaching scientific experiments affecting the whole world and which have unknown effects (such as the copper needles experiment in the U.S.A.), the project be submitted to an international scientific body and its report on the project be referred to the United Nations for final decision. 1962. [The Americans exploded a nuclear device above Johnston Island in 1962. The device had been laced with millions of copper threads which created an aurora effect, visible in New Zealand. For later pollution of Johnston Island *see* 7.4.5]
Superseded by 11.8.21
- 11.8.8 That a cablegram be sent to the Prime Minister congratulating him on the stand taken by him in respect of nuclear testing. 1964.
- 11.8.9 That in view of the Prime Minister's assurances of total opposition to nuclear testing this Conference commends the Government on its vigilance to date concerning testing in the Pacific area, and urges that there be no relaxation in its efforts. 1968.
Superseded by 11.8.13
- 11.8.10 That the Government be congratulated for ratifying this treaty [on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons]. 1969.
- 11.8.11 That N.C.W. urge the Government to continue to protest strongly both to U.N. and directly to any nation concerned in the atmospheric testing of nuclear devices. 1970.
- 11.8.12 That in accordance with the Council's policy of opposing nuclear testing, this meeting of the Executive Committee of N.C.W. of N.Z. support the move which is to be made by New Zealand co-sponsored by Fiji in the United Nations to have the Pacific area designated as a nuclear weapons free zone. 1975.
Superseded by 11.8.13
- 11.8.13 That NCW reaffirms its support for a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific and urges the abolition of all nuclear weapon testing. 1977.
Supersedes 11.8.9; 11.8.12
- 11.8.14 That the National Council of Women views with dismay and deep concern the announcement by the United States of America of the consideration of the development of the neutron bomb, which kills living beings without destroying property, and urges the New Zealand Government to make representations to the Government of the U.S.A. at United Nations to cease forthwith any further development of the bomb. 1977.
Superseded by 11.8.15
- 11.8.15 That NCW request the Government of the U.S.A. through the U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand to end the manufacture and distribution of the neutron bomb. 1981.
Supersedes 11.8.14
- 11.8.16 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urge Government to pursue all possible steps towards achieving total world nuclear disarmament. 1983.
Superseded by 11.8.21
- 11.8.17 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand ask the International Council of Women to request its National Councils to press for a ban to be placed on the use, transfer for use, or production of fissionable material for weapons' purposes. 1983.
Superseded by 11.8.21
- 11.8.18 That NCWNZ urge the Government to discourage the visits of nuclear powered and/or nuclear armed ships and submarines to New Zealand ports. 1984.
- 11.8.19 That National Council of Women again ask the appropriate Ministers to vigorously protest to France on any further testing at Mururoa. 1991.
- 11.8.20 That NCWNZ express regret that the landing rights of the Women's Peace Tour [from New Zealand to Tahiti] have been denied by French immigration by:

- 1) endorsing the statement by the Prime Minister that "this group of women is intent in expressing in a peaceful way their opposition to French nuclear testing and as such the denial of landing rights of the charter flight and entry is unnecessary"; and
- 2) endorsing the request made by Diane Yates, M.P. for Hamilton East and Opposition Spokesperson on Women's Affairs, to women MPs in France that they express their support for the women of New Zealand and the Pacific by writing to President Chirac; and
- 3) informing the International Council of Women of these actions and requesting the endorsement of the International Council of Women of Ms Yates' request. 1995. [The French were again exploding nuclear devices at Mururoa.]

11.8.21 That NCWNZ:

1. affirm its commitment to achieving total world nuclear disarmament; and
2. urge the Government to continue its leadership role at the United Nations by:
 - a) calling for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction; and
 - b) sponsoring a UN resolution calling for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. 2003.

Supersedes 11.8.3; 11.8.4; 11.8.5; 11.6.6; 11.8.7; 11.8.16; 11.8.17

11.8.22 That NCWNZ affirm its support for the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987 and condemn any alteration that may weaken or change the intent of the Act. 2004.

For nuclear power see 7.3.5

11.9 OVERSEAS AID

11.9.1 That the National Council of Women of N.Z. follow the example of the British N.C.W. and associate itself as far as possible with the work of the Save the Children Fund Organisation. 1927.

11.9.2 That NCW of N.Z. in Conference assembled urges the Government to use, now, all possible means to send food from New Zealand to feed the starving children of occupied countries. 1943. *See also* 14.2.2

11.9.3 That a letter be written to the Prime Minister, or the Department of External Affairs, asking that the grant to UNESCO be continued. 1950.

11.9.4 That NCW ask that the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan be extended to include post primary students. 1960.

11.9.5 That the Government be asked that whatever reduction in Government expenditure may be necessary in the present economic situation our overseas aid to the developing countries not be allowed to fall below the present level, and there be an aim of increasing it to 1% of the national income over a period of years. 1967.
Superseded by 11.9.6

11.9.6 That the Government be urged to raise N.Z. overseas aid to a basic level of 1% of our gross national product as soon as possible. 1969.
Supersedes 11.9.5
Superseded by 11.9.15

11.9.7 That NCW ask the Government, as part of its international aid to grant additional import licences for products from Bangladesh. 1974.

- 11.9.8 Recognising the world-wide concern of medical authorities about the dangers to health caused by smoking, the NCW of New Zealand views with concern the reported granting by the N.Z. Government of \$200,000 (1/5 million) from the Overseas Aid Fund to the Government of Western Samoa for the establishment of a cigarette making factory in Apia in conjunction with Rothman Industries. We ask that this Conference protests strongly to the Government at the funding from N.Z. taxpayers' money of a project which will have limited benefits to the Western Samoans and could constitute a serious social and medical problem for them. 1978.
- 11.9.9 That N.C.W. express grave concern to the Government that it has decided that donations to CORSO will no longer be tax deductible. 1979.
- 11.9.10 That the Board of Management be directed to discuss with CORSO (Council of Organisations for Relief Services Overseas) the concern of the Union of Jewish Women in the context of NCW's continuing review of its support as a constituent member of CORSO. 1982. [This resolution was accepted in place of the urgent Notice of Motion from the Union of Jewish Women "Whereas the interests of peace and justice and the relief of suffering are unlikely to be served in an atmosphere of political distortion and bias, and CORSO no longer confines itself to humanitarian aid and the presentation of honest unbiased reports on world trouble spots, therefore National Council of Women, deploring CORSO's misrepresentation of complex and tragic situations for political ends, agrees to reassess its support as a constituent member of CORSO."]
- 11.9.11 That the National Council of Women ask the Government that through the External Aid Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there be:
- a) an increase in the overall aid vote, particularly aid in the form of training programmes, from the present level of 0.28% of G.N.P.; and
 - b) an allocation of a higher proportion of official aid to developing countries in Africa, Asia, South and Central America, as well continuing aid to those at present receiving priority. 1983.
- Superseded by 11.9.15**
- 11.9.12 That NCW support and vigorously promote the concept of the UNICEF 1984 Action Strategy of Revolution for Child Survival and Development. 1984. [The strategy involved the use of measures such as oral rehydration, immunisation, growth charts, breast feeding]
- 11.9.13 That the National Council of Women request the Minister of Foreign Affairs to ensure that:
- 1) all projects funded by the New Zealand Government are assessed in both planning and implementation for their impact on women;
 - 2) income generating projects for women funded by the New Zealand Government are based on:
 - a) the long term prospects of income; and
 - b) other skills in addition to manual that the women will acquire. 1985.
- 11.9.14 That, in line with ICW's longstanding support of UNICEF and its projects, the National Council of Women of New Zealand respond within two months to the special urgent appeal referred to us by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for financial assistance for a relief programme in aid of the children of the Negros Continental Province in the Philippines, where hundreds of thousands of sugar workers and their families are reported by UNICEF to be without visible means of support and their children severely malnourished. 1985.
- 11.9.15 That NCWNZ support the level of New Zealand government overseas development aid being raised to the United Nations target of 0.7% of Gross National Income by the year 2015. 2004.
Supersedes 11.9.15; 11.9.11

See also: 4.8.1

11.10 PEACE

- 11.10.1 That the NCW of NZ considers war to be a savage, costly and futile method of settling disputes, hostile to the realisation of brotherhood which is essential to the progress of humanity; therefore the Council invites the women of Australasia to co-operate in promoting permanent and universal peace with the simultaneous, gradual and proportional disarmament of civilised peoples and the agreement to abide by arbitral principles. 1897, reiterated 1900.
Superseded by 11.10.9
- 11.10.2 That this Council deplures the militarism which is extending its ravages over the world, increasing the burdens of every people, fomenting national and international jealousies, and inciting virulent racial hatred. The Council considers that difficulties between nations are always capable of peaceful settlement, if mediatory methods be employed in time, and it strenuously advocates the establishment of one Permanent Court of Arbitration which shall judge the claims of the strongest and the weakest states on the basis of equal justice for all. 1900, reiterated "... and it therefore heartily welcomes the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration" 1901; "... it therefore looks forward hopefully to the result of the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration" 1902, 1903.
Superseded by 11.10.9
- 11.10.3 [That the NCW of NZ ask] that the International Council of Women do take steps in every country to further advance by every means in its power the movement towards international arbitration. 1901.
Superseded by 11.10.9
- 11.10.4 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand undertake:
1st) to discuss the question of 'peace and arbitration' on May 15th (being the anniversary of the Hague meeting); and
2nd) to organise peace meetings throughout New Zealand to take place simultaneously on May 15th 1903 and 1904.
That the National Council also undertake that these meetings, together with those being held under the auspices of various other National Councils, shall constitute the universal demonstration of women in behalf of peace and arbitration, and that they shall be conducted with a view:
a) to concentrate public attention upon these ideals of brotherhood which can be realised only by the cessation of international hostilities;
b) to gathering and presenting information respecting the pecuniary cost of war and the moral consequences and the economic sacrifices entailed by it; and
c) to stimulating a desire for peace in the public heart, a faith in its practical possibility in the public mind, and a determination to harmonise actual relations between states with the ideal relations which are expressed in the phrase 'the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man', now universally accepted as the succinct declaration of an actual relationship. 1902.
- 11.10.5 That the Conference urgently call the attention of affiliated societies to the need for deeper study of the causes of war and of devoting themselves to abolishing these causes through the organisation of economic life for the highest development of every human being so that civilisation may be built up on the lines of International Co-operation and Brotherhood. 1929.
- 11.10.6 That following the splendid lead given in the 'Bulletin' the incoming executive of the N.C.W. of N.Z. be instructed to devote definite time and consideration to practical ways of strengthening the cause of peace through the League of Nations Union. 1935.
- 11.10.7 That a cable be despatched wishing the League success in its present efforts to achieve world peace. 1935.
- 11.10.8 That practical ways be discussed by the Dominion National Council of Women for strengthening relations between it and the League of Nations Union in New Zealand, so as to make both more effective in the cause of world peace. 1937.

- 11.10.9 That the NCW be urged to work unceasingly for world peace, this being the paramount need of the world today. 1937.
Supersedes 11.10.1; 11.10.2; 11.10.3
- 11.10.10 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urge for women representatives on any councils, national or international, authorised by Governments to discuss peace problems. 1940.
- 11.10.11 That Branches be asked to set aside one meeting during the year for discussion on the subject of the part women can play towards peace and that affiliated societies be urged to do the same. 1947.
- 11.10.12 That we pledge ourselves to strive to develop and maintain peace in our homes and in the community in which we live, and to refrain from all thoughts, words and deeds of intolerance or prejudice of any kind; and that in particular we take every opportunity to cultivate friendships with persons differing from ourselves in colour, nationality or creed.
That in our homes and churches, through youth organisations and through our schools, we foster and encourage all schemes for the training of youth in international friendships, and in particular that we encourage and develop schemes of correspondence between young people of different countries, including ex-enemy countries.
That we encourage women to be more aware of their privileges and duties as members of a democratic country and do all in our power to make possible that appointment or election of women of integrity and ability to every type of public office.
That we seek through the international organisations of the Council to build up personal friendships with women of other countries, particularly ex-enemy countries, providing material help where needed, and above all, establishing avenues of expression of that goodwill and sympathy so necessary to restore the morale of a distressed and defeated people. 1948.
- 11.10.13 That a recommendation go forward to the Minister of Broadcasting to arrange more time to be given on radio to peace broadcasts, to strengthen the hands of those persons trying to maintain peace. 1948.
- 11.10.14 That the resolution ["about the training of troops for peace-keeping operations"] be accepted in principle. 1967.
- 11.10.15 That NCW requests the Government to continue to press for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict. 1968.
- 11.10.16 That National Council of Women of New Zealand, gathered in conference in the city of Christchurch, sends greetings to the women of Belfast, who, regardless of creed or class, have actively committed themselves to the cause of peace. We applaud and support your brave decision to work for a peaceful solution to your country's problems, believing that unless we forsake violence and war we will never build a better world for our children. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. 1976.
- 11.10.17 That NCWNZ endorses initiatives by women to negotiate for the peaceful resolution, at both local and global levels, of long-standing conflicts in their regions. 2006.

See also: 11.6.6; 11.11; 18.1.1.2(6)

11.11 PEACE EDUCATION

- 11.11.1 That the N.C.W. believing in the importance of teaching young people to realise the unity and interdependence of nations and to understand their standpoint and ideals cordially welcomes the provisions made in the new syllabus for the teaching of history and geography on international lines. 1929.
- 11.11.2 That the Minister of Education be asked to implement the resolution passed at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament to which our Government's delegation gave consent, that a programme of disarmament education and peace education be introduced into all schools and other educational institutions pointing out the harmful effects and dangers of the arms race. 1979.

See also: 11.5; 11.14

REFUGEES 14.2

11.12 SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

- 11.12.1 That enquiry be made into the set-up of the South Pacific Commission, with a view to N.C.W. taking action at an appropriate time. 1953.
- 11.12.2 That as we understand that matters affecting women and children are to be discussed at the South Pacific Commission Conference at Noumea in April, we ask for the inclusion of a well qualified woman in the N.Z. delegation, either as a delegate or an adviser. 1953.
- 11.12.3 That the National Executive of NCW meeting in Wellington ask the Government to increase and ensure the support it gives to the Women's Bureau of the South Pacific Commission. 1989.

11.13 UNITED NATIONS

- 11.13.1 That this Dominion Executive of NCW of N.Z. agrees to set up a N.Z. liaison committee composed of the NCW Dominion Executive and the representatives of the Nationally Organised Societies and through the I.C.W. wishes to be associated with, and informed of, the work of the United Nations. 1949.
- 11.13.2 That NCWNZ urge the Government of New Zealand to use its influence internationally to support the establishment of a special United Nations mediation unit for third party conflict resolution to work in conjunction with the Security Council. 1998.
- 11.13.3 That NCWNZ urgently request the Government to voice at the UN General Assembly, New Zealand's strong opposition to any military intervention in Iraq by the United States or by the United Nations, unless it has been conclusively proved that Iraq has overtly and explicitly threatened the security of a member state of the United Nations by planning a military attack on that country. 2002.

See also: 4.8.5; 7.6.6; 11.2.4; 11.3.1; 11.4.3; 11.4.4; 11.4.6; 11.5.4; 11.7.3; 11.7.4; 11.8.11; 11.8.12; 11.9.3; 11.11.2; 11.15.2; 13.4.2.20; 18.3.1; 19.2.6

11.14 WAR GAMES

- 11.14.1 That a watch should be kept on advertising as referred to [of war toys "glamourising war"], to ensure that it did not create any undesirable atmosphere in the community. 1966.
- 11.14.2 That NCW ask the Minister of Sport and Recreation to mount an educative campaign in the media with the purpose of:
- a) discouraging parents from buying 'war toys'; and
 - b) discouraging parents from allowing young people for whom they are responsible to take part in pseudo-war games such as 'Tag – the Ultimate Game'. 1986.
- 11.14.3 That NCW request TVNZ to withdraw the advertisements of the magazine 'Combat and Survival'. 1988.

11.15 WEAPONS OF WAR

11.15.1 That the N.C.W. of New Zealand send a protest to the proper authorities against the use of the jellied petrol bomb and urge that representations be made to have the weapon outlawed. 1952, reaffirmed 1954, 1956.
Superseded by 11.15.2

11.15.2 a) That the N.C.W. of New Zealand seeks an international ban on the use of napalm, white phosphorus and similar devices and asks the Government to initiate such a ban through its officers at United Nations and through the International Red Cross at Geneva.
b) That the N.C.W. of New Zealand seeks the assistance of I.C.W. in having napalm, white phosphorus and similar devices banned as weapons of war. 1967.
Supersedes 11.15.1

See also: 7.4.5; 11.7; 11.8

11.16 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PEACE, VARIOUS

11.16.1 That the women of New Zealand ask the Government to send a message of sympathy to the women of Japan on their behalf. 1923. [There had been a massively destructive earthquake in Tokyo.]

11.16.2 That representations be made to Government urging that the Peace Treaty shall contain:
a) a provision for all nations to adhere to conventions controlling the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;
b) a provision to respect all laws enacted by nations for the suppression of the traffic in women and children;
c) a provision to respect all laws enacted by nations to control the traffic in beverage alcohol;
d) a provision requiring the co-operation of all signatories with nations who adhere to treaties and who make laws governing themselves. 1945.

11.16.3 That the following subjects be studied by N.C.W. during the coming year and be brought before Conference:
a) the Pacific Pact;
b) trusteeship in the Pacific;
c) tariff barriers in the Pacific. 1949.

11.16.4 That we write congratulating the Greek women on obtaining the vote. 1956.

11.16.5 That a message of congratulations be sent to Nigeria on obtaining their independence. 1960.

11.16.6 That N.C.W support this nomination [by the Catholic Women's League of Mother Teresa for the Nobel Prize for Peace.] 1975.

11.16.7 That NCWNZ urge the Government to reconsider the proposed purchase of four frigates, on the following grounds:
a) New Zealand has no perceived enemy and the nature and location of possible future conflicts is purely speculative;
b) smaller ships are recommended by many experts as more suited to fisheries surveillance and relief operations;
c) many social services are desperately short of funds. 1988.
Superseded by 11.16.8

11.16.8 That NCWNZ urge the Government not to purchase any further frigates. 1997.
Supersedes 11.16.7

11.16.9 That NCWNZ urge the Government not to approve international treaties and/or legal obligations [consequent thereon] until a Select Committee has reported to the House and the matter been debated. 1998.

11.16.10 That NCWNZ congratulates the Government on ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols 'To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children' and 'Against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air'. 2002.

See also: 2.3; 7.2; 11.3; 18.10.2

CHAPTER 12 – JUSTICE

12.1 COURTS

12.1.1 Children's Courts

12.1.1.1 That juvenile courts should not be held in the ordinary Magistrate Court buildings. 1919.

12.1.1.2 That the Council bring before the Minister of Education, and the Minister for Justice the advisability of amending the Education Act to provide for the setting up of a special Tribunal consisting of persons especially appointed to deal with all offences by children under 15 years. Minor offences would be dealt with and disposed of while more serious cases would be sent to the Juvenile Court. The personnel of such a special tribunal should consist of men and women especially fitted to deal with children. 1921.

12.1.1.3 That in the clauses [of the Child Welfare Bill] dealing with Children's Courts where the Governor General shall appoint one or more persons to be associated with the Magistrate on the bench, one of these shall be a woman. 1925. [The Act provided for "persons" but women were not necessarily persons. *See* note to 18.5.]
Superseded by 12.1.1.4

12.1.1.4 That the National Council of Women commends the action of the Government in establishing Children's Courts but considers that more than one woman should be appointed as a magistrate's associate in each centre. 1927.
Supersedes 12.1.1.3

12.1.1.5 That the Minister of Justice be asked to amend existing legislation so that police officials attending the Children's Courts shall not be in uniform. 1929.
Superseded by 12.1.1.6(a)

12.1.1.6 That the Minister of Education be urged to call, in the immediate future, a conference of Magistrates, Justices having special jurisdiction in Children's Courts, Magistrates' Associates and a representative of the Child Welfare Branch of the Education Department in order that rules of procedure for all Children's Courts in the Dominion may be agreed upon:

- a) that included in such rules of procedure it be stipulated that a public officer required to attend the Court shall do so in plain clothes;
- b) that representatives of the Press be excluded from the Court;
- c) that girls and mothers with infants coming before the Court shall be dealt with before males are called and that a separate waiting room be provided for females;
- d) that no child be required to give evidence on oath;
- e) that in cases tried in the Police and Magistrates' Courts where young people are witnesses, if it be clear that they are living in an environment detrimental to their physical or moral well-being, the matter should be referred to the Child Welfare officers and the circumstances investigated;
- f) that proceedings against adults arising out of proceedings in the Children's Court shall be subject to the same rules as cases taken in the Children's Court. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.

12.1.1.6(a) Supersedes 12.1.1.5

12.1.1.7 That the Government be asked to promote a Bill to amend the Child Welfare Act, providing that young people under 21 years of age shall be tried for their first offence in the Children's Court. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.

- 12.1.1.8
- 1) That all charges [against children] be definite and in writing.
 - 2) That all reports and statements by Child Welfare Officers and other adults in connection with any case be made on oath.
 - 3) That no convictions be recorded in the Children's Court.
 - 4) That children under remand in no case be detained in prison.
 - 5) That the right of appeal against decisions of the Children's Court be granted in a similar manner to that provided in the English Act for Children and Young Persons 1932, which reads: "Part 2, Section 41. 'Where an order is made by a Juvenile Court under this part of this Act the Child or young person or his parents or guardian may appeal against the order to quarter sessions'."
 - 6) That the Minister of Education be urged to call in the immediate future a conference of Magistrates, Justices having jurisdiction in Children's Courts, Magistrates' Associates, and a representative of the Child Welfare Department who draw up rules of procedure of all Children's Courts in the Dominion, said rules to be endorsed by the Chief Justice of New Zealand. 1936.

See also: [1.6.3.4](#); [1.6.3.12](#); [1.11.2.2](#); [12.1.2.7](#); [12.2.5.2](#); [12.6.4](#); [12.6.11](#); [12.9.9](#)

12.1.2 Domestic Proceedings and Family Courts

12.1.2.1 That courts in which domestic cases are being heard should be closed to the general public and that only the parties concerned with a special friend or relative, necessary officials, recognised social workers and the press be admitted. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1935.

Superseded by 12.1.2.3(4)

12.1.2.2 That the National Council of Women again urges strongly upon the Minister of Justice the need for greater privacy in courts where affiliation, matrimonial and maintenance cases are heard. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.

12.1.2.3 That the NCW respectfully recommends the Government to institute the following points in respect of procedure under the Destitute Persons Act:

- 1) power of Courts of summary jurisdiction to make interim orders;
- 2) power to refer appropriate cases to conciliators;
- 3) special sessions for domestic cases where practicable;
- 4) that only persons desired by either party, lawyers, press and recognised social workers, be admitted to courts of domestic relations. 1937. [The Destitute Persons Act covered, among many other matters, marital separation and maintenance.]

12.1.2.3(4) Supersedes 12.1.2.1

12.1.2.4 That instead of Magistrates having the right of appointing arbiters under the Domestic Proceedings Act, the Government be asked to appoint suitable women associates, as is done on the Children's Courts. 1940.

Superseded by 12.1.2.5

12.1.2.5 That the N.C.W. urge the Government to amend the Domestic Proceedings Act to provide for the appointment, now, by the Government, of both men and women conciliators in courts of domestic proceedings. 1943.

Supersedes 12.1.2.4

12.1.2.6 That this Conference of N..C.W. ask the Attorney-General to make provision for free legal aid in the Magistrates' Courts in all domestic proceedings, particularly for women. 1968.

12.1.2.7 That NCW supports the principle of setting up a family court to deal with the care, protection and control of children; adoption; juvenile offenders; matrimonial matters including separation, divorce, property division, maintenance, custody, non-molestation. 1975.

12.1.2.8 NCW,NZ welcomes the proposals about family courts contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Courts. We ask the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Social Welfare, the Minister of Education, the universities and the polytechnics to review urgently their plans for training counsellors and social workers to meet the demands of the new system. 1978.

See also: 1.9.2.12; 12.6.8; 18.1.1.2(9)

12.1.3 Evidence of Children

- 12.1.3.1. That in the opinion of the National Council of Women harm is done to young children in being called on to give evidence in a court of justice. It respectfully suggests that, when such a course is necessary in the interests of justice, the general public be excluded from the court during the time such children are giving evidence. 1925.
- 12.1.3.2 That evidence on cases dealing with sexual offences, affiliation cases, and obscene language shall be taken from young girls by a woman officer until women police are appointed. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.
- 12.1.3.3 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to allow the use of video technology in defined circumstances to be accepted as evidence in both family and criminal courts. 1987. [The concern was about cases of abuse of the children, especially sexual abuse.]

See also: 12.1.1.6(d); 12.9.4

12.1.4 Exclusion of the Public from the Courts

See: 12.1.1.6(b); 12.1.2.1; 12.1.2.2; 12.1.2.3; 12.1.3.1; 12.9.9

12.1.5 Legal Aid

See: 12.1.2.6; 12.10.3.4(2); 12.10.6.2(19)

Publication of Evidence 12.9

12.1.6 Courts, Miscellaneous

- 12.1.6.1 That when a person appears before court charged with assault, the court shall have the right to decide whether or not the accused shall be allowed bail. 1954.
- 12.1.6.2 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Justice to ensure that all persons, when charged with an offence, be informed of court procedure in printed form so that they will know their legal rights. 1969.
- 12.1.6.3 That NCWNZ lobby for a public review of the processes of appointment, tenure and discipline of the judiciary. 1997.
- 12.1.6.4 That this National Executive meeting of NCWNZ urge the Minister of Justice to ensure, by legislation if necessary, that in cases where there is a real danger of witness intimidation the courts will continue to accept evidence from witnesses whose names and other identifying details are suppressed. 1997.

See also: 12.2.1.2; 12.10.4.2

12.2 CRIME

12.2.1 Abortion

- 12.2.1.1 That the existing laws be amended so that persons guilty of aiding and abetting in the procuring of an abortion cannot escape conviction. 1945.

- 12.2.1.2 a) That the penalties for abortion and kindred offences be reviewed.
 b) That statutory protection be guaranteed to the woman who informs.
 c) That the law be amended so as to provide that indictments involving this class of crime be tried by one, or possibly two, judges sitting without a jury. 1947, a) and b) reaffirmed 1948.
- 12.2.1.3 That N.C.W. urges the Minister of Justice to enforce the punishment provided by legislation in the cases of persons convicted of criminal abortion. We consider that the sentences passed in the recent case in Christchurch insufficient punishment, which would fail as a deterrent to others engaged or likely to engage in such practice. 1948.
- 12.2.1.4 That the N.Z. National Council of Women, in conference assembled, urges the Minister of Justice to amend the Criminal Law of N.Z. to provide that any person receiving any fee or monetary reward in respect of any illegal operation for abortion shall be chargeable with aiding and abetting in the commission of the illegal operation. 1948.

See also: 9.1; 12.9.1

12.2.2 Child Abuse

- 12.2.2.1 Having regard to the frequency of cases of assault [sexual molestation] on little children and girls the National Council of Women continues to urge the appointment of women police, introduction of legislation for women jurors and the establishment of halfway houses and farm colonies. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934.
- 12.2.2.2 That a letter be sent to the British Medical Association asking that doctors use their influence to advise parents of patients who have been assaulted to report at once to the police. 1948.
- 12.2.2.3 That Branches of N.C.W. be informed that in the view of this Conference, it is necessary to educate public opinion to the imperative need of reporting to the police all cases of molestation of women and children, and all cases which appear to be suspicious, and that Branches be asked to do all in their power so to educate public opinion. 1948.
- 12.2.2.4 a) That the Government be urged to introduce legislation making it mandatory for physicians, registered nurses and institutions having reason to believe that a child presented to them for treatment was injured in other than accidental fashion, to make reports to appropriate child welfare or law enforcement authorities.
 b) That any person making such reports pursuant to such legislation shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed and their names shall not be disclosed. 1966.
- 12.2.2.5 That NCW urge the Minister of Social Welfare to legislate to make it mandatory for general practitioners, school principals, accredited pre-school principals and directors of voluntary social work agencies to report cases of suspected child abuse to the Department of Social Welfare, or law enforcement authorities, for investigation. 1989.
- 12.2.2.6 That NCW urge the Ministers of Social Welfare, Health, Justice and Police to require obligatory consultation with multi-disciplinary child protection teams in the investigation of all reported cases of child abuse. 1989.

See also: 12.3.1; 12.3.3; 12.7.2.2; 12.7.3; 12.8.7; 13.3.7

12.2.3 Domestic Violence

- 12.2.3.1 That both the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Native Affairs be written to and the opinion of N.C.W. expressed on the subject [of a Maori husband before the court for beating his wife and the advice given by the Magistrate encouraging him to do so under certain conditions]. 1949.
- 12.2.3.2 That with a view to possible NCW action the Social Welfare Standing Committee study the problem of wife beating in N.Z. and be given leave to approach the relevant Nationally Organised Societies and in particular those Branches with emergency shelters either in or planned for their areas. 1975.

- 12.2.3.3 That NCWNZ urge the Minister of Justice to publish immediately the report "Domestic Violence in the Justice System, a Study of Breaches of Protection Orders" commissioned by the Victims Task Force. 1992.
- 12.2.3.4 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to introduce legislation so that an order in the nature of a non-molestation order, at present restricted to those in a marriage or de facto relationship, could be available to anyone living under threat of an attack. 1993.
- 12.2.3.5 That NCWNZ request the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Education and Social Welfare to allocate sufficient funds from their several votes for the adequate support of organisations providing approved programmes and educating for the peaceful resolution of conflict. 1994.
- 12.2.3.6 That NCWNZ encourages the establishment of accessible emergency housing for people with disabilities who are experiencing abuse. 2007.
- 12.2.3.7 That NCWNZ requests the Government take urgent action to improve the implementation of the legislation relating to protection orders for those affected by domestic violence. 2008.

See also: 12.1.6.1; 19.1.1.10

Drunken Driving 15.1

Failure to Pay Maintenance 1.9.2

12.2.4 Infanticide

Infanticide, when it was included in the 1961 Crimes Act, was provided for thus: "Where a woman causes the death of any child of hers under the age of ten years in a manner that amounts to culpable homicide, and where at the time of the offence the balance of her mind was disturbed, by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to that or any other child, or by reason of the effect of lactation, or by reason of any disorder consequent upon childbirth or lactation, to such an extent that she should not be held fully responsible, she is guilty of infanticide, and not of murder or manslaughter, and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years." Prior to 1941, and between 1950 and 1961, the mandatory penalty for murder was hanging; even if this sentence was commuted a life sentence was mandatory.

12.2.4.1 That the Minister of Justice be urged to include in the laws of N.Z. an infanticide act similar to the British Infanticide Act of 1922. 1945.
Superseded by 12.2.4.2

12.2.4.2 That the Minister of Justice be urged to include in the laws of N.Z. an infanticide act similar to the English Infanticide Act of 1938. 1947. [The 1945 resolution (12.2.4.1) was reaffirmed altering the wording to the 1938 Act.]
Supersedes 12.2.4.1
Superseded by 12.2.4.3

12.2.4.3 That the Dominion Officers frame a resolution asking for the inclusion of infanticide in the Statute Book. 1953, reaffirmed 1954.
Supersedes 12.2.4.2
Superseded by 12.2.4.4

12.2.4.4 That N.C.W. requests the Government to incorporate in the N.Z. criminal law, an infanticide act similar to the English Infanticide Act of 1922. 1958.
Supersedes 12.2.4.3

See also: 12.7.3.4; 12.9.2; 18.4.1; 18.4.2

12.2.5 Juvenile Crime

12.2.5.1 That with a view to the prevention of crime in this Dominion, the National Council urges that some provision of the law be made which, on the complaint of a parent, guardian, police or welfare officer will enable magistrates to bring under proper control and supervision, young persons over seventeen and not over twenty-one years of age without recording a conviction against them; the Council is also convinced of the necessity of providing fully trained Women Police for this preventive protection work. 1929, reiterated 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935.

12.2.5.2

- 1) That when a child commits an offence, and in ordinary circumstances would be charged under the Crimes Act, or the Police Offences Act or any other statute in the Criminal Code bearing on the particular offence, it shall be the duty of the police or prosecutor to charge the child as a delinquent child under Section 13 of the principal Act of the Child Welfare Act [1925].
- 2) That immediately a constable finds a child within the meaning of the Act to have committed an offence he shall report to the nearest Child Welfare Officer the name and address of any such child and the nature of the offence and it shall then be the duty of the Child Welfare Officer to investigate such offence and cause the child to be brought before the Children's Court.
- 3) Upon notifying a child welfare officer, as provided, the duty and responsibility of the constable with regard to any such particular case is at an end.
- 4) An order for supervision shall give the Child Welfare Officer power to regulate the control of a child's spare time, his absences from home, his attendance at night school etc., his attendance at Sunday School and place of worship.
- 5) If a parent or guardian considers there is ground for complaint as to the stringency of terms imposed by the Child Welfare Officer, such parent may petition the Court to review the terms and the Court shall have power accordingly without further authority from this clause. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935. [The Child Welfare Act defined child as "a boy or girl as being under the age of sixteen years.]

12.2.5.3 That this Conference is concerned with the opportunity given to young children for shoplifting in stores – particularly chain stores – and would recommend to the incoming Dominion Officers that they make inquiries as to the correct measures to take to remove this temptation. 1954. [Chain stores were the first shops to place goods uncovered on counters and hence accessible to casual shoplifters. *See also* 12.12.5]

12.2.5.4 That this Conference of N.C.W. of N.Z. now assembled in Conference in Dunedin expresses its appreciation of the action of the Government in setting up a committee of enquiry into juvenile delinquency. We believe the trouble to be deep seated and had evolved through the years. We are also confident that the problem can be overcome by parents assuming their rights and responsibilities for the well-being and happiness of the children in their homes. We assert the belief that the greatest deterrent to juvenile delinquency is the building of character. 1954.

See also: 8.2.1.1; 12.7.6.5; 12.8.3; 12.8.4; 12.9.4; 12.9.9; 12.10.1.15(a); 13.4.1.13; 17.2.1

12.2.6 Pornography

See: 13.3.5; 13.3.6; 13.3.7; 13.4.1.11; 13.4.1.13; 13.7.1.6; 13.7.1.9; 13.10.2

Sex Crimes 12.2.2; 12.3

Traffic Offences 15.1

12.2.7 Weapons, including Guns

12.2.7.1 That N.C.W. support magistrates in their suggestion that the sale of spring-button knives be prohibited. 1956.

- 12.2.7.2 NCW wishes to urge the enforcement of regulations relating to the storage of firearms and ammunition in:
- a) wholesale stores;
 - b) retail stores;
 - c) private premises. 1973.
- 12.2.7.3 That the Firearms Code be amended to provide that all owners of firearms, including shotguns, be required to re-licence annually. 1974.
- 12.2.7.4 That publicity be given to the fact that airguns are included in the same licensing regulations as all other firearms. 1974.

For weapons of war *see* 11.15

12.3 CRIMINAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

12.3.1 Age of Consent

Under the 1867 Offences against the Person Act the age of consent for sexual intercourse was 12 years. The 1893 Criminal Code Act gives the age of consent as 14, in 1894 it was raised to 15 years and in 1896 to 16 years. The age of marriage, until 1933, was 12 years, *see* note to 1.8.1.

12.3.1.1 That in the opinion of this Council the age of consent should be twenty-one years. 1896.

Superseded by 12.3.1.2

12.3.1.2 That in the opinion of this Council the age of protection be raised to 21 years. 1897, reiterated 1898.

Supersedes 12.3.1.1

Superseded by 12.3.1.4

12.3.1.3 That this Council urges the Premier to introduce a Bill raising the age of protection of young persons to 21 years. 1900, reiterated 1901.

12.3.1.4 Seeing that in every other respect the law holds girls under the age of 21 to be minors, and unable to enter the marriage contract without the consent of their parents, this Council considers the age of consent should be raised to 21 years. 1902.

Supersedes 12.3.1.2

Overtaken by 12.3.1.5

12.3.1.5 That the age of consent be raised to 18 years. 1921.

Overtakes 12.3.1.4

Superseded by 12.3.1.8

12.3.1.6 That we continue to urge upon the Government to amend the law in the direction of raising the age of consent. 1923.

Superseded by 12.3.1.7

12.3.1.7 That NCW again urges that the age of consent shall be raised from 16 years to 18 years on the grounds that the extra two years give girls reasonable time to develop sense and self-control. 1924.

Supersedes 12.3.1.6

Superseded by 12.3.1.8

12.3.1.8 That the age of consent be raised from 16 to 18 years. 1925, reiterated 1927, 1929.

Supersedes 12.3.1.5; 12.3.1.7

Overtaken by 12.3.1.9

12.3.1.9 That Government be urged to raise the age of consent to 17 years, that being the age when within the meaning of the Child Welfare Act a young person ceases to be a child. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.

Overturns 12.3.1.8

Supersedes 12.3.3.1(a)

See also: 12.3.3.1(a); 12.3.3.2(a)

For defence against charges relating to the age of consent *see* 12.3.3

Child Abuse 12.2.2

12.3.2 Criminal Assault

From the context, these resolutions on `assault', `criminal assault' and `criminality' relate to what the law at the time called variously unlawful carnal knowledge, defiling, rape, indecent assault.

The Criminal Code Act 1893 stated, with regard to the time for laying a complaint, that "No prosecution ... shall be commenced more than one month after the commission of the offence". This was amended to 6 months in 1905, to 9 months in 1922, and to 12 months in 1936.

12.3.2.1 That the time during which charges of criminality may be made should be extended to three months. 1896.

Superseded by 12.3.2.2

12.3.2.2 That the time during which charges of criminality may be made should be extended to five months. 1897.

Supersedes 12.3.2.1

Superseded by 12.3.2.5

12.3.2.3 That the time during which information for assault may be laid be extended to 12 months. 1921.

12.3.2.4 That Branches be urged to set up sub-committees who will record all cases of criminal assault occurring in their district by tabulating newspaper cuttings, or by any other satisfactory method, with a view to reporting to [the] next conference. 1923. [The minutes record the request to have "concrete evidence ... to back up their statements when seeking reforms in this connection".]

12.3.2.5 That the law be amended in the direction of extending the time to one year during which information may be laid in cases of criminal assault. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.

Supersedes 12.3.2.3; 12.3.3.1(b)

See also: 12.3.3.1(b); 12.3.3.2(b); 12.8.7; 12.8.8

12.3.3 Defence Against Unlawful Carnal Knowledge

The 1867 Offences Against the Person Act made sexual intercourse with a minor a crime only when the male was older or of the same age as the female. The Crimes Act 1908 stated that it was a sufficient defence that the accused had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or over the age of 16 years. A 1922 amendment inserted after "the accused" the proviso "was under the age of 21 years at the time of the offence".

12.3.3.1 That for the better protection of girls:

a) the age of consent be raised from 16 – 18;

b) the time limit in which information can be laid for criminal assault should be extended;

c) powers of accused to plead belief in the girls attainment of the age of consent as a palliative of an offence against her purity while under that age be abolished. 1919.

12.3.3.1(a) is Superseded by 12.3.1.9

12.3.3.1(b) is Superseded by 12.3.2.5

12.3.3.1(c) is Superseded by 12.3.3.3

12.3.3.2 That the candidates at the forthcoming parliamentary elections should be asked: “Will you support an amendment to the Crimes Act [1908] to provide for:
a) raising the age of consent to 18 years;
b) extension of the time during which information of criminal assault may be made from six months to twelve months;
c) deletion of the clause allowing reasonable cause to believe a girl of an age to consent as sufficient defence to a charge under clause 216 of the Act?” 1922.

12.3.3.3 That the Government be urged to amend legislation in respect to carnal knowledge charges by limiting to 18 years the age at which male defence can be made that the girl was thought to be over 16. 1956.
Supersedes 12.3.3.1(c)

12.3.3.4 That where it is established that a person charged with unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 has supplied the girl concerned with liquor or [she] has been supplied with alcoholic liquor by any other person to his knowledge, then that defence [that he thought she was of age to give consent] should not be available to him, notwithstanding he is under 21. 1957.

Mandatory Reporting 12.2.2.4; 12.2.2.5

Paedophilia 13.3.7

Penalties for Sex Crimes 12.7.3; 12.7.4; 12.10.4

Pornography 12.2.6

12.3.4 Prostitution

12.3.4.1 That in the opinion of this Council it should be declared illegal, and severely punishable, to permit any girl or young man under twenty-one years of age to be found in a house of ill-fame. 1896, reiterated 1897.

12.3.4.2 That the law relating to houses of ill-fame be so administered that there be no discrimination between sexes, i.e. that offenders of both sexes be indicted. 1943.

12.3.4.3 That when women are charged with being illegally on board ship, their male companions be charged in some manner e.g. aiding and abetting. That urgency be given to this remit. 1959.

12.3.4.4 That NCWNZ urge the introduction of legislation to decriminalise prostitution related offences while maintaining legislative controls to protect the independence and welfare of sex workers. 1996.

12.3.4.5 That NCWNZ does not condone prostitution or the purchase of sexual services. 2004.

See also: 9.14.1; 12.8.5; 12.8.6; 12.8.9; 12.9.3; 12.10.5.1

Sexual Molestation 12.2.2; 12.3.2

12.3.5 Transmission of Sexual Diseases

See: 9.14.1; 9.14.3; 9.14.4; 9.14.12; 9.14.13; 12.9.3

DIVORCE LAWS 1.9.1

12.4 DRUNKENNESS AS A DEFENCE

12.4.1 NCW views with concern lawlessness and crimes of violence within the community and requests the Judiciary to consider penalties closer to the maximum allowable especially in cases of rape, and crimes in the committing of which the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs plays a significant part such consumption not to be regarded as a mitigating factor. 1978.

12.4.2 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to ensure that in the proposed revision of the Crimes Act it be clearly stated that self-induced intoxication be not admissible as a defence in crimes committed by people under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. 1986.

See also: 12.3.3.4; 15.1.1

12.5 JURIES

This section covers the resolutions relating to the work of juries. The many resolutions asking for women to be allowed to serve on juries are in section 18.4. But it should be noted that the campaign for women jurors arose not only from the desire for equality but also, and perhaps even more so, from the belief that the inclusion of women on juries would be for the benefit of society, that their absence was seriously detrimental to the wellbeing of the community.

12.5.1 That in view of the surprising verdicts brought by juries in recent cases throughout the country – verdicts which cause apprehension in the minds of a justice loving people – the regulations governing the ages of jurymen and jurywomen be revised and that the present ages of 21 to 60 be raised to 25 to 65. 1945. [The minimum age for jurywomen was at this time 25. *See* note to 18.4.]

12.5.2 That N.C.W. views with alarm any curtailment of the existing common jury system and desires that the Government be informed of its opposition. 1954.

12.5.3 That the Minister of Justice be requested to amend the Juries Act 1908 to provide for the calling of all adult New Zealanders (European and Maori) for jury service. 1960. [Until 1962 the Juries Act provided that "every man (not being a Maori)" was liable for jury service. Prior to that a Maori, whose capability had to be certified, could serve on an all Maori jury, for Maori defendants, or on a half Maori jury, for defendants who were half Maori, but the provision for Maori juries had fallen into disuse and they were abolished by the 1962 Act. This Act also provided that Maori, suitably qualified, could serve on any jury. The 1963 Act (*see* note 18.4) removed all restrictions on Maori.]

12.5.4 That the Minister of Justice be requested to arrange for closer liaison between the Registrar of Deaths and the Sheriff of the Court (or Jury Office.) 1960. [The concern was about police visiting widows to advise their late husbands that they were called for jury duty.]

12.5.5 That NCWNZ requests that the Minister of Justice increase the basic allowance paid to jurors. 2009.

See also: 12.2.2.1

JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN 18.4

12.6 JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The resolutions related directly to the campaign for women to be appointed are in section 18.5. The note under 12.5 above re service to the community applies with equal force here.

12.6.1 That women Visiting Justices be appointed to our prisons. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1901, 1902.
Superseded by 12.6.3

12.6.2 That women Justices of the Peace should be appointed to deal with all cases where women and children are concerned. 1919.
Superseded by 12.6.9

12.6.3 That women Justices be appointed Visiting Justices to any institution to which persons are committed by the Courts. 1927.
Supersedes 12.6.1

- 12.6.4 That suitable Justices of the Peace appointed to such [Children's] Courts should include a woman. 1936.
- 12.6.5 That we urge that where there are women offenders before a police court presided over by Justices of the Peace, one of them should be a woman and that, further, there is an urgent need for women officers in the courts to deal with women and children witnesses. 1938.
Superseded by 12.6.9
- 12.6.6 That more women Justices be appointed for the purpose required by the foregoing remit. 1938.
Superseded by 12.6.9
- 12.6.7 That a list of names and addresses of Justices of the Peace be placed in a prominent public place preferably the General Post Office. 1947.
- 12.6.8 That the National Council of Women respectfully requests the Minister of Justice to make provision for women Justices of the Peace to sit in an advisory capacity with Magistrates on all cases heard before the Magistrates' Courts involving maintenance, separation, or guardianship proceedings between husband and wife. 1950.
- 12.6.9 That women Justices be rostered for bench duty equally with male Justices, and that in all cases where women, girls and/or boys are concerned, a woman Justice be called for duty. 1957.
Supersedes 12.6.2; 12.6.5; 12.6.6
- 12.6.10 That as there are not enough resident Magistrates in every district, we write to the Hon. H.R. Mason, Minister of Justice, that women be rostered for bench duty proportionately with male J.P.s. 1958.
- 12.6.11 That a letter be written to the Minister of Justice, asking that he notify Registrars in all districts to give special consideration to women Justices being called for bench duty proportionately with men; special consideration to be given where women, girls or young boys are concerned. Further that equal consideration be given to appointing suitable women J.P.s to sit in Children's Courts, either as presiding Justices or Associates. 1958.
- 12.6.12 That we again make the strongest possible representation to the Minister of Justice on the lines of our previous resolution, pointing out further that in some places where there is no resident Magistrate, much Court work falls upon Justices.
That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. M. B. Howard [Minister of Health, Minister of Child Welfare]. 1958.
- 12.6.13 That NCW urge the Minister of Justice to implement a remuneration scheme for those Justices of the Peace who have completed the Justices' Judicial Course and who preside in court. 1985.

See also: [18.4.10](#)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN 18.5

MANDATORY REPORTING 12.2.2.4; 12.2.2.5

MARRIAGE LAWS 1.8

12.7 PENALTIES

12.7.1 Capital Punishment

- 12.7.1.1 That in the opinion of this Council capital punishment should be abolished. 1896, reiterated 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902.
Superseded by 12.7.1.5

12.7.1.2 That the National Council of Women makes representation to the Minister of Justice that in future the date and hour at which executions are to take place be not made public. 1935.

12.7.1.3 That in the light of present day demand for more serious prison sentences, and even the re-instatement of the death penalty, we urge the N.Z. Government to investigate the use of the most modern, scientific, educative and reformatory treatment for criminals, and also to bring our system in line with the best systems overseas. 1950. [This was one of 5 remits dealing with capital punishment presented to the Conference; the other 4 were withdrawn.]

12.7.1.4 That before the Referendum on Capital Punishment is held, the Government be asked to state clearly the alternative to Capital Punishment.
That this be given urgency.
That the Dominion Secretary write to the Minister immediately asking for clarification of the issues involved. 1957.

12.7.1.5 That the National Council of Women approve the action of Parliament in abolishing capital punishment. 1962. [The voting on this remit was 27 in favour, 0 against, 106 abstentions; in 1964 a rule was added to Standing Orders "Unless otherwise provided for, a majority vote shall be a simple majority of all members present and entitled to vote". Voting reverted to "present and voting" after the 1974 Conference when a number of delegates left the meeting for the voting on 9.4.12.]
Supersedes 12.7.1.1

See also: 12.2.4

12.7.2 Corporal Punishment

12.7.2.1 That in view of public opinion being aroused by certain cases of criminal assault [i.e. sexual assault], and to demand flogging being added to the sentence, this Council strongly protests against this treatment as being revengeful and brutalising both the offender and the administrator, also it has generally been accompanied by the short sentence and the man is again turned loose to repeat the offence. The Council advocates the request for the long indeterminate sentence with more up-to-date methods of reformatory treatment as being in line with the best modern methods of penal reform. 1923, reiterated 1927. [The immediately preceding remit, requesting that flogging be added to the sentence for criminal assault was lost on the vote of the chair.]

12.7.2.2 That the Government be urged to amend section 38 of the Infants Act 1908, by the addition after the words "reasonable punishment to such child" the words "provided such punishment does not result in physical injury to that child". 1966 [The relevant provision was that nothing in the Act, i.e. censures on cruelty, neglect, etc., took away the right of parents, teachers or other having charge of a child to administer reasonable punishment.]
Superseded by 12.7.2.4

12.7.2.3 That NCW urge the Minister of Education to expedite through the appropriate education channels the implementation endorsed and accepted by the National Commission for the Year of the Child in 1979; that corporal punishment in schools be abolished, and approved supporting services provided. 1981.

12.7.2.4 That NCWNZ seek the repeal of Section 59 of the Crimes Act 1961 which allows parents to use 'reasonable' force in disciplining their children. 1997.
Supersedes 12.7.2.2

12.7.3 Crimes Against Children, Penalties

- 12.7.3.1 That all persons convicted of sexual offences against children or of unnatural offences should be given the option of:
a) an indeterminate sentence to be observed in special farm homes set apart for this purpose; or
b) an operation for desexualisation followed by one year's detention in the state farms aforesaid. 1923.
- 12.7.3.2 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. approaches the Minister of Justice and urges the necessity of an indeterminate sentence in the case of men guilty of criminal offences against little children. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.
Superseded by 12.7.3.3 and 12.7.3.6
- 12.7.3.3 That the N.C.W. press for more effective penalties in cases of cruelty to children. 1948.
Supersedes 12.7.3.2
- 12.7.3.4 That the officers of the Police Department be written to asking why no action has been taken against the woman in the Auckland (Raditch) case. 1951. [This was a case of cruelty to and death of a child of an unmarried mother, Raditch, where there was an "utter lack of censure against the mother".]
- 12.7.3.5 That N.C.W. is gravely perturbed at the apparent lightness of sentences being meted out to offenders of assault against women and children, many of which would appear to be treated as less serious than offences against property. 1952.
- 12.7.3.6 That the N.C.W. views with concern the short sentences given in cases of cruelty to children. 1954.
Supersedes 12.7.3.2
- 12.7.3.7 That N.C.W. Branches be requested to pay close attention to, and give publicity wherever possible, to sentences imposed on persons guilty of (a) sexual offences against women and children (b) cruelty to children, with a view to creating public opinion in favour of sterner sentences for persons so guilty. 1954, reaffirmed 1956.
- 12.7.3.8 That this Conference of NCWNZ urge the Government:
a) to support the draft Declaration Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children when it comes before the United Nations for consideration;
b) to promote the Agenda for Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, and in particular to urgently strengthen the strategies and measures to protect children from sexual exploitation and put in place monitoring mechanisms. 1996.

See also: 1.11.2; 11.3; 11.13; 12.2.2; 12.3; 12.10.4; 13.3.7

12.7.4 Crimes Against Women, Penalties

- 12.7.4.1 That the greatest menace to personal liberty and free social intercourse is the unrestrained presence of moral perverts and sexually uncontrolled persons in the community, and that universal steps be taken to segregate, under medical care until a cure is effected, all persons who have proved themselves incapable of sexual control by being convicted of one or more serious sexual offences. 1921.
Superseded by 12.7.4.2
- 12.7.4.2 That all sex crimes be dealt with more severely by the courts. 1957.
Supersedes 12.7.4.1
- 12.7.4.3 That N.C.W. writes to the Minister of Justice, asking if the Crimes Bill that was before the House at the end of 1957, is to be proceeded with this year. 1958 [The concern was about sentences for sexual crimes.]

12.7.4.4 That N.C.W. commends the Minister of Justice for the press statement on Government policy set out in the Crimes Act [1961]. 1963. [The minutes note "A press statement by the Minister of Justice revealed that the Government had every intention of seeing that the laws of the country relating to sex crimes were carried out." The concern was with the sentences given by the courts for rape, which were considered to be inadequate.]

See also: 12.4.1; 12.7.2.1; 12.7.3.5; 12.7.3.7; 12.10.4; 18.4.1

12.7.5 Indeterminate Sentences

12.7.5.1 That on the opinion of this Council all sentences for serious offences should be indeterminate, i.e. decided as to duration by the reform of the criminal. 1896.
Superseded by 12.7.5.2

12.7.5.2 That in all punishment the chief object should be the reformation of the criminal and that all sentences for serious offences should be decided as to duration by the reform of the criminal. 1898.
Supersedes 12.7.5.1
Superseded by 12.7.6.1

12.7.5.3 That every mother of more than two illegitimate children by different fathers which become a charge upon the state, shall be regarded as a moral degenerate and detained in a farm colony for an indeterminate period. 1919.

12.7.5.4 That this Conference of the National Council of Women of New Zealand recommends in view of the seriousness of declaring persons habitual criminals or offenders that amending legislation be sought to provide that no person shall be declared an habitual criminal or habitual offender until after conviction or indictment, and then only if:

- 1) a charge of being an habitual criminal is included in the indictment; or
- 2) not less than seven days previous notice of intention to charge him by indictment with being an habitual criminal has been given to the accused, such notice to specify the grounds upon which it is intended to found the charge.

Note. This would give an accused person an opportunity to defend himself not only against the charge contained in the indictment, but also against the charge of being an habitual criminal.

In view of the fact that the Prisons Board (consisting of seven members) for the year ended 31st December 1935, dealt with 1359 cases at fourteen meetings held at various institutions and that from statements made it appears that each prisoner is allowed only about three minutes in which to state his case before the Board, no counsel being allowed to represent him, Conference recommends:

- 1) with regard to review of cases of habitual criminals and habitual offenders and persons sentenced to reformatory detention by the Prisons Board, that legislation be sought to enable such prisoners to be represented by counsel when their case is being reviewed by the Prisons Board;
- 2) that the provisions for the supply of counsel to indigent persons shall apply (s.182 J.P. Act, 1927);
- 3) that the prisoner and his counsel be entitled to have access to the report of the prison authorities on his case;
- 4) that District Prisons Boards be established, each to be responsible for institutions in its own district. 1937.

See also: 12.7.2.1; 12.7.3.1; 12.7.3.2; 12.7.4.1; 12.7.6.2; 12.10.1.8; 12.10.3.4(1); 12.10.4.4; 12.10.4.5

12.7.6 Penalties, Miscellaneous

12.7.6.1 That in the opinion of this Council all sentences for serious offences should be decided as to duration by the reform of the criminal, and limited by the maximum penalty attached to the crime. 1897, reiterated 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.
Supersedes 12.7.5.2

12.7.6.2 That the National Council of Women urge that legislation be introduced to enable the state to detain persons deemed to be criminal psychopaths. 1950.

- 12.7.6.3 That where a sentence of "life imprisonment" has been imposed, the prisoner be not released except pursuant to an order of the Court of Appeal. 1950.
- 12.7.6.4 That except where a citizen so elected that his offence be summarily dealt with by a duly authorised official, no traffic officer, police officer or other individual be empowered to impose fines for breaches of the law without prior trial. 1962. *See also* 15.5.7.
- 12.7.6.5 That NCW request the Justice Department to implement a positive alternative to criminal prosecution for selected cases of first and minor offenders through voluntary supervised programmes. 1978.

See also: 12.2.1.2; 12.2.1.3; 12.10.1.15(d); 19.1.10.1; 19.2.5

12.8 POLICE

The resolutions dealing solely with the campaign for women police are under 18.9.

- 12.8.1 That this Council considers the police force is very far from being in a desirably efficient condition, and suggests that means may be taken to render it more efficient. 1896.
- 12.8.2 That in the interests of women and children, women police should be appointed. 1919.
- 12.8.3 That the National Council urge the appointment of trained women patrols under the Justice Department having the same powers and authority as members of the police force, especially in the interests of the prevention of crime among juveniles. 1923, reiterated 1924.
- 12.8.4 The police arresting [a child] should, where possible, wear plain clothes. 1936.
- 12.8.5 That the N.C.W. urge the Government to appoint, now, uniformed women police to work in smaller centre, especially where there are military camps. 1943.
- 12.8.6 That it is highly desirable that women police patrol the wharves. 1948.
Superseded by 12.8.9
- 12.8.7 That in view of the increased number of assaults against women and children, the Minister of Justice be asked for an assurance that the police force is being kept up to the strength necessary to enable it to deal effectively with offenders in this regard. 1948.
- 12.8.8 That it be a recommendation to the Minister of Police that when young girls under the age of 21 years are being interviewed by the police [in cases of sexual assault], some suitable person should be present, for instance, an official of the Society for the Protection of Home and Family, a member of the women's branch of the police, a woman officer of the Child Welfare, or a woman Justice of the Peace. 1955.
- 12.8.9 That the Minister in Charge of Police be urged to appoint, where needed, more women police for duty on the wharves. 1959.
Supersedes 12.8.6
- 12.8.10 That N.C.W. congratulates the Minister of Police on the patrol car system but recommends that neighbourhood and rural policemen be retained or re-instated where warranted. 1970.
Superseded by 12.8.11
- 12.8.11 That N.C.W. reaffirms its recommendation of 1970 asking that neighbourhood and rural police be retained or reinstated. 1983.
Supersedes 12.8.10

12.8.12 That NCWNZ urge the Government to take immediate action to increase the number of frontline police to enable them to deal with increased crime and lawlessness in the community. 1998.

See also: 12.1.1.5; 12.1.1.6(a); 12.1.3.2; 12.2.2.1; 12.2.5.1; 12.6.5; 12.10.1.15(e); 16.4.3.1; 18.9

12.9 PUBLICATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

12.9.1 That the Conference protests in the right quarters against such publication of objectionable details in connection with divorce and illegal operation cases as has taken place recently in newspapers all over New Zealand, as not being necessary in the interests of Justice, and likely to have an unelevating and immoral effect and suggestiveness especially on the minds of our young people. 1923, reiterated 1924.
Superseded by 12.9.1

12.9.2 That the N.C.W. is of the opinion that newspapers should be prohibited from making public certain features of cases heard in the Courts with regard to domestic tragedies, particularly those in which mothers in a state of mental unbalance attempt to murder their children. 1929.
Superseded by 12.9.2

12.9.3 That this Council objects very strongly to the publication of names of women and girls charged with, or convicted under the Health Act [Social Hygiene Act, 1917] of committing an act whilst suffering, knowingly, from an infectious disease. That this be sent to the Justice Department. 1943.

12.9.4 That in criminal cases in the Supreme Court when juveniles are called on to give evidence damaging to their own reputation such evidence not be published in the Press. 1947.

12.9.5 That N.C.W. approach the Newspaper Proprietors' Association with a view to having the designation "Maori" omitted when reference is made to an accused person in a court of law. 1949.

12.9.6 That the N.C.W. approach the Newspaper Proprietors Association and the Press Association of N.Z. asking them not to publish revolting details of criminal cases. 1954.

12.9.7 That the N.C.W. request the Government to bring down legislation similar to that in force in England, regarding publication of evidence in divorce cases. 1954.

12.9.8 That N.C.W. urges the Government that in all cases brought before the magistrate, of women found in licensed premises after the hours of closing bars, their names should not be suppressed, when the names of men in the same circumstances are published. 1954.

12.9.9 That N.C.W. asks that the laws relating to the publication of evidence in, and the exclusion of the public from, the Children's Court should operate in the case of children who, because of the nature of their crime, have to be tried in the Magistrate's Court or the Supreme Court, where the publication of such evidence would tend to affect adversely the minds of other juveniles. 1960.

12.9.10 That while appreciating the need to preserve the freedom of the press, but being greatly concerned over the prejudicial effects on the minds of adolescents and juveniles of the publication in the common press of certain evidence relating to crimes of violence and sex, N.C.W. urges the Government to amend the present law in order to prohibit the publication of such evidence where it may have a prejudicial effect. 1960.

12.9.11 That N.C.W. ask the N.Z.P.A. [New Zealand Press Association] to request its members reporting divorce lists to omit the publication of grounds for divorce. 1974.

See also: 1.1.4; 12.1.1.6(b); 12.1.4; 12.10.1.15(f); 13.7.2.1; 13.8.2.2(b)

12.10 TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

12.10.1 General

- 12.10.1.1 That in the opinion of this Council there is abundant evidence to show that our present treatment of criminals is not satisfactory, either as regards the criminal or society. 1896.
- 12.10.1.2 That no [penal] system can be satisfactory which does not distinguish and classify the different kinds of criminal, and aim at individual reform. 1896.
- 12.10.1.3 That in the opinion of this Council the treatment of prisoners on remand be modified, that they be allowed to see their relatives in the presence of a warder and seated. The present system of standing on one side of an iron grating is objectionable.
That a copy [of this resolution] be sent to the Minister of Justice. 1896.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.4 That all reformatory homes should be under state inspection. 1897.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.5 That the system of state farms and industrial settlements should be amended and further extended. 1898.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.6 [That attention be drawn to the need for] the establishment of municipal co-operative industrial farms. 1899.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.7 That the Council urge the need for the suppression of militarism in our prison system. 1899, reiterated 1900.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.8 That self-supporting farm colonies should be established for the prolonged, and if needful, the permanent detention of male and female degenerates, with a view, if possible, to their moral and physical restoration. 1919.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15
- 12.10.1.9 That the Council desires to urge upon the Minister of Justice the need for an institution intermediate between a mental hospital and a prison, for delinquents – male and female – of subnormal tendencies. 1921. *See also 17.4.4*
- 12.10.1.10 That there is an urgent need for the establishment of separate farm colonies for the segregation and employment of feeble-minded and morally degenerate persons of both sexes, who are unable to protect themselves, and who are a danger to the community while at large, and who are a heavy and increasing burden; such farm colonies would be largely self-supporting. 1921. *See also 17.4.6; 17.4.7; 17.4.19*
- 12.10.1.11 That the representation be made to the Department of Justice urging the subsidising of an association for the after-care of discharged prisoners. 1925.
- 12.10.1.12 That this Conference affirms that the time has arrived to urge the Government to investigate the whole penal system in New Zealand. 1937.
Superseded by 12.10.1.15

- 12.10.1.13 That in connection with the penal system in N.Z.:
- a) treatment be based on proper classification of prisoners arrived at by a full examination; physical, mental and psychological;
 - b) an active training programme for personnel be inaugurated to equip staff to apply modern penal methods;
 - c) immediate provision be made for psycho-therapy as a method of treatment within our penal institutions. 1945.

Superseded by 12.10.1.15

- 12.10.1.14 That the present N.Z. prison system be thoroughly investigated by the authorities and that the merits of the self-governing system as instanced in the conduct of the Wakefield prison in England be carefully considered with a view to its suitability for N.Z. prisons. 1945.

- 12.10.1.15 That the National Council of Women urge the Government to set up a committee of enquiry to investigate the whole penal system of New Zealand with special reference to:

- a) juvenile delinquency, its causes and prevention;
- b) advanced methods of scientific investigation of crime and criminals, and the need for psychiatrists specially qualified to make these investigations;
- c) remedial treatment of offenders with a view to their rehabilitation in the community, after care and supervision;
- d) sentences: the meaning of 'life sentence'; treatment of 'lifers'; remission of sentences; powers and personnel of the Prisons Board;
- e) detection of crime and how the police may be assisted in this;
- f) enquiry into the reports as to the numbers of ex-murderers now at liberty in New Zealand. How many are living a normal life? How many murderers that have been discharged have repeated their offence? The effects of the publication of details of crime, especially before the trial takes place. 1949, reiterated with the request for a Select Committee of Parliament, not a Committee of Enquiry, to investigate 1950.

Supersedes 12.10.1.3; 12.10.1.4; 12.10.1.5; 12.10.1.6; 12.10.1.7; 12.10.1.8; 12.10.1.9; 12.10.1.10; 12.10.1.12; 12.10.1.13; 12.10.1.14

- 12.10.1.16 That the National Council of Women, in Conference assembled wishes to place on record its appreciation of the policy of penal reform, which Mr. S.T. Barnett [Secretary of Justice] is hopeful of implementing and assures the Government of its support. 1952.

- 12.10.1.17 That the Government be asked to give consideration to increasing the staff of the Probation Service whereby increased use could be made of this form of penal treatment where circumstances justify. 1959.

- 12.10.1.18 That the Government be asked to grant immediately sufficient funds to establish short term and remand prisons with a view to keeping first offenders apart from hardened or habitual offenders, and with a further view of relieving the present over-crowding of prisoners in institutions throughout New Zealand. 1960.

Superseded by 12.10.1.19

- 12.10.1.19 That short term and remand prisons be established. 1966, reaffirmed 1968.

Supersedes 12.10.1.18

- 12.10.1.20 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Justice to implement the habilitation aspects of the Roper Report on Prison Reform by developing pilot schemes. 1990. [The Roper report is the report of the Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Prison Systems, published in 1989.]

See also: 1.9.2.4; 1.9.2.7; 9.14.13; 12.7.1.3; 12.7.6.1

12.10.2 Prison Education and Training

- 12.10.2.1 That the Government should give permission for education classes, to be formed by voluntary teachers, for men and women in gaols. 1897.

Superseded by 12.10.2.6

12.10.2.2 That in view of the excellent results obtained in other countries from adequate provision for the education and training of men and women prisoners in useful trades, the N.C.W. urges all its Branches to study modern methods of penal reform. 1929.

12.10.2.3 That the Council write to the Registrar, University of New Zealand and the Justice Department congratulating them on the provisions made for inmates who wished to take their university degree. 1955.

12.10.2.4 That NCW draw the attention of the Minister of Education to the lack of training centres where juvenile delinquents can receive remedial training and asks for the setting up of an establishment, similar to Levin, in the Auckland Province. 1961.

12.10.2.5 That the Minister of Justice be requested by N.C.W. of N.Z. Inc.:

- a) to direct that, especially in the cases of imprisonment for violent offending, the penalty aspect be accompanied by a properly supervised training programme; and
- b) to obtain for the prison services increased provisions for meaningful psychological treatment and training in social and occupational skills for the inmates before they are released to work. 1974.

Superseded by 12.10.2.6

12.10.2.6 That NCW NZ requests that the Government ensures that all prisoners identified with specific learning needs have individual educational programmes, which accompany that person, should they be moved to another institution. 2006.

Supersedes 12.10.2.1; 12.10.2.5

See also: 12.10.1.20; 12.10.4.7; 12.10.5.2; 12.10.5.4; 12.10.6.2(8); 12.10.6.2(10)

Prisoners on Remand 12.10.1.3; 12.10.1.18; 12.10.1.19; 12.10.5.11

12.10.3 Prisons Boards and Parole Boards

The Prisons Board had the power to recommend the remission of sentences, the discharge of prisoners or their release on parole. The Crimes Amendment Act 1910 which set up the Prisons Board refers to persons, appointed by the Governor. In 1954 the Prisons Board was replaced by the Prisons Parole Board and a number, unspecified, of Borstal Parole Boards, the members of which were to be persons appointed by the Governor General.

12.10.3.1 That the time has come for the appointment of women to the Prisons Board. 1923.
Superseded by 12.10.3.2

12.10.3.2 That in the interests of prisoners generally, and especially women prisoners, women shall be appointed to the Prisons Board. 1925.
Supersedes 12.10.3.1
Superseded by 12.10.3.3

12.10.3.3 That the N.C.W. urge the Government to appoint a woman or women to the Prisons Board. It is of the opinion the women's point of view should be obtained whether the prisoner be male or female. 1927.
Supersedes 12.10.3.2
Superseded by 12.10.3.5

12.10.3.4 In view of the fact that the Prisons Board (consisting of seven members) for the year ended 31 December, 1935, dealt with 1359 cases at fourteen meetings held at various institutions and that from statements made it appears that each prisoner is allowed only about three minutes in which to state his case before the Board, no counsel being allowed to represent him, Conference recommends:

- 1) with regard to review of cases of habitual criminals and habitual offenders and persons sentenced to reformatory detention by the Prisons Board, that legislation be sought to enable such prisoners to be represented by Council [sic] when their case is being reviewed by the Prisons Board;
- 2) that the provisions for the supply of counsel to indigent persons shall apply (s.182 J.P. Act, 1927);
- 3) that the prisoner and his counsel be entitled to have access to the report of the prison authorities on his case;
- 4) that District Prisons Boards be established, each to be responsible for institutions in its own district. 1937.

12.10.3.5 That the Minister responsible be requested to appoint a woman to the Prisons Board. 1943, reiterated 1947, 1950, 1951 [when "Members were indignant at what appeared to be a deliberate misunderstanding of what was asked". See note to 12.10.3.7], 1952, 1954, 1966, 1968.

Supersedes 12.10.3.3

Superseded by 12.10.3.9

12.10.3.6 That prison chaplains be attached in an advisory capacity to the Prisons Board. 1950.

12.10.3.7 That the Council write to the Minister of Justice and ask for qualifications necessary for members of the Parole Board and that we advise the Minister that the Council had not asked for a woman member merely because she was a woman. 1955. [The Minister of Justice had responded to the 1954 request by writing that "the number of women prisoners is not large and does not justify women appointees to Parole Boards".]

Superseded by 12.10.3.9

12.10.3.8 That women be appointed to the Parole Board. 1956, reaffirmed 1958.

12.10.3.9 That women be appointed to the Prisons Board. 1966, reaffirmed 1968, 1970.

Supersedes 12.10.3.5; 12.10.3.7; 12.10.3.8

See also: 12.10.1.15(d); 12.10.4.5; 18.1.1.2(5); 18.1.1.3

12.10.4 Sex Offenders

12.10.4.1 That the Government be urged to put into effect the recommendations of the Commissioners contained in their report upon mental defectives and sexual offenders. 1925, reiterated 1927.

12.10.4.2 That it be urged upon the Government that a special prison farm be reserved for all sexual prisoners and have a psychiatrist to attend the court. 1927.

12.10.4.3¹ That the Government be urged to appoint trained psychiatrists as members of the Justice Department – one of the duties of these will be to report on all cases of assault on young children before sentence is passed. 1943. [The concern was for the prisoner.]

Superseded by 12.10.4.5

12.10.4.4 That this Conference views with concern the short sentences passed upon sexual perverts who have already served a term of detention and recommends that any person convicted of a sexual offence be examined by a medical board and if necessary given medical and psychiatric treatment and be placed under medical supervision until in the opinion of the medical board or psychiatrists such person can be discharged as cured. 1947, reaffirmed 1948.

¹ From 12.10.4.2 to 12.10.4.7 were renumbered to 12.10.4.3 to 12.10.4.8 as there were two resolutions numbered 12.10.4.2.

- 12.10.4.5 That persons convicted of sex offences be examined by competent psychiatrists: that they be committed for remedial treatment: that their discharge should not be automatic at the end of a specified time, but must be dependent upon competent judgement that they are cured; that such judgement should not be exercised by the Prisons Board alone, but only after consultation with psychiatrists; that discharge should be followed by a period of probation. 1950.
Supersedes 12.10.4.3; 12.10.4.4
- 12.10.4.6 That the NCW urges the Government to set up a commission consisting of doctors, clergymen, psychiatrists and social workers, to make an investigation into more effectual treatment for sexual perverts, who, by their actions, have shown that they are a danger to the community and who in some cases have given evidence of homicidal tendencies. All such treatment should have a two-fold aim:
1) the reform where possible of the offender or offenders;
2) the safeguarding of the community from such dangerous persons. 1954, reiterated 1958.
- 12.10.4.7 That the Minister of Justice be requested to promote and fund additional NZ based research on the causes of rape and effective counselling and therapy for rapists, making full use of any overseas research findings so that appropriate programmes for therapy and community education may be initiated. 1984.
- 12.10.4.8 That NCWNZ supports research into the process of reporting and investigating sexual violence complaints. 2007.

See also: 12.2.2.1; 12.7.3.1; 12.7.4.1

12.10.5 Women Prisoners

- 12.10.5.1 That in the opinion of this Council, Magistrates should have power to commit vagrant girls to the age of 21 to reformatory homes. 1897.
Superseded by 12.10.5.2
- 12.10.5.2 While recognising that many excellent reforms have been instituted in connection with the prison system of the Dominion, the Council is of the opinion that a training home or institution, other than a gaol, should be established for young female offenders. 1921.
Supersedes 12.10.5.1
- 12.10.5.3 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to establish a farm reformatory for women offenders. 1922.
- 12.10.5.4 That the National Council urges upon the Government the desirability from the standpoint of economic efficiency, of insisting that all future appointees to the staff of state reformatories for female offenders, should be women duly qualified to teach useful crafts and rural occupations. 1922.
- 12.10.5.5 That in view of the fact that Point Halswell Reformatory is not a permanent institution the Government be urged to commence negotiations for acquiring land suitable for a reformatory farm for women offenders. 1923.
- 12.10.5.6 That no woman or girl detained in a reformatory home shall be transferred to a borstal institution as provided for in Section 14, sub-section 1 of the [Prevention of Crime (Borstal Institutions Establishment)] Act [1924] without enquiry before a magistrate. 1937.
- 12.10.5.7 That the Minister of Justice be asked to treat as urgent provision of improved accommodation for women prisoners, and to provide separate accommodation for first offenders. 1966.
Superseded by 12.10.5.11
- 12.10.5.8 That N.C.W. views with concern the statement in the Minister's reply that it is not practicable to provide separate facilities for female first offenders. N.C.W. asks that the Minister reconsider this matter which it deems to be of the utmost importance. 1967.
Superseded by 12.10.5.11

- 12.10.5.9 That we reaffirm our concern at the delay in building the new women's prison. 1968.
- 12.10.5.10 That N.C.W. requests the Minister of Justice to establish 'release-to-work' hostels for women prisoners wherever women's prisons are located. 1968.
- 12.10.5.11 That N.C.W. continue to press for the speedy completion of the new women's prison, and for the separate accommodation of remand prisoners and first offenders. 1970.
Supersedes 12.10.5.7; 12.10.5.8

See also: 1.11.2.3; 1.11.2.4; 12.10.3.2; 19.2.7

12.10.6 Young Offenders

- 12.10.6.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. is of the opinion that the Minister of Justice be asked to institute enquiries:
- 1) as to whether the New Zealand borstal institutions carry out the "borstal" idea in respect to:
 - a) reformatory machinery;
 - b) vocational training;
 - c) physical and mental supervision;
 - 2) as to whether the statistics quoted by the Department as showing the greater success of New Zealand as against the English system are based on fair standards of comparison. 1931.
- 12.10.6.2 With a view to the more effectual treatment of young offenders and their reclamation as good citizens, this Conference submits the following recommendations:
- 1) that borstal institutions be removed from Prisons Department control;
 - 2) that no prison building or part of a prison building be used as a borstal institution;
 - 3) that superintendents and other officers employed under the Borstal Act be specially trained in the modern application of borstal principles before appointment;
 - 4) that consideration be given to the wearing of plain clothes instead of uniform by officers;
 - 5) that at least two women be appointed to each borstal institution, one of whom shall be a trained nurse;
 - 6) that in view of the modern scientific discoveries of the effect of diet in the building of physique and the consequent improvement in character, special attention be given to a balanced and rational diet;
 - 7) that psychological examination and treatment should be provided for the inmate. This is especially necessary when dealing with the young as the possibilities of successful treatment and also the alternative dangers of wrong-handling are greater than with the adult;
 - 8) that trades and occupation should be taught with modern and up-to-date appliances by qualified instructors, with a view to providing a means of livelihood on release;
 - 9) that care should be taken to prevent the mingling of borstal inmates with adult criminals, such mingling being possible where a reformatory institution is established in conjunction with a borstal as at Waikeria and Point Halswell;
 - 10) that community life be further developed in regard to both games and hobbies as well as industrial training, in conformity with the English system where the planned hours of the day of work and recreation last from 5.40 a.m. to 9 p.m.; evening classes following the day's work;
 - 11) that discipline by means of solitary confinement be abolished. This is a thing of the past in England, and this Committee regrets to note that in New Zealand under the Regulations for Borstal Institutions Section 25, sub-section 3, Clause B, punishment may be inflicted by means of three days on bread and water diet in separate confinement;
 - 12) that punishment by means of reduction in diet be discontinued;
 - 13) that remand homes be provided for young persons either on remand or awaiting removal to a borstal institution. The period of detention there could very well be used for a psychological examination and investigation into medical and family history. At present such young persons must be lodged in the nearest prison, police gaol or police station;
 - 14) that no person shall be transferred from a borstal institution to a prison, as provided by Section 11 of the Act [Prevention of Crime (Borstal Institutions Establishment) Act 1924], without inquiry before a magistrate with right of defence;

- 15) that no inmate of a child welfare institution (referred to in the Act as an industrial school) shall be transferred to a borstal institution as provided for by Section 13, sub-section 1 of the Act without enquiry before a magistrate with right of defence;
- 16) that Section 15, sub-section 3 be amended to read as follows: "any license [sic] [i.e. release under supervision] granted under this Section may be at any time revoked by the Minister if the specified conditions therefore have not been complied with, and thereupon the person so released may be arrested without warrant by a constable or any other authorised person and returned to the borstal institution from which he was released, etc." [The present form of this Section permits the revocation of the license [sic], "Whether the conditions thereof have been fulfilled or not, and also the arrest of the person concerned by any other person"];
- 17) that magisterial investigation be made into the case where it is recommended that a license [sic] be revoked;
- 18) Wages of Inmates, Section 17 [Prevention of Crime (Borstal Institutions Establishment) Act 1924 s.17]: that the balance of moneys standing to the credit of an inmate on his release from detention shall be transferred to a separate account in the name of the inmate in the Post Office Savings Bank to be operated on jointly by the inmate and the probation officer, or other authorised person until the expiry of the period of probation. [The Act provided that on release, whether on licence i.e. under supervision, or expiration of sentence, the money due could be paid out in a lump sum or in instalments or banked in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the officer in charge of the institution and held in trust for the inmate. *See also* 6.3.10(f)];
- 19) that inmates whose cases are to come before the Prisons Board be provided with legal assistance, with access to medical and other reports; and that the psychological examination be made before the hearing. 1937.

12.10.6.3 That a Boys' Borstal Association is desirable. 1937.

12.10.6.4 That the Government be urged to institute welfare centres where child offenders who have been mischievous rather than criminal may be dealt with. 1944.
Superseded by 12.10.6.7

12.10.6.5 That detention homes be established in the four main centres. ["to prevent delinquent children from being detained in the same homes as those who are merely destitute." *See* note to 1.6] 1948.
Superseded by 12.10.6.7

12.10.6.6 That no [delinquent] boys from special schools be sent to isolated districts. 1952.

12.10.6.7 That NCW of NZ ask the Minister of Social Welfare to give urgency to the provision of remand centres for juvenile offenders. 1973.
Supersedes 12.10.6.4; 12.10.6.5

See also: 1.6.2; 9.11.18; 12.1.1.8(4); 12.2.5.2(4); 12.10.2.4; 12.10.5.1; 12.10.5.2; 12.10.5.6; 17.4.19

12.11 WELFARE OF FAMILIES OF PRISONERS

12.11.1 The National Council of Women urges that men serving terms of imprisonment should be made to earn for their wives or dependents, from the first day of their sentence. 1927.

12.11.2 That the National Council of Women urge the Government to place the wives of prisoners on an equal footing with widows in regard to payments from social security. 1950.

- 12.11.3 That the Minister of Justice be asked that, in the case of a woman receiving a prison sentence, the Social Security Department make available, at the time of sentence, financial assistance for the maintenance of any legitimate or illegitimate children of:
- a) a woman who has sole responsibility for a child;
 - b) parents who are both serving sentences.
- Also that a maintenance allowance be made available for a child born to a woman already serving a prison sentence. 1968.

See also: 1.6.3.1; 1.9.2.4; 1.9.2.7

12.12 JUSTICE, VARIOUS

- 12.12.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. desire to bring under the notice of the respective local governing bodies the fact that the increasing number of hawkers is causing uneasiness to women who are alone in their homes during the day and that they be asked if they can do anything to remedy this state of affairs. 1927.

- 12.12.2 That the National Council of Women urges that in all mortuaries or places where inquests or post-mortem examinations are held, a woman, preferably a nurse, shall be in attendance to ensure the reverent care of the dead. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.
1935 affirmation supersedes 12.12.3

- 12.12.3 That the National Council of Women urges that steps be taken to make it a rule that at all inquests on women there should be a nurse or other woman officer present. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.
Superseded by affirmation in 12.12.2

- 12.12.4 That N.C.W. Branches and Nationally Organised Societies be urgently requested to study clauses 148, 150, 151 and 153 of the Crimes Bill, dealing with homosexuality, with a view to expressing their opinions thereon to the Dominion Office so that submissions may be made to the Bills Revision Committee. 1960.

- 12.12.5 That Branches take action locally in cases of petty larceny as the result of the display of goods in chain stores. 1966. *See also* 12.2.5.3.

- 12.12.6 That NCW NZ ask the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice to seek changes in the Victims of Offences Act 1987 to increase the percentage of money received in court fines which is paid into the Victims Task Force Fund from the current 1% to 5% thus allowing adequate financial support to be given to the establishment and on-going funding of local victims support groups throughout New Zealand. 1991.

See also: 15.5.7

CHAPTER 13 – MASS MEDIA

13.1 ADVERTISING

Alcohol 19.1.1

Films 13.4.1.2(a); 13.4.1.10(2); 13.4.2.5; 13.4.2.23; 13.4.2.24; 13.7.2.4; 13.9.4

Hoardings 7.5.3

in **Newspapers** 13.7.2.4

Posters 13.4.1.2(a); 13.4.1.4; 13.4.1.5; 13.4.2.5

on **Television** 13.9.1.1; 13.9.1.6

Tobacco 19.1.1.5; 19.4.3

of **War Games** 11.14.1; 11.14.3

13.2 BOARDS OF CENSORSHIP

13.2.1 That the Conference urge that a woman censor be appointed to co-operate with the present Censor of Picture Films. 1922.

Superseded by 13.2.3

13.2.2 That the Minister of Internal Affairs be urged to appoint a Board of Censorship for films, such Board to include at least one woman member. 1929, reiterated 1931.

Superseded by 13.2.9

13.2.3 That a woman censor be appointed. 1925.

Supersedes 13.2.1

Superseded by 13.2.4

13.2.4 That the National Council of Women make a further determined effort for the inclusion of a woman on a Censorship Board. 1929, reaffirmed 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935.

Supersedes 13.2.3

Superseded by 13.2.6

13.2.5 That the National Council of Women is of the opinion that there is an urgent need for a representative national committee to classify pictures as "good" or "bad" for young people and that the Government be asked to pass the needful legislation to protect the children and that no time be lost in applying this method, which is favoured by the League of Nations. 1931.

13.2.6 That a woman be appointed to act as joint censor of films. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

Supersedes 13.2.4

Superseded by 13.2.10

13.2.7 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that in order to make the censorship of films more satisfactory, the Board of Appeal shall be reconstituted as an independent judicial body to be presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by two associates, one of whom shall be an educationist of experience and the other a nominee of the Chief Justice. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.

Superseded by 13.2.13

- 13.2.8 That this Conference of N.C.W. deplores the tone of much of the literature available for children particularly that of the sensational type, which originates in the U.S.A. and Australia and urges the Government to set up a committee of censorship composed of men and women to deal with all children's literature, both imported and produced in NZ, appointees to this committee to include representatives of the N.Z.E.I. and of parents' associations. 1945.
- 13.2.9 That the Government be requested to establish a board of censorship to which women be appointed. 1948.
Supersedes 13.2.2
- 13.2.10 That the Government be requested to appoint a woman as an additional assistant to the Film Censor. 1956, reaffirmed 1958.
Supersedes 13.2.6
Superseded by 13.2.13
- 13.2.11 That a woman be appointed to the Film Censor Board. 1957, reaffirmed 1958.
Superseded by 13.2.12
- 13.2.12 That another letter be sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs, requesting that a woman be appointed as an assistant to the N.Z. Censor. 1959.
Supersedes 13.2.11
- 13.2.13 That women be appointed to the Cinematographic Appeal Board and as an assistant to the N.Z. Film Censor. 1966, reaffirmed 1968.
Supersedes 13.2.7; 13.2.10
- 13.2.14 That NCW requests the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Broadcasting to provide an authority for the censorship and classification of films for cinema and television programmes, which would establish a liaison and coordination for maintaining similar standards in both television and cinema films. NCW also requests that all classifications be published. 1972.

See also: 13.4.1.10(5)

13.3 CENSORSHIP, General

- 13.3.1 That as the legislature has wisely provided for a censorship of moving picture shows, it ought now to go a step further and censor likewise the sensational pictorial posters, which in many cases disgrace street hoardings, and which must have an injurious effect upon the minds of our children. Many of these posters deal with sex problems and portray crimes of violence, and thereby tend to make children precocious and to unsettle their minds. 1924.
Superseded by 13.3.3
- 13.3.2 The National Council of Women urges that the censorship should be exercised in the direction of serving the best interests of the community, and should rigorously exclude whatever is likely to pander to the lower section of the community. 1934.
Superseded by 13.3.3
- 13.3.3 That the National Council of Women urges that the censorship should continue to be exercised in the direction of the serving the best interests of the community, and should rigorously exclude whatever is likely to pander to the lower tastes of the community. 1935.
Supersedes 13.3.1; 13.3.2
Superseded by 13.3.5
- 13.3.4 That N.C.W. maintain a keen interest in the censorship and the general standard of films, publications and T.V. and radio productions. 1970.

- 13.3.5 That NCW asks the Minister of Women's Affairs, the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Justice, Education and Internal Affairs, to take steps to counteract the proliferation of material which is demeaning and degrading to humanity. 1986.
Supersedes 13.3.3
- 13.3.6 That NCWNZ in Conference assembled request the appropriate ministers to implement urgently controls on the transmission and broadcasting of pornography and material harmful to minors. 1988.
- 13.3.7 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Justice to increase the maximum penalties for crimes involving pornographic material, in order to reflect the seriousness of those crimes. 1992. [The immediate concern was paedophilic pornography, particularly videos.]

Cinema Censorship 13.4.1; Press Censorship 13.7.1; Radio Censorship 13.8.1; Video Censorship 13.3.7; 13.10

13.4 CINEMA

13.4.1 Cinema, Censorship

- 13.4.1.1 That picture films should be classified as "suitable for children" and "unsuitable for children", and that all children under sixteen be excluded from picture theatres exhibiting films classed as "unsuitable for children" unless accompanied by parent or guardian. 1922.
Superseded by 13.4.1.2(b)
- 13.4.1.2 That this Conference urges the adoption of the suggestions for a reform of picture shows in the interests of children, embodied in the recent report of the Commission:
- a) stricter censorship of films, picture posters, handbills and advertisements;
 - b) regulations as to the age of admission of children when unaccompanied by responsible adult, and to such pictures as are not pronounced by the censor as suitable for children;
 - c) proper safeguards for the morals of children and young persons within picture theatres, including adequate supervision of the premises. 1925, reaffirmed 1927.
- 13.4.1.2(b) supersedes** 13.4.13.4.1.1
- 13.4.1.3 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. is strongly of the opinion that the supporting short American "talkie" films are those that require severe censorship, and urges the Government to take further action in the matter. 1931.
- 13.4.1.4 N.C.W. hereby urges the Minister of Internal Affairs to have a stricter censorship of films and posters kept. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.
- 13.4.1.5 The National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that, inasmuch as parents sometimes find it difficult to judge the nature of a film from the advertisements and posters, the censors be instructed to see that all posters are truly indicative of the character of the film which they relate, and that cinema proprietors be similarly responsible to the censor in the matter of advertisements. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.
- 13.4.1.6 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand views with alarm the increasing number of unsuitable films for children and urges further vigorous censorship of same. 1934.
Superseded by 13.4.1.8
- 13.4.1.7 That [N.C.W. urges that] censorship be extended to include shorts and coupled with this request be an expression of appreciation of the improvement in films. 1935.
- 13.4.1.8 That N.C.W. co-operate with the Inter-Church Council in its approach to the Government for a stricter censorship of films shown to children. 1947.
Supersedes 13.4.1.6

13.4.1.9 That the attention of the censor be drawn to these undesirable films with the request that they be withdrawn. 1947. ["Serial films shown at children's performances.]

13.4.1.10 That this Conference of N.C.W. strongly urges the Government to revise the existing legislation governing film censorship and puts forward the following recommendations:

- 1) that films be classified as under:
 - a) Adults Only;
 - b) Adults and Adolescents (14-18 years);
 - c) Family Audience;
 - d) Films for Children (over 7);
2. that provision be made in the Act that all advertising material must include the Censor's Certificate, keeping the exact wording and being clearly printed;
3. that the Film Censor's Certificate attached to the beginning of a feature film should be clearly exhibited and increased to about twice its present length, and should have, if possible, a sound track with appropriate wording;
4. that provision be made for trailers to have certificates duplicating the ones they advertise;
5. that the Appeal Board (for hearing appeals against classification or banning) be established in the city where the censor works and should be reconstituted to have a chairman, some responsible person with more than an average knowledge of films, and one representative each of the education authorities, religious groups, motion picture industry, and the N.Z. Film Institute;
6. that an appeal may be made by non-commercial interest against classification, banning or approval of a film;
7. that the recommendation contained in Para. 2, Section 109, Order of Reference No. 11, of the report of the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Motion Picture Industry in N. Z. 1949 be implemented. [That for films carrying the A Special Certificate, i.e. unsuitable for exhibition to children, no children's prices shall be fixed, so that children attending the performance pay adult rates];
8. that the Education Department should make available to the censor, to be called upon when necessary, someone with special knowledge of the kind of films children should see;
9. that the 1934 Amendment of the Cinematographic Films Act 1928 covering the classification of films as A Special, that is, approved subject to a recommendation that it is unsuitable for exhibition for children, be clearly defined and implemented. That films coming under this category must be properly advertised and the penalty for non-observance strictly enforced. 1952.

13.4.1.11 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Internal Affairs to have a stricter censorship of crime and vice films, and the appalling language in which they are presented. 1952.

Superseded by 13.4.1.13

13.4.1.12 That a letter be written to the Minister of Internal Affairs expressing the concern of N.C.W. that a situation had arisen whereby a film banned by the Censor because of its danger to adolescents could later be released by the Appeal Board for Universal Exhibition. 1955.

13.4.1.13 That in view of the ever-increasing number of films emphasising sex and crime and believing that a number of the problems of youth are associated with these types of films, N.C.W. ask the Minister of Internal Affairs to have stricter policing of the regulations in respect of persons attending the screening of films carrying a restrictive certificate. 1964.

Supersedes 13.4.1.11

13.4.1.14 That a letter of thanks be sent to the N.Z. Film Censor for his action in banning the Christine Keeler Story. 1964. [The Christine Keeler Story was about an English scandal of a Cabinet Minister, Profumo, who was sharing the favours of Christine Keeler with a Russian who was believed to be a spy.]

See also: 3.5.1; 3.5.2; 13.2; 13.3.1; 13.3.4; 13.6.1

13.4.2 Cinema, Miscellaneous

- 13.4.2.1 That in view of the fact that most of the picture films exhibited are unsuitable for children, efforts be made to secure special programmes for children on Saturday afternoons. 1921.
Superseded by 13.4.2.10
- 13.4.2.2 The establishment of children's cinemas preferably on Saturday afternoons. 1927, reaffirmed 1929.
- 13.4.2.3 That the Government be urged to consider measures for better protection and encouragement of British films. 1927. [This resolution originally continued with "by placing special duties on American and foreign films, or by other legislation if necessary". *See* 13.4.2.7 re quota.]
Superseded by 13.4.2.7
- 13.4.2.4 That a letter of appreciation be sent to Their Excellencies [the Governor-General and his wife] for the keen and practical interest they have taken to procure suitable films for children. 1929.
- 13.4.2.5 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand make further determined effort in the direction of reform of the cinematograph, especially in the matter of posters. 1929, reaffirmed 1931, 1933, 1934.
- 13.4.2.6 That the National Council of Women in Conference appoint a Committee to state the views of the Conference concerning the quality of the film shown to the public and interview the Directors of the Film Industry in New Zealand in order to make an attempt to get a better class of film shown. 1931.
- 13.4.2.7 N.C.W. hereby urges the Government to amend the Cinematograph Films Act 1928 (Section 39), so as to give exhibitors the right to reject up to 20% of the number of quota films. 1933, reaffirmed 1934. [The Act required a quota of British films be screened – the quota rose annually from 5% in 1929 to 20% in 1939. S. 39 enabled the exhibitor to reject up to 5%]
Superseded by 13.4.2.3
- 13.4.2.8 That an appeal be made to picture theatre managers to exercise even more strict supervision over their premises during screenings, particularly in the afternoon and that screening of pictures in diffused light be urged. 1935.
- 13.4.2.9 That in order to discourage or prevent the attendance of children at films "recommended for adults and unsuitable for children", exhibitors of motion pictures be asked to direct that adult charges only be made for admission to such films. 1944.
- 13.4.2.10 That the type of film shown at afternoon sessions on Saturdays and during school holidays, be an approved type, and exclude those of the gangster and other types pernicious to children. 1945.
Supersedes 13.4.2.1
- 13.4.2.11 That this Conference, realising that the cinema industry has come to stay and that it has potent educational influence on our children urges the Government to implement the following practical steps towards making that influence better:
- a) that an educationalist be attached to the Film Censor's Office with power to publicly recommend films that he considers suitable for children;
 - b) that the Government undertake the production of suitable entertainment for children at the Miramar studios, since censorship without alternative is impractical;
 - c) that the present National Film Library be extended and made much more comprehensive;
 - d) that the Government subsidise community-owned and community-operated cinemas for the screening of films that are not commercially exhibited because the private companies consider that they are not enough of a box office "draw";
 - e) that candid film criticism be permitted on air as it is by the B.B.C. 1945.
- 13.4.2.12 That N.C.W. write the Newspapers Association expressing appreciation of the candid criticism of films and requesting an extension of the practice. 1945.

- 13.4.2.13 That the Secretary write to the Minister of Internal Affairs urging that no restriction be imposed on the showing of 16 mm. films. 1945. [This resolution followed 5.8.9 re projectors in schools.]
- 13.4.2.14 That N.C.W. commends the Kerridge-Odeon theatres for their efforts to present suitable pictures for children and the formation of children's clubs. 1946.
- 13.4.2.15 That the Minister in charge of Cinema be asked that a positive indication be given to parents that certain pictures are definitely suitable for children and that a certificate "recommended as particularly suitable for children" be attached. 1947.
- 13.4.2.16 That the National Council of Women views with concern the type of picture being shown to children and recommends that more educational films be produced and that it resolves to work continuously until better and more suitable programmes are presented at children's sessions. 1950.
- 13.4.2.17 That adult and universal films should not be shown together on a double feature programme. 1956.
- 13.4.2.18 That the N.C.W. co-operate with any other organisation prepared to further the distribution in New Zealand of films of the Children's Film Foundation, or other films especially suitable for children. 1956.
- 13.4.2.19 That a deputation from Conference wait on Mr. Kerridge in Auckland in regard to the time of showing of the children's films, and urging that more be brought into the country. 1956. [Mr Kerridge was the owner of a major chain of cinemas.]
- 13.4.2.20 That N.C.W. approach UNESCO in Wellington, stating that N.C.W. would like a "National Centre of Films for Children" founded in New Zealand. 1957.
- 13.4.2.21 That in view of the world shortage of feature films suitable for General Exhibition and for family programmes (reported at I.C.W. Cinema Committee at Istanbul 1960), this Conference of the National Council of Women of New Zealand requests the International Council of Women to use its influence to encourage producers of feature films to make more films in this class. 1962.
- 13.4.2.22 That in view of the decreased proportion of feature films approved for General Exhibition in New Zealand (in 1956, 60 – 65%; 1960, 44%; 1961, 39%) this Conference requests the importing agencies of the film industry to endeavour to secure more feature films likely to be approved for General Exhibition. 1962.
- 13.4.2.23 That NCW ask the Minister of Internal Affairs to ensure that `trailers' of restricted films are NOT shown at children's matinees nor at 5 o'clock sessions on Saturdays and public holidays. 1972.
- 13.4.2.24 That NCW requests that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Publicity Section of the Film Distributors use discretion in the printed matter on film advertisements in the press. 1972.

See also: 3.1.4; 9.6.1; 13.6.2

13.5 CONTROL OF THE MEDIA

Radio broadcasting started as private enterprise but the state took over full control in the 1930s and it was not until the late 60s that licences were granted for private radio (although there were some pirate radio broadcasters from the early 60s). Television were wholly state owned until the mid 1980s.

- 13.5.1 That N.C.W. believing that the maintenance of high standards in broadcasting is of paramount importance and that the present system provides the best safeguard of such standards in N.Z. supports the N.C.C. [National Council of Churches] Commission on T.V. in opposing private control of broadcasting in N.Z. 1968.

Superseded by 13.5.3

- 13.5.2 a) That this National Executive meeting of the N.C.W. requests the Government to reconsider its recent proposal to make TV2 (all or in part) available to private enterprise TV; and
b) that in the event of the Government deciding to retain the status quo, the N.C.W. urges further investigation into the introduction of private enterprise TV on a regional basis, available to all centres within a reasonable time. 1983.

13.5.3 That NCW continue to support a public broadcasting system which is responsible for complete national coverage, and which is viable and politically independent, to enable the provision of programmes of the highest possible standard. 1987.
Supersedes 13.5.1

See also: 13.9.1.1

13.6 NEW ZEALAND PRODUCTIONS

13.6.1 That a censorship be made of all N.Z. scenarios before exhibition, so as to avoid giving a false idea of life and conditions in the Dominion. 1931, reiterated 1933, 1934, 1935. *See also* 3.5.1; 3.5.2

13.6.2 That some means be devised by the state of assisting film companies in the production of pictures of high aesthetic and educational value. 1935.

13.6.3 That NCW request the NZBC to reassess its policy in regard to children's programmes [on television]; to spend proportionally more money and time to provide programmes of the highest quality, making use of all professional expertise available. 1972 reaffirmed 1975.
Superseded by 13.6.4

13.6.4 That NCW request the Broadcasting Commission, when considering projects for funding, to give priority to the production of quality programmes for children. 1989.
Supersedes 13.6.3

13.6.5 That NCW request the appropriate authorities to give priority to producing programmes for radio and television to encourage and help New Zealanders to a better understanding of their history. 1989.

13.6.6 That NCW request the Minister of Broadcasting, New Zealand On Air, and the television broadcasters, to co-operate in developing a quota system which ensures the production and presentation of programmes with local content which reflect New Zealand cultures, including drama, documentaries and children's quality programmes. 1991.

See also: 13.4.2.11(b)

PORNOGRAPHY 12.2.6

13.7 PRINT MEDIA

13.7.1 Print Media, Censorship

13.7.1.1 That the Government be asked to take action to prevent the influx of indecent literature into the Dominion. 1925.

13.7.1.2 That the matter of pernicious literature in the form of cheap magazines be brought to the notice of customs and a strong protest be recorded to the Minister of Customs against such practice. 1932.

- 13.7.1.3 That this Conference of the N.C.W. desires to thank the Government for its action in prohibiting certain publications harmful to children and young people. 1933. [The Minutes record that this resolution was substituted for one reading "That the reading of details of crime, such as are found in certain American publications is harmful to children and young people, the National Council of Women take steps to try to prohibit the sale of such publications in New Zealand".]
- 13.7.1.4 Having regard to the increase of crime which in many cases can be traced back to the influence of back-dated [sic] literature of the detective and sex type, the N.C.W. urges the Government to take steps to have the importation of same prohibited. 1935.
- 13.7.1.5 That N.C.W. press for legislation completely prohibiting the importation and printing of all unwholesome comics, the censorship of same to be very strict. 1952.
Superseded by 13.7.1.8
- 13.7.1.6 That the N.C.W. press for legislation instituting strict censorship to ensure comics depicting extreme violence, anti-social behaviour, undue emphasis on sex and elements of extreme horror be eliminated. 1952, reaffirmed 1954, 1956. [This resolution was linked with 3.4.2]
- 13.7.1.7 That this Conference of the N.C.W. of N.Z. in session learn with pleasure that the Minister of Customs is reviewing the possibility of framing regulations to overcome the present administrative difficulties preventing an effective control of undesirable literature. 1954.
- 13.7.1.8 That the Government be asked to enforce the law to prevent the sale of undesirable comics and books. 1956.
Supersedes 13.7.1.5; 13.7.1.6
- 13.7.1.9 That the Minister of Justice be asked to investigate further the type of books which are prominently displayed today at some bookshops, dairies, tobacconists and department stores, which unduly emphasise matters of sex, horror, crime, cruelty and violence, and which could deprave or corrupt young persons who frequent such shops. 1960.
- 13.7.1.10 That the Government be asked to apply to all N.Z. publications the same standard of censorship as applies to overseas publications. 1960, reaffirmed 1966, 1968.
- 13.7.1.11 That N.C.W. of N.Z. expresses concern to the Prime Minister and to the Indecent Publications Tribunal at the publicity given in the national press to the publications considered but not banned by the Tribunal, and would wish more frequent use to be made of the powers conferred by Section 15 para. (4) of the Indecent Publications Act. 1968. [S.15(4) stated that the Indecent Publications tribunal may prohibit or restrict any reference to proceedings or decisions being published by the media.]

See also: 13.2.8; 13.3.4

13.7.2 Print Media, Miscellaneous

- 13.7.2.1 That a protest be made to the Cable Press Association against the undue preponderance of crime and court cases in their cables. 1925.
- 13.7.2.2 That N.C.W. express approval, in general, of the present format of the 'Listener'. 1956.
- 13.7.2.3 That the Minister of Internal Affairs be advised that N.C.W. appreciates his action in regard to the publication "Number". 1959. ["Number" was a publication subsidised by the Government, in which some of the articles were of a 'salacious nature'. The Minutes do not record what action the Minister had taken.]
- 13.7.2.4 That N.C.W. protests to the Government, Film Exhibitors and Newspaper Proprietors against the lurid, suggestive and demoralising type of advertisement becoming more prominent in the newspapers and calls for the immediate raising of the standards of these advertisements. 1959.

- 13.7.2.5 That a letter be sent to Dunford Studios Ltd. expressing NCW approval of the magazine Junior Digest. That Branches be asked to recommend Junior Digest to their members as being a suitable magazine for young children. 1962.
- 13.7.2.6 That while N.C.W. regrets the adverse reporting in Truth regarding the royal family, we feel the time for protest is passed. 1968.
- 13.7.2.7 That N.C.W. ask the Newspaper Proprietors' and Journalists' Associations to establish a Press Council comprising representatives of newspaper proprietors, journalists, the public and an independent chairman. 1969, reiterated 1970.
- 13.7.2.8 That Branches take local action in cases of distasteful or irresponsible reporting. 1970.
- 13.7.2.9 That N.C.W. draw the attention of the Press Council to the concern felt by its members at the low moral tone and standard of some New Zealand publications. 1974.
- 13.7.2.10 That N.C.W. deplores the bad taste shown in the photographs which appeared recently on the front pages of the daily press of the Kirk family at what was essentially a private funeral, and of the mother and sister of a young man killed in a butcher's shop explosion, at the moment they received the news. We protest to the Press Council at the invasion of privacy exhibited in these photographs and ask it to consider this type of journalism and issue some directives to the members of the press for a more restrained use of such photographs. 1974. [Norman Kirk was Prime Minister when he died.]

See also: 1.1.4; 3.4; 12.9; 13.4.2.12; 13.4.2.24

PUBLICATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS 12.9

13.8 RADIO

13.8.1 Radio, Censorship

- 13.8.1.1 While appreciating the general high standard of musical entertainment, the N.C.W. urges the Director of Broadcasting to exercise a stricter censorship of the coarser type of records. 1952. ["American records of the moaning, crooning, whining type."]

See also: 13.3.4; 13.8.2.2(b)

13.8.2 Radio, Miscellaneous

- 13.8.2.1 That the National Council of Women urges that the Broadcasting Board be asked to set aside a definite period each week, during the evening session, for subjects other than domestic of interest to women. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.
- 13.8.2.2 That the Director of Broadcasting be asked:
- a) to include a national forum of debate in radio programmes on all topics touching the general interest of the community;
 - b) to eliminate the type of murder trial which must undoubtedly have an undesirable influence on young listeners. 1947.
- 13.8.2.3 That the Government be urged to reduce the cost of the radio licence to one pound per annum. 1947.
- 13.8.2.4 That this meeting of the Dominion Executive of the N.C.W. expresses appreciation of the work done by the organisers of women's [radio] sessions. 1953.
- 13.8.2.5 That N.C.W. write to the Minister of Broadcasting congratulating him on enlarging the N.Z. Broadcasting Board but expressing surprise and regret that no woman was appointed to the Board. 1966.

See also: 3.1.4; 3.1.6; 3.3.1; 11.5.3; 11.10.13; 13.5.1; 13.6.5; 13.6.6

13.9 TELEVISION

13.9.1 Television, Miscellaneous

- 13.9.1.1 That realising the huge cost of installation and operation of television in New Zealand, and realising that in consequence the only practical way of finding the cost may be by the inclusion of commercial advertising, the N.C.W. of N.Z. urges the Government to adopt the British system which that Government has worked out and which is to be covered by a white paper to be issued in the near future whereby the Government retains complete responsibility and control of programmes, the advertiser being granted only the actual time required for announcing and description of his wares. 1953, reaffirmed 1954, 1955.
- 13.9.1.2 That the Minister of Broadcasting be urged to include representatives of N.C.W. on each of the Advisory Committees on Television as set up. 1960.
- 13.9.1.3 That the Director of Broadcasting be asked to take steps to ensure that in future, when a matter of a controversial and/or moral nature is the subject of a panel discussion on T.V., every care be taken that a balanced discussion is presented. 1968.
- 13.9.1.4 That N.C.W. request that the gradings of full length films shown on television be advertised in the 'Listener' and press notices and that they be mentioned in all advance previews of the films. 1974.
- 13.9.1.5 That N.C.W. request the Government to initiate a forward-going and continuing research programme into the effects of T.V. programmes on the behaviour of people especially of children with a view to promoting future programme planning. 1975.
- 13.9.1.6 As an extension of advertising time on television is under consideration N.C.W. wishes to draw to the attention of Government the comment made to the [Parliamentary] Committee on [the] Broadcasting [Bill] in 1973, and to reaffirm the statement which read: "'Advertisements' - These are universally regarded as a necessary evil to offset costs, but time now allotted should not be extended. Interruptions during good programmes are deplored. Informative advertising is not objected to. Repetition is irritating." 1977. [This statement was part of the 1973 NCW submission to the Parliamentary Committee on the Broadcasting Bill]

See also: 3.1.6; 5.13; 11.14.3; 13.2.14; 13.3.4; 13.3.6; 13.5.1; 13.5.2; 13.6.4; 13.6.5; 13.6.6; 17.1.5

13.9.2 Children and Television

See: 13.3.6; 13.6.3; 13.6.4; 13.6.6; 13.9.1.5

Educational Television 5.13

13.10 VIDEOS

- 13.10.1 That NCW ask the Ministers of Customs and Police that all video tapes, except those of Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Films Act 1982 be viewed and classified by the Film Censor before being released for commercial distribution. 1984. [Sections 9 – 12 covered videos other than for entertainment such as travel, training, medical skills, sporting events, etc.]
- 13.10.2 That the delegates to the NCW Conference congratulate the Ministers of Justice, Customs and Internal Affairs on their announcement that a committee is being set up to consider classification of video films. We ask that urgent attention be given to studying the availability of video films that crudely exploit horror, cruelty, violence and sex, with a view to introducing not only general controls but also special provisions to protect minors. 1984.

See also: 13.3.7

For use of videos for evidence in courts see 12.1.3.3

13.11 VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA

13.11.1 Since ideas are such a powerful force in influencing individuals, our nation and the world community, NCW of NZ is concerned at the undue emphasis in the news media and in the field of entertainment on lowered moral standards, violence, indecency and disorder. 1972.

13.11.2 That NCWNZ opposes the sexualisation of children through production, marketing and retailing of children's products. 2007.

See also: 3.5.1; 13.3.1; 13.7.1.6; 13.7.1.9; 13.10.2

CHAPTER 14 – MIGRATION AND REFUGEES

14.1 IMMIGRATION

- 14.1.1 That a strict oversight be kept of all intending immigrants, so that mental, moral and physical defectives should not be allowed to land in the Dominion, and nominators should be held responsible for the maintenance of their nominees. 1924, reiterated ... the responsibility of nominators should be enforced. 1925.
Superseded by 14.1.12; 14.1.13; 14.1.14
- 14.1.2 That a New Zealand woman should approve the granting of passages to immigrant women and girls. 1925.
- 14.1.3 That the National Council of Women is of the opinion that while increased population of a healthy and suitable type is necessary for the advancement of N.Z. the Government should not urge increased immigration without making provision to absorb the increase of immigrants by adequate housing and suitable employment. 1927.
Superseded by 14.1.12; 14.1.13; 14.1.14
- 14.1.4 That the informative literature provided by the N.Z. House for intending emigrants to the Dominion should be brought up to date and more adequate information concerning the cost of living and the type of housing be available. 1929.
Superseded by 14.1.8
- 14.1.5 That no effective positive policy [on immigration] will be forthcoming until a special Department of State is created to formulate and implement a policy. In addition to the appointment of a Minister of the Crown with a portfolio, and a department with research facilities, there might well be a small Population Cabinet, similar to the present War Cabinet. 1946.
Superseded by 14.1.12
- 14.1.6 That a letter be sent to the Government commending it for allowing permits for 50 wives of Chinese men resident in N.Z. to join their husbands and asking that the same number of permits be granted again in 1949. 1949.
- 14.1.7 That this meeting of the Dominion Executive of N.C.W. of N.Z. urges the Government, when granting permits for the entry of wives of Chinese resident in N.Z., to give special consideration to the applications of younger men, who have been married less than the – at present – stipulated period of twenty years. It is suggested that at least 50 per cent of these permits be granted to younger men. 1949.
- 14.1.8 That while appreciating the information being given by N.Z. House and the Migration Office in London, to intending migrants, we ask that fuller information be given to all intending travellers to New Zealand. 1957.
Supersedes 14.1.4
- 14.1.9 That the second field of study [for NCW for the following two years] should be immigration with emphasis on the possible extension of the laws to include more and bigger families. 1960.
- 14.1.10 That a telegram be sent to the Prime Minister asking for information on the requirement of pregnancy tests for all women immigrants. That the press be advised that we had sent a telegram requesting information, and when the reply was received it would be carefully scrutinised. 1970. [The topic under consideration was a newspaper report that Western Samoan women immigrants were having to submit to a pregnancy test before being allowed to enter New Zealand.]
- 14.1.11 That NCW set up a committee to make an extensive study into the whole problem of immigration. A report to be submitted to the next National Executive meeting. 1970.
- 14.1.12 NCW New Zealand realising the benefits to our country of a society enriched by a diversity of cultures and skills, having respect for human dignity and the need for all to realise their full potential, having regard to the

problems besetting new arrivals to this country, and the social effect of absorbing newcomers into the New Zealand life pattern, urges the Minister of Immigration:

- 1) to extend the Terms of Reference and membership of the Immigration Advisory Council to include a far greater emphasis on the social implications of any immigration policy;
- 2) to make available orientation courses to all immigrants who enter New Zealand for permanent settlement, these courses to include language, budgeting, nutrition and other preparations for the New Zealand life pattern;
- 3) to make clear enunciations of the current Government policy on immigration;
- 4) that machinery should be set up for a right of appeal regarding permits of entry or permits to remain in New Zealand. 1972.

Supersedes 14.1.1; 14.1.3; 14.1.5

14.1.13 That NCW urge the Minister of Immigration to adopt a more flexible policy on immigration of families to this country, using a range of criteria and not making family size a determining factor. 1986.

Supersedes 14.1.1; 14.1.3

14.1.14 That NCW urge the Government to expand New Zealand's immigration policy with a view to increasing the number of immigrants. 1988.

Supersedes 14.1.1; 14.1.3

See also: 6.6.3.4; 8.11.9; 10.3.1.1; 10.3.3.7

MIGRATION 5.12.2; 8.15

14.2 REFUGEES

14.2.1 That the N.C.W. urges the Government to consider the reversal of its present policy of exclusion and to admit a reasonable number of selected refugees from Europe into N.Z. 1938.

14.2.2 That the Government be approached asking for permission for refugee children from occupied countries to enter New Zealand. 1943. *See also* 11.9.2.

14.2.3 That this Conference endorse the Bellagio Protocol. 1968. [The Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967 amended the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951. The issues were addressed at a colloquium that met in Bellagio, Italy in 1965.]

14.2.4 That this Conference of NCW of NZ wishes to express to the Government their strong approval of the acceptance of displaced Asian Ugandans and urges that a greater number be accepted. 1972.

14.2.5 That N. Z. has a humanitarian duty to offer immediate aid in the form of increased immigration quotas to Indo Chinese refugees and to extend these quotas beyond the current numerical and selective levels defined at present by the Immigration Department and that this aid be accelerated in order to absorb these refugees at all maximum speed. 1979.

14.2.6 That NCW NZ request the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Immigration, Finance, Education, Women's Affairs, Health and Social Welfare to improve the services available to refugees before and on arrival in New Zealand. 1994.

CHAPTER 15 – ROAD SAFETY

15.1 DRINKING AND DRIVING

- 15.1.1 That severe sentences be passed on motorists who, when under the influence of alcohol, are responsible for accidents and that drunkenness should be considered an aggravation rather than a palliation of such an offence. 1931.
Superseded by 15.1.6
- 15.1.2 The National Council of Women urges that more severe punishments be given to motorists who, when to any degree under the influence of alcohol, are responsible for accident or death. 1933, reiterated 1934.
Superseded by 15.1.6
- 15.1.3 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges that the law be so amended that any person convicted of being intoxicated while in charge of a motor vehicle and causing any injury to any person shall have his licence cancelled and at no time be re-issued unless he takes out a prohibition order against himself. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.
Superseded by 15.1.6
- 15.1.4 That a motorist who is proved to have been intoxicated whilst in charge of a motor vehicle shall not be given the option of a fine but that the licence be cancelled for a longer or shorter period. 1935.
Superseded by 15.1.6
- 15.1.5 That the National Council of Women urge that more severe penalties be imposed where a person has been convicted of being intoxicated while driving a motor vehicle. 1950.
- 15.1.6 That the Government be asked to:
a) evolve a definite test for intoxication on drinking drivers;
b) ensure that the penalty for drunken drivers throughout N.Z. be consistent and deterrent. 1956.
Supersedes 15.1.1; 15.1.2; 15.1.3; 15.1.4; 15.1.5
- 15.1.7 That it should be made an offence to drive a motor vehicle for any person with a blood alcohol level of 100 milligrams per 100 millilitres or higher. 1966.
Superseded by 15.1.10
- 15.1.8 That in view of the proved connection between road accidents and alcohol the Government be urged to make compulsory for drunken drivers breath tests, followed, if positive, by blood and urine tests. 1968.
- 15.1.9 That N.C.W. urge the Government to legalise the taking of blood alcohol tests from all those involved in traffic accidents and to make the results of these tests known to the police. 1971.
- 15.1.10 That the allowable amount of alcohol in the bloodstream for drivers of motor vehicles be lowered from 100 mg to 80mg. 1976.
Supersedes 15.1.10
- 15.1.11 That NCW urge the Government to ensure such funding of alcoholic assessment and treatment centres as will provide adequate regional coverage in assessing and offering treatment to every person twice convicted of driving with excess of 100mg/100 ml blood alcohol level, and to others requesting help. 1977.
- 15.1.12 That, because of the gravity and frequency of offences by young drinking drivers, NCW request the Minister of Transport to include in the oral and written tests for a driver's licence compulsory questions related to alcohol such as are included in the Defensive Driving Course. 1978.
- 15.1.13 That NCW support the random stopping and breath testing of drivers, as stated in the NCW submission to the Royal Commission on Liquor 1973. 1982. [The full name of the Commission was the Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sale of Liquor in New Zealand.]

15.1.14 That NCWNZ recommend that legislation be introduced to make it illegal for alcohol to be carried in or on a motor vehicle in such a manner that it can be consumed by the occupants of the vehicle. 1999.

15.1.15 That the NCWNZ urge the Government to lower the legal blood alcohol level for vehicle drivers from 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood to 50mg per 100ml. 2010.

See also: 15.2.4(b) and (d); 19.1.11

15.2 DRIVER EDUCATION

15.2.1 That N.C.W. recommends to the Minister of Transport that the scheme for teaching motor driving to selected students in secondary schools, as at present operating in Palmerston North, be extended as widely as possible. 1960.

Superseded by 15.2.2

15.2.2 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Transport in consultation with the Minister of Education to consider instituting driver-education courses in the secondary school curriculum, giving initial instruction in road sense, driving attitudes and road rules, such instruction to be given by qualified instructors, e.g. traffic officers, A.A. Road Patrols. 1970.

Supersedes 15.2.1

15.2.3 That N.C.W. request the Minister of Transport to encourage new drivers after a period of 3 years driving experience to take defensive driving courses with a view to making such courses compulsory when facilities become available. 1974.

15.2.4 That NCW urges the Government to adopt the following measures in order to reduce the current road accident and death statistics:

- a) driving licences to be probationary for the first year with the displaying L plates;
- b) compulsory defensive driving courses for all drivers convicted of blatant driving offences, including drink and drug offences, at driver's expense;
- c) employment of more ancillary staff so that traffic officers may more fully exercise their duties on the roads;
- d) disqualification for one year after a second drink/driving conviction plus assessment for alcohol dependence;
- e) compulsory restraints for all children travelling in the front seat of all motor vehicles and that all child restraints conform to approved N. Z. or overseas standards. 1982.

15.2.5 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Transport to introduce compulsory free defensive driving courses after the two year restricted licence period and before a full driver's licence is obtained. 1994.

See also: 15.1.12

15.3 DRIVING LICENCES

15.3.1 That National Council of Women ask the Minister of Transport to consider the compulsory inclusion of a personal photograph on every driving licence. 1974.

See also: 15.1.12; 15.2.4(a); 15.2.5

15.4 RESTRAINTS ON CHILD PASSENGERS

15.4.1 That the Minister of Transport consider amending legislation:

- a) to reduce the compulsory age for seat belt wearing from 15 years to 8 years; and
- b) to restrict unrestrained children to the back seat area of a vehicle. 1978.

15.4.2 That the use of appropriate restraints for children in cars be compulsory. 1981.

See also: 15.2.4(e)

TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES 7.4.2; 7.4.3(2)

15.5 ROAD SAFETY, VARIOUS

15.5.1 The National Council of Women urges that the award whereby the driver of a motor omnibus shall not be on duty for such a period as may cause him in any way to be unfit for his responsible position to be enforced in all cases. N.B. A law does exist, but when the driver is the owner of the car, or when he is a company shareholder abuses do creep in. 1933.

15.5.2 That the Dominion Officers interview the Transport Department and ask that something be done [about pillion riding]. 1951. [NCW wanted heavier penalties for those not observing the restrictions on pillion riding
Superseded by 15.5.5

15.5.3 That the Municipal Associations be urged to enforce generally a rule that pedestrians always walk on the right of the footpaths, also that Branches take action locally. 1952.

15.5.4 That the N.C.W. ask that the motor regulations be amended to provide that no young children be allowed to ride on the trays of lorries without adequate supervision. 1954.

15.5.5 That N.C.W. views with alarm the increasing number of motor cycle accidents on the road and in an endeavour to reduce the rate of these accidents, requests the Government to amend the Transport Regulations, 1936, making it unlawful for any person in addition to the driver to be carried on any two-wheeled motor vehicle unless especially equipped for carrying a passenger. 1954.
Supersedes 15.5.2

15.5.6 In view of the recent fatal accident to a child of nine years on the Rakaia Speedway, NCW asks that children under fifteen years be not permitted to drive or ride on a vehicle on a speedway. 1956.

15.5.7 That no legislation to extend the power of arrest to traffic officers be incorporated in the Statutes. 1962.

15.5.8 That a letter be sent to the Government deploring the fact that no women had been appointed to the Road Safety Select Committee. 1968.

15.5.9 That in view of the much reduced road toll since the introduction of the 50 m.p.h. speed limit, this speed limit on the open road be retained and more strictly enforced. 1974. [An OPEC campaign to raise the price of oil lead to a fuel crisis and lower compulsory speed limits were introduced to save petrol.]

15.5.10 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Transport to make it mandatory for all vehicles to carry an accident warning system, either flashing lights or red reflector triangle signs. 1979.

15.5.11 That NCW request the Minister of Health, Police and Transport to co-operate with the New Zealand Medical Association and the New Zealand ADARD [Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders] Society in implementing effective means of control for drivers diagnosed with such conditions as dementia or early stages of Alzheimer's disease. 1993.

15.5.12 That NCWNZ requests that all school buses, while conveying children to and from school display distinctive and active signage, including the maximum speed at which a vehicle may pass a stationary school bus. 2009.

See also: 4.1.6; 4.4.1.2; 4.4.2.4; 4.7.6.4; 8.10.2; 12.7.6.4

CHAPTER 16 – SOCIAL WELFARE

16.1 BENEFIT ABATEMENT

- 16.1.1 That the Pensions' Act be amended to increase old age pensioners' exemption from 52 pounds per annum to 69 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence. 1929.
Superseded by 16.1.11
- 16.1.2 That the National Council of Women is of the opinion that the income of a relief worker [i.e. one required to work to receive the unemployment benefit] should be allowed to be supplemented by the earnings of the man or his wife to the total of three pounds a week. 1935.
Superseded by 16.1.14
- 16.1.3 That in assessing the joint family income of a married man on relief or substance [sic] whose wife earns independently, the first 20 shillings per week of the wife's earnings not be counted. 1936.
Superseded by 16.1.14
- 16.1.4 That the War Pensions Act be so amended that the income from a totally disabled ex-serviceman be not tied to the basic living standards by the reduction of his economic pension in the event of his wife earning. 1945. [An economic pension was a pension supplementary to the War Pension, granted on economic grounds at the discretion of the War Pensions Board, who were required to take into account factors of economic significance – capital, property, the applicant's own ability to earn were specifically noted but were not exclusive.]
- 16.1.5 That the pensions of civilian widows with children be not affected by their earnings. 1945, reaffirmed 1947.
Superseded by 16.1.13
- 16.1.6 That the National Council of Women request the Minister of Social Security to so amend the legislation that aged beneficiaries' and pensioners' allowable earnings and/or income be considerably increased. 1948.
Superseded by 16.1.7
- 16.1.7 That each age beneficiary be allowed to earn an extra one pound per week. 1949. [Where both husband and wife were beneficiaries only the husband was permitted to earn the one pound before abatement. "N.C.W. objected to a wife being treated as part of a unit."]
Supersedes 16.1.6
Superseded by 16.1.15
- 16.1.8 That the N.C.W. approach the Government asking that women who are in receipt of Social Security Benefits and who are willing to help in the homes of the aged, invalids, or of mothers with young families, in urgent need of domestic help, be not required to relinquish their Social Security Benefit if they engage in domestic work. 1949.
Superseded by 16.1.9
- 16.1.9 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. recommend the Government to extend concessions already granted to beneficiaries doing domestic work to those willing to do consistent part time work in hospitals and institutions caring for aged people. 1952, reaffirmed 1954.
Supersedes 16.1.8
Superseded by 16.1.16
- 16.1.10 That Government be urged to relax the restriction which prevents persons receiving the age benefit from earning more than 30 shillings weekly. 1954.
- 16.1.11 That the Government be asked to increase the allowable income for economic pensioners to 3 pounds per week instead of 30 shillings as at present. 1954.
Supersedes 16.1.1

- 16.1.12 That the allowable income for women on pensions and working be increased to 3 pounds per week. 1958.
Superseded by 16.1.16
- 16.1.13 That in view of the recent statement made by the Minister in charge of Social Security that the Government proposed to increase the allowable income of widows with dependent children from three pounds to five pounds the NCW urges the Government to increase the allowable income of all widows to five pounds per week, but without reduction of the economic allowance of war widows. 1962.
Supersedes 16.1.5
- 16.1.14 That N.C.W.:
- 1) commends the Government in raising the allowable income limit for income-tested benefits, thus giving some recognition to the rising cost of living;
 - 2) regrets that the upper cut off limit has not also been raised, as this has reduced the transitional period during which a beneficiary may receive a partial benefit;
 - 3) recommends that the amount of allowable income should be subject to regular reviews related to general wage orders. 1974.
- Supersedes** 16.1.2; 16.1.3
Superseded by 16.1.15 and 16.1.16
- 16.1.15 That the allowable income for persons in receipt of income-tested benefits be adjusted annually to keep pace with inflation. 1982.
Supersedes 16.1.7
Supersedes 16.1.14
- 16.1.16 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Social Security to increase the allowable income level of beneficiaries before abatement of benefits so that they are not financially disadvantaged by taking paid employment. 1995.
Supersedes 16.1.9; 16.1.12; 16.1.14

See also: 4.7.2; 5.9.7

16.2 BENEFIT RECIPROCIDY

- 16.2.1 That the attention of the Government be drawn to the desirability of reciprocity between Great Britain and the Dominions (particularly between Australia and N.Z.) with regard to the qualification for old age pension. 1919.
Superseded by 16.2.4
- 16.2.2 That the Government be asked to continue to press for reciprocity in the payment of old age pensions between New Zealand and other parts of the British Empire. 1925.
Superseded by 16.2.4
- 16.2.3 That the Government be asked to make representations to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia urging it to complete the proposed agreement made between the respective countries on 14th June 1913, providing for reciprocity in the matter of old age pensions. 1929, reaffirmed 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935. [An Old Age Pensions Reciprocity Act had been passed in 1913 but was not put into effect. It was repealed in 1943.]
Superseded by 16.2.3
- 16.2.4 That the Government be urged to re-open the question of reciprocity of pensions within the Empire, particularly old age pensions. 1937.
Supersedes 16.2.4; 16.2.2

16.3 BENEFITS AND PENSIONS

Accident Compensation 4.4.1

Accommodation Supplement 16.3.6

16.3.1 Benefit on Death

16.3.1.1 That a funeral allowance be included in the social security benefits. 1944.
Superseded by 16.3.1.3

16.3.1.2 That the age benefit of social security be extended to cover funeral expenses. 1947.
Superseded by 16.3.1.3

16.3.1.3 That NCW request the Ministers of Social Welfare and Finance to amend the Social Welfare [Social Security] Act 1964, s.61D so that:

- the criterion for eligibility to the benefit on death becomes the existence of dependent children rather than the age of the deceased; and
- to bring the benefit on death provisions into line with other special security benefits by removing the 'male breadwinner' assumption and so making its application reversible. 1941. [The provision was for a payment of a one-off benefit to a dependent spouse on the death of the other spouse if over 65 years (60 after 1976) plus a further allowance for a dependent child; the maximum allowance covered one child only. The eligibility for the benefit was unisex but the wording assumed the wife to be dependent.]

Supersedes 16.3.1.1; 16.3.1.2

See also: 16.3.10.8; 16.3.10.9

Child Benefit 16.3.5

16.3.2 Dental Benefits

See: 9.5.3; 9.5.4; 9.5.8; 9.5.9; 16.3.3.10(2)

16.3.3 Disability, Injury and Sickness Benefits

16.3.3.1 That in view of the great hardship frequently entailed where the mother of a family has an invalid husband, permanently disabled, the state should establish a system of invalid pensions. 1922.
Superseded by 16.3.3.2

16.3.3.2 That the National Council is of the opinion that in all necessitous cases where a chronic invalid husband is dependent on his wife, a pension should be granted. 1929.
Supersedes 16.3.3.1
Superseded by 16.3.3.8

16.3.3.3 That the Government be urged to give more adequate grants for the benefit of patients in mental hospitals. 1954.
Superseded by 16.3.3.6

16.3.3.4 That a system of paying sickness benefits to the self-employed be evolved and implemented. 1958.

16.3.3.5 That the N.C.W. write to the Minister of Health supporting the inclusion of surgical hosiery in the Schedule of benefits under Social Security. 1960.

16.3.3.6 That National Council of Women ask the Minister of Health to take steps to provide that a patient who is suffering from a psychiatric illness which is likely to respond to treatment, be eligible for a social security benefit, irrespective of the type of hospital where such treatment is given. 1964. [Benefits were not available to patients in psychiatric hospitals.]

Supersedes 16.3.3.3

16.3.3.7 That N.C.W. approach the Minister of Social Security asking that a subsidy be provided for the purchase of prosthetic breast forms for women after breast surgery, as is provided for those requiring other artificial aids. 1970.

Superseded by 16.3.3.11

16.3.3.8 That NCW of N.Z. request the Minister of Social Welfare to reconsider the whole question of a married person's eligibility for sickness benefit. 1973. [A benefit was available for the breadwinner who through sickness was unable to continue earning, but where the breadwinner had to cease earning in order to care for a sick spouse and/or their children no benefit was granted.]

Supersedes 16.3.3.2

16.3.3.9 That civilian amputees who have lost a leg/legs above the knee automatically qualify for Universal Superannuation at the age of 60 years. 1974.

16.3.3.10 That NCW urge the Minister of Social Welfare to bring the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 into force forthwith, as provided in Section 1(2) and also to amend this Act to include the following provisions:

- 1) a disability allowance (possibly an increased Family Benefit) to be paid to parents caring for a disabled child at home;
- 2) free medical and dental care for such children to be provided through private services where public services are not reasonably available;
- 3) transport to pre-school and special care centres, where available, to be provided as for children attending special schools or classes. 1976. [The Act had not come into force at the time of the Conference; it did so a month after.]

16.3.3.11 That the Government be urged to amend present legislation so that health benefits allowed for initial breast prosthesis be extended to include all replacement prostheses whenever reasonably required. 1977.

Supersedes 16.3.3.7

16.3.3.12 That NCW ask the Minister of Social Welfare for the payment of sickness benefit on a basis comparable with that of Accident Compensation. 1985.

See also: 4.4.1; 9.3.1; 9.8.2.1; 9.8.2.5; 9.8.2.6; 9.8.3.2; 9.9.31; 9.13.7.5; 16.1.4; 16.3.11.3; 16.3.11.7; 16.4.1.6; 17.1.4; 17.3.7

16.3.4 Domestic Purposes Benefits

16.3.4.1 That NCW request the Minister of Social Welfare to implement Recommendations 18 and 19 of the Royal Commission on Social Security as follows:

18. That solo parents be distinguished for social security purposes by the fact that they are responsible for dependent children and not by their marital status or the cause of their becoming a solo parent.
19. All solo parents with dependent children to fall within this one selective statutory benefit category, irrespective of their sex or marital status. 1972. [See note following 1.5.8]

16.3.4.2 That NCW requests the Minister of Social Welfare to implement part of the Recommendation 17 of the Royal Commission on Social Security as follows: A statutory domestic purpose benefit, subject to normal tests of income deficiency and residence, be provided for women required to care for an infirm or sick person and for those whose previous domestic commitments have affected (or are deemed to have affected) their ability to obtain employment. 1973.

16.3.4.3 That NCW ask the Minister of Social Welfare to review the Social Security Amendment Act Section 27(b) [Social Security Act 1964, s.27B] in order to allow the Department of Social Welfare discretion. 1984. [S.27B(2) provides a solo parent shall be entitled to a domestic purposes benefit "(c) if the father or (as the case may require) the mother of each dependent child ... has been identified in law".]

See also: 1.5.8; 1.9.2.13; 16.3.3.8; 16.3.5.3; 16.3.5.7; 16.3.8.3

16.3.5 Family Allowance

16.3.5.1 That in the event of both parents having died, a pension be granted to the children's approved guardians where necessary. 1929.

16.3.5.2 That where a husband and wife are living apart whichever of the parents has custody and care of the children should be entitled to apply for such family allowance as may be payable in respect of these children without the concurrence of the other. 1931. [Although the allowance would be paid to whichever parent had custody only the father could make application for it.]

16.3.5.3 That provision be made whereby a deserted wife may receive the family allowance without the signature of her husband being necessary. 1933, reaffirmed 1934. [See note to 16.3.5.2.]

16.3.5.4 That the Government be urged to use the existing machinery of the Family Allowances Act to facilitate provision of allowances for all children of the family, and for the mother acting as keeper of the home and family, wherever the family wage-earning capacity (through whatever cause) is inadequate for the needs of that family and the family's mother, also that such allowances be payable on application of the mother of the family. 1935. [The allowance was payable only for children in excess of two.]

16.3.5.5 That we support the principle of the increased family allowance and suggest the allowance be made available for all children under sixteen. 1937.

16.3.5.6 That NCW urge that a universal family allowance be instituted immediately as a step towards removing some of the grave and unjust hardships under which the parents and children of larger families now suffer, the amount to be paid to the mother. 1944.

Superseded by 16.3.5.7

16.3.5.7 N.C.W. of N.Z. in conference assembled notes with satisfaction the Government's proposal for universal child allowance and urges that this benefit be made at the same rate for all children, including those born out of wedlock. It further urges that this allowance be paid to the mother or woman guardian responsible for the child and that this payment shall not lessen the liability of the child's father. 1945.

Supersedes 16.3.5.6

16.3.5.8 That the National Council of Women urge the Government to raise the Family Benefit to an amount which is more closely related to the cost of living. 1978.

16.3.5.9 That NCW request the Minister of Social Welfare that an emergency benefit should be available for children under 16 having no means of support; this benefit to be paid by the Department to those taking responsibility for approved board and education related expenses only. 1982.

16.3.5.10 That family/whanau undertaking the care of related children after the death of a parent or parents or because of other specified family difficulties should receive assistance equal to that reimbursed to foster parents. 2002.

16.3.5.11 That NCW NZ urge the Government:

1. in the interim ensure that all family support payments are linked to the Consumer Price Index; and
2. in the interim extend the Child Tax Credit to all low income families;
3. in the long term replace the Child Tax Credit with a universal benefit for children indexed to the Consumer Price Index. 2002.

16.3.5.12 That NCWNZ urge the Government to classify WINZ assistance for school costs, such as school activity fees and uniforms, as non-recoverable for low income/community cardholder families. 2002.

16.3.5.13 That NCWNZ supports the amendment of the Child Support Amendment Act, so self-employed, non-custodial parents are assessed on all entities capable of producing income or capital gain, to which they have any access for their share of child support payments. 2010.

See also: 1.5.1(1); 1.5.8; 1.5.9; 6.2.3.6; 9.5.4; 12.11.3; 16.3.1.3; 16.3.3.10; 16.3.4; 16.3.10.1; 16.3.10.3; 16.3.10.5; 16.3.11.6

16.3.6 Housing Assistance

16.3.6.1 That NCWNZ request the Minister responsible for Housing New Zealand rentals and the accommodation supplement to ensure that low income people and beneficiaries pay no more than 30% of their nett income in rent. 1992.

16.3.6.2 That NCWNZ request the Minister of Social Welfare to review urgently the formula for the payment of the accommodation supplement. 1994.
Superseded by 16.3.6.3

16.3.6.3 That NCWNZ support policies that assist beneficiaries and low income earners with their housing costs whether their accommodation is privately owned or owned by the state or local authorities. 1997.
Supersedes 16.3.6.2

See also: 8.1; 8.12; 8.13; 16.4.1.3; 16.4.1.4; 16.4.1.6

16.3.7 Old Age Pensions

16.3.7.1 That in the opinion of this Council, that with a view of securing for the people an assurance against poverty in old age, it is desirable that a system of old age pensions, or annuities, should be established in this colony, subject to the following conditions being observed:
1) the cost to be a charge upon the consolidated revenue;
2) the qualifications of the recipients to be twenty years residence in this colony, and a certified age of sixty-five years. 1896, reiterated 1898.
Superseded by 16.3.7.2 and 16.3.7.3

16.3.7.2 That the Old Age Pensions Act be so amended that the sole qualification be 25 years residence in the colony and a certified age of 65 years. 1899, reiterated 1900, 1901, 1902. [Old age pensions were first introduced in 1898; they were asset tested and the qualifications were 65 years of age, 25 years of residence in New Zealand, and "of good moral character".]
Supersedes 16.3.7.1

16.3.7.3 That the [old age] pensions should be made a charge on the ordinary revenue. 1900.
Supersedes 16.3.7.1

16.3.7.4 That the amount [of the pension] should be increased to 10 shillings a week. 1900, reiterated 1901, 1902.
Superseded by 16.3.7.10

16.3.7.6 That the Government be asked to consider the adjustment of the residential clause in the Old Age Pensions Act [Pensions Act 1926] and the lowering of the qualifying period from twenty-five to twenty years in special cases. 1929.

16.3.7.7 That the National Council of Women strongly urges the Government to restore the cut to the old age pensioners. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935. [One of the many ways in which the Government attempted to meet the financial crisis of the Depression was to reduce pensions.]
Superseded by 16.3.7.10

16.3.7.8 The NCW note with satisfaction that the Government has under consideration legislation dealing with a Dominion pension scheme, and this Council of Women assembled in Conference desire to support the Government in its efforts. 1935.

16.3.7.9 That the Government be urged to realise the great hardship imposed on women by the gap now existing between the retiring age of women and their eligibility for Social Security and either to raise the retiring age to 60 or make provision whereby this gap may be financial bridged. 1945. [Retirement age for women was 55 years; Social Security was available after 60 years of age.]

16.3.7.10 That N.C.W. meeting in biennial conference, urgently requests the Government to grant immediately an adequate increase to Social Security Age Benefit to ensure a reasonable standard of living for the recipients. 1970.
Supersedes 16.3.7.4; 16.3.7.7

See also: 16.1.1; 16.1.6; 16.1.10; 16.2; 16.3.8; 16.4.3.3

16.3.8 Retirement

16.3.8.1 That superannuitants in a low income group be placed on the same footing as age beneficiaries. 1949.
Superseded by 16.3.8.5

16.3.8.2 That the Government be asked to implement immediately the report of the Committee of Inquiry concerning Government Superannuitants' claims whereby a very large number of women are affected. 1954. [The Committee's full name was Committee Appointed to Examine, Consider, and Report upon Claims by Government Superannuitants.]

16.3.8.3 That an 8% contribution by Government to the superannuation scheme for non-earners (based on an average male wage) could be considered as ONE way in which provision could be made [for persons caring for dependents]. 1974.

16.3.8.4 That NCW request the Minister of Social Welfare to consider a change of legislation to enable national superannuitants to stay overseas for six months without the loss of superannuation or longer under proven extenuating circumstances. 1982.

16.3.8.5 That N.C.W. requests the Ministers of Social Welfare and Finance to retain the present principle of universality in any national scheme for superannuation or income assistance for the elderly. 1989.
Supersedes 16.3.8.1

16.3.8.6 That NCW request the Ministers of Social Welfare and Finance to retain 60 years as the age for the commencement of payment under any future national scheme for superannuation or income assistance for the elderly. 1989.

16.3.8.7 That NCWNZ request the appropriate Minister(s) to reinstate individual entitlement for National Superannuation before the new policy on superannuation becomes operative on 1 April 1992. 1991. [The new policy introduced a surcharge which was to be applied on a couple based assessment, which "set married women's position back a very long way". See 4.2 for other effects of aggregation of incomes.]

16.3.8.8 That NCW congratulate the political parties who negotiated an accord on retirement income policies and support the implementation of a non-partisan, long term sustainable programme for the provision of retirement income monitored and reviewed periodically by a retirement commissioner. 1993.

16.3.8.9 That NCWNZ supports the principle that any national superannuitant with a partner in residential care be eligible for national superannuation at the single person rate. 2005.

16.3.8.10 That NCWNZ calls on the Guardians of the NZ Superannuation Fund to develop and implement robust ethical investment standards. 2008.

See also: 4.7.3.7; 5.12.1.1(2); 9.15.2.1; 9.15.2.2; 16.3.7; 16.3.10.4; 16.4.3.3

16.3.9 Unemployment

16.3.9.1 That in view of the fact that unemployment tax is paid by women as well as men, the National Council of Women recommends to the Government that an adequate proportion be used for the relief of unemployment amongst women. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935. [This resolution and 16.3.9.2 should be read in conjunction with 4.7.5 and 6.6.3]
Superseded by 16.3.9.2

16.3.9.2 That unemployment relief be available to all citizens irrespective of sex. 1935.
Supersedes 16.3.9.1

16.3.9.3 That in cases where men on sustenance are found to be drinking, sustenance money should be paid to the wife or some responsible person. That provision be made for a clause to be put in the Act to be brought into operation whenever sustenance payments are made. 1937.

16.3.9.4 That the Minister of Social Welfare be asked to lower the age of entitlement to an adult unemployment benefit to 18 years. 1984.

16.3.9.5 That NCWNZ requests the Government to assess all people as individuals when they apply for an unemployment, sickness or invalids benefit, irrespective of their marital or family status. 2009.

See also: 16.1.2; 16.1.3

16.3.10 Widows Benefits

16.3.10.1 Resolved that the NCW draw the attention of the Government to its inconsistency in allowing 10 shillings a week maintenance to children admitted to a state foster home; whereas if a widow elects to keep her children in her own home she is only allowed, apart from the war bonus, 12 pounds a year for the first child, 18 pounds for two children, 24 pounds for three, and 30 pounds for more than three up to the age of fourteen years; further, that the Government having already admitted through two of its departments, namely the Defence Department and the Health Department, that the ordinary pension for widows and children is not sufficient to keep a family of young children unless the mother either leaves her children to the care of others while she goes out to work, or else resorts to charitable aid for help, the Council would respectfully urge upon the Government the obvious necessity for granting to all widows with young children a basis of pensions not less than that granted to epidemic widows. In urging this, this Council points out that it is not in the best interests of either the individual or the state that a mother should have to leave her infant children in the care of others while she goes out to work, and that, on the other hand, if she does not do this, part of the maintenance of her family must ultimately fall on the state or the community through the Education Department or charitable aid; and her family has to carry a stigma from this source which no one should have to carry who is not guilty of anything but misfortune. 1919. [The Defence Department provided the pensions for war widows; the Health Department provided pensions for those widowed by the 1919 influenza epidemic.]
Superseded by 16.3.10.3

16.3.10.2 That in the opinion of conference the pension paid to widows with children is inadequate. 1921.
Superseded by 16.3.10.3
Superseded by 16.3.10.5

16.3.10.3 That the pension for children of all widows be not less than 15 shillings per week. 1945.
Supersedes 16.3.10.1; 16.3.10.3

16.3.10.4 That in view of the high cost of living, the Government grant of 31 pound per annum to the widows of superannuitants be increased to 52 pound per annum. 1945.

- 16.3.10.5 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urges the Government to increase the allowance for dependent children of all widows to 15 shillings per week. 1950.
Supersedes 16.3.10.3
- 16.3.10.6 That a review be made of the pension system, as it affects civilian widows with young children. 1956.
- 16.3.10.7 That widows who, through ill health or the possession of young children, are unable to augment the basic pension, be paid an economic pension. 1958.
- 16.3.10.8 It is requested that the Registrar of Deaths be instructed to forward relevant information to the Social Security Department to ensure that all widows receive notice of the benefits to which they are entitled. 1968.
- 16.3.10.9 That a letter be sent to the N.Z. Federation of Funeral Directors requesting that their members notify the Social Security Department of the death of a man leaving a widow. 1968.

See also: 4.7.3.5; 4.7.3.7; 12.11.2; 16.1.5; 16.1.13; 16.3.4.1; 16.3.11.5; 16.3.11.6

16.3.11 Benefits, Miscellaneous

- 16.3.11.1 That this Council expresses its dis-satisfaction with the present system of charitable aid, on the grounds that its tendency is to encourage, rather than to lessen, pauperism, and the Council is strongly of the opinion that women should take their seats on all local bodies having to do with the distribution of charitable aid funds. 1896, reiterated 1897. [The hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act 1885 set up, as well as hospitals, a system of local boards to administer charitable aid i.e. poor relief. These boards were funded from local rates, with government subsidies. *See also* 2.2.3.]
- 16.3.11.2 [That this Council draws attention to] the necessity of the classification of our charitable aid recipients. 1899.
- 16.3.11.3 That the Minister of Social Security be asked to put all benefits from the Social Security Fund on the same footing in regard to sick benefits, irrespective of age. 1945.
- 16.3.11.4 That the Dominion Executive approach the Government with a request that the wives of mental hospital patients should be correctly classified when granted a Social Security pension. 1955.
- 16.3.11.5 That N.C.W. asks the Government to increase the pension for single people, widows and widowers. 1956.
- 16.3.11.6 That mothers who are the innocent victims of bigamous marriages, be regarded as widows with fatherless children. 1958. That the Minister of Justice be advised that in the remit dealing with mothers who are innocent victims of bigamous marriages, as forwarded to him for consideration, it was omitted to state that the request was in regard to applications for Social Security Benefits made by these mothers. 1959.
- 16.3.11.7 That a letter be sent to the Dominion Mental Health Association asking that they take up the question of the classification of wives of mental health patients with a view to having social security benefits to these women classified as other than 'widows' benefits. 1963.
- 16.3.11.8 That the Government be asked that when decimal currency becomes operative, payment of age, widows' and invalids' benefits be made fortnightly. 1966.

16.4 CARE OF THE AGED

16.4.1 Accommodation

- 16.4.1.1 That in cases of hardship for elderly people living alone, a doctor be empowered to endorse an application for a telephone with reduced rental. 1957. [At this time it was difficult to get telephones but those with special needs took precedence.]
- 16.4.1.2 That consideration be given to the possibility of installing a telephone in each block of cottages built for old people. 1957.
- 16.4.1.3 That a more realistic subsidy be granted by the Government to local bodies to enable them to maintain or increase the present rate of building of pensioners' cottages to ensure that the present rents will not be increased. 1961.
- 16.4.1.4 That the Government be asked to make more money available to subsidise additional accommodation [i.e. homes for the aged] for elderly ambulant folk who have no-one to care for them and who are not ill enough to take up hospital beds, but are too helpless to look after themselves in their own homes or pensioner flats. 1964.
- 16.4.1.5 That all homes taking in old people (over the age of 65) for gain be registered after inspection and approval. 1971.
- 16.4.1.6 That NCW ask the Minister of Social Welfare and the Minister of Health to extend the rest-home subsidy for psycho-geriatric patients provided that there is a satisfactory monitoring of rest-homes by psychiatric domiciliary nurses. 1986.
- 16.4.1.7 That NCWNZ ask the Minister of Health to expedite urgently the review of regulations and licences concerning old people's homes and geriatric hospitals, and to enact new legislation for residential care services for older people, based on a 'continuum of care' model. 1996.
- 16.4.1.8 That NCWNZ urges the Government to:
- a) provide a significant increase in funding to residential homes and hospitals for the care of older persons, to enable sustainable service provision and for the total funding to be adjusted annually, in line with the Consumer Price Index.
 - b) ensure that organisations that are responsible for the supply of public money to residential homes and hospitals for the care of the older persons apply that money for that designated purpose. 2006.

See also: 8.1.1; 8.1.2; 8.16.1(g)

16.4.2 Finance

See: 4.7.2.2; 4.7.2.3; 4.7.2.5; 4.7.2.6; 4.7.2.7; 4.7.3.5; 4.7.3.7; 16.3.7; 16.3.8; 16.3.10.4; 16.4.3.3

16.4.3 Care of the Aged, Miscellaneous

- 16.4.3.1 That when it is necessary for enquiries to be made of pensioners, Government officers other than policemen should be allotted this duty. 1929.
- 16.4.3.2 That N.C.W. support the Nurses' Association's suggestion that a woman be appointed to the Advisory Committee for the Care of the Aged, and that woman should be a nurse. 1959.
- 16.4.3.3 That NCWNZ support the establishment of a multiparty committee of Members of Parliament to consider the long term care of the elderly and request that the terms of reference include consideration of health care, human rights, superannuation and income and asset testing, with particular reference to the treatment of couples and all individuals in shared households, to achieve equitable treatment. 1994.

16.4.3.4 That NCWNZ recommend, because of the increasing number of persons over 75, that the health policy for New Zealand give greater emphasis to the planning and provision of healthcare services for older people, both at home and in residential care, with more publicity for the services available in the community. 1999.

16.4.3.5 That NCWNZ advocate the development of a national strategy on ageing. 2000.

See also: 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6; 9.5.9; 9.8; 16.1.8; 16.1.9; 16.6.1

CARE OF THE DISABLED CHAPTER 17

CARE OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF PRISONERS 12.11

CHILD WELFARE 1.4; 1.5; 1.6; 16.5.1

COMMUNITY CARE 9.8.1

16.5 SOCIAL WORKERS

16.5.1 Child Welfare Workers

16.5.1.1 That a central office with a permanent lady secretary be established for the protection and care of neglected children. 1897.

Superseded by 16.5.1.6

16.5.1.2 That in every centre a lady should be appointed by the state to act on behalf of the neglected children, such lady to be in communication with the truant officer, Charitable Aid Board officials, police, and philanthropic organisations:

- a) to enforce regular attendance at school and to provide clothes and books for the children of the merely unfortunate parents;
- b) to have the children of the vicious and criminal committed to state homes;
- c) that the staffs of our industrial schools should consist of men and women of high culture. 1898, reiterated 1899.

Superseded by 16.5.1.6

16.5.1.3 That in this country a woman or women, should be associated with the Chief Inspector who is at the head of the special school branch, having equal authority and responsibility, and that, notwithstanding that fact that all the state children, whether boarded out with friends or at service, are regularly visited by officers of the Education Department. Children's councils should be formed in all the chief centres of the Dominion, having an equal number of men and women, of whom at least one man and one woman should hold positions of official visitors, having the same responsibilities and powers in relation to the children of the state as those held by official visitors to gaols and asylums. We suggest, further, the appointment of local visitors who shall report to the children's councils that the work of the councils might supplement and not supersede the Department's work, and that the service rendered by members of the councils and by local visitors be voluntary, causing no extra expense to an already over-burdened administration. 1922.

Superseded by 16.5.1.6

16.5.1.4 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. welcomes the promotion of a Child Welfare Bill, and is in accord with the general provisions of the Bill. It desires to urge mostly strongly, however, that the Bill should make provision for the appointment of two Superintendents of equal status, a women superintendent to deal with all matters including guardianship of female children, and a man to deal in a like manner with male children. 1925.

Superseded by 16.5.1.6

- 16.5.1.5 1) That all institutions under the Government dealing with the welfare of children be under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Department.
- 2) That an honorary board of child welfare be set up in each of the four main centres consisting of Associates of the Children's Courts and certain others interested in child welfare appointed by the Government, such board to investigate all complaints, to act in all matters of dispute between the department and parents or inmates, and to act as official visitors.
- 3) That an appointment of a woman as superintendent or deputy superintendent be provided for. 1936.

Superseded by 16.5.1.6

16.5.1.6 That the Government be urged to provide more child welfare officers. 1970.

Supersedes 16.5.1.1; 16.1.5.2; 16.5.1.3; 16.5.1.4; 16.5.1.5

16.5.1.7 That NCWNZ urge the Government to extend throughout the country the Social Worker in Schools programme up to Year 8 level. 2002.

See also: 1.6.1.2; 1.6.2.3; 16.5.2.2

16.5.2 Social Workers' Training

16.5.2.1 That the National Council of Women support the establishment of a school of social work with a diploma. 1931.

Superseded by 16.5.2.5

16.5.2.2 That all child welfare officers be specially trained. 1936.

Superseded by 16.5.2.5

16.5.2.3 That social service training should be provided by the university or by the Education Department. 1943.

Superseded by 16.5.2.5

16.5.2.4 That the Government be urged to institute training courses especially in child psychology for all social workers including staffs of reformatories and kindred institutions and all appointees to child welfare positions. 1944.

Superseded by 16.5.2.5

16.5.2.5 That we reaffirm the previous conference resolution calling for the provision of adequate courses for the training of social workers. 1948.

Supersedes 16.5.2.1; 16.5.2.2; 16.5.2.3; 16.5.2.4

16.5.2.6 That in view of the apparent grave shortage of qualified social workers, the Government be urged to use every means of increasing the facilities for training such people, including an even more generous award of bursaries, with a special view to the training by the School of Social Sciences, Wellington, of persons suitable for appointment as future teaching staff in its own field. 1958.

16.5.2.7 Realising the necessity for visiting homes of intellectually handicapped children, and realising that the shortage of psychopaedic nurses is one of quality rather than quantity, NCW urges the Ministers of Health and Education to set up a second social science school to overcome the serious shortage of social workers, not only in the IHC field, but also in all other welfare fields. 1970.

See also: 1.2.1.2; 1.2.1.3; 12.1.2.8; 17.2.3; 17.4.34; 17.4.35

VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE 2.13

16.6 WELFARE SERVICES

16.6.1 That the examination of applicants for old-age pensions should be conducted in camera. 1900.
Superseded by 16.6.2

16.6.2. 1) That a notice be placed in each office, pointing out that privacy is available to applicants.
2) That applicants be offered privacy if so desired. 1957
Supersedes 16.6.1

16.6.3 a) That offices of the Department of Social Welfare should be sited on the ground floor or with easy access to manned lifts.
b) That an information desk with a carefully selected person in charge should be sited in all main Social Welfare offices. 1974.

See also: [2.10.6](#); [16.4.3.1](#)

16.7 SOCIAL WELFARE, VARIOUS

16.7.1 That the attention of the Government be drawn to the position of soldiers' widows and the mothers of unmarried deceased soldiers in respect to travel privileges. 1945. [During and immediately after the war there were restrictions on travel other than essential travel, to save fuel, manpower, etc. Each returning serviceman was entitled to a travel pass which entitled him to travel, accompanied by his wife or mother, without a permit, and free, for a period after his return to N.Z.]

CHAPTER 17 – SPECIAL NEEDS

17.1 DEAFNESS

- 17.1.1 That the National Council of Women support this League [for the Hard of Hearing] and commend it to the Branches for their support. 1932.
- 17.1.2 That in a scheme of nursery school education the Education Department be requested to see that the needs of deafened children be met. 1944. [Deafened children were defined as those who were deaf enough to be handicapped at school and not sufficiently deaf to go to the School for the Deaf.]
- 17.1.3 That N.C.W. deplores the neglect of the Department in allowing deaf children to remain in the completely unsuitable building at Titirangi, opened as a temporary school in 1942, in an environment detrimental to their educational needs and social development, and urges that the new school for the deaf on the reserved site at Kelston, be pushed forward immediately with every priority. 1954.
- 17.1.4 That N.C.W. request the Minister of Health and the Hospital Boards' Association to investigate the possibility of full participation in the hospital consignment scheme for hearing aids. 1970.
- 17.1.5 That NCW request the Minister of Broadcasting to implement the captioning of daily news presentations [on television] for the benefit of the hearing handicapped, until such time as closed captioning is introduced. 1980.

See also: 4.7.2.8; 17.4.3

DISABLED ACCESS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6

17.2 EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN

- 17.2.1 That the N.C.W. of N.Z. recommends to the Minister of Health that the work of the Psychiatric Clinic for Children, at present organised on a part time basis by the Mental Hospitals Department, be extended, and urges that greater publicity be given the work of the clinic among the heads of primary and secondary schools, in order that subnormal and problem children, or those suffering from the effects of a bad home or environment, shall have every chance of examination and treatment, thus avoiding, where possible, serious psychological trouble, and possibly contact with the police court. Further, as an alternative to the present method, the Council suggests that such a clinic could be organised by the larger hospitals or directly by the Education Department. 1948.
Superseded by 17.2.8
- 17.2.2 That the Government be urged to set up child guidance clinics, such clinics to be staffed by trained and qualified personnel. 1950, reaffirmed 1952.
Superseded by 17.2.8
- 17.2.3 That in view of the acute shortage of qualified personnel in N.Z. to staff child guidance clinics, the Government be urged to award scholarships or bursaries to allow students and qualified persons to proceed overseas for further study. 1950.
Superseded by 17.2.6
- 17.2.4 That there be a considerable extension of the psychological services of the Education Department, so that help and advice can be given to teachers and parents of backward or problem children in all parts of New Zealand, such extensions should include increased staff and therapeutic treatment. 1956.
Superseded by 17.2.8

17.2.5 That the Minister of Education be asked to set up a counselling service based on schools from Form 1 upwards, staffed by professional people trained to guide and teach in the field of human relationships (including preparation for marriage, budgeting, sex education, alcohol and alcoholism). 1966.

Superseded by 17.2.8

17.2.6 That in view of the particular need for adequately trained personnel as counsellors in intermediate and secondary schools, N.C.W. ask the Minister of Education to approve a post-graduate university course in counselling for applicants selected on the grounds of suitability of personality, teaching experience and academic qualifications. 1970.

Supersedes 17.2.3

17.2.7 That NCW ask the Ministers of Health and Education to promote child and family services for the assessment and treatment of pre-school children with emotional and behavioural problems. 1987.

17.2.8 That NCW urge the Minister of Education to recognise the need for trained guidance counsellors to serve a "cluster" of primary and intermediate schools and to seek joint funding of such a service through collaboration with the Ministers of Health, Justice, Social Welfare and the ACC. 1993.

Supersedes 17.2.1; 17.2.2; 17.2.4; 17.2.5

17.2.9 NCWNZ supports intensive, early intervention programmes designed to improve the life chances of children born into families with a history of serious multiple problems over several generations. 2010.

See also: 1.6.2.2; 1.6.2.4; 1.9.1.9; 5.9.11; 5.15.2; 9.7.1; 9.11.18; 9.11.19

17.3 GENERAL DISABILITIES

17.3.1 That the Minister of Health be asked to give official recognition and financial assistance towards the operating costs of Sheltered Workshops for the multi-handicapped. 1967.

Superseded by 17.3.8

17.3.2 That NCW ask all its members to promote the welfare of the disabled, especially by encouraging acceptance of people with disabilities within the community. 1972.

17.3.3 That NCW recommend to the Minister of Social Welfare that more women should be appointed to the Board of Management and the District Committees of the Disabled Re-establishment League. 1972.

17.3.4 That NCW approach Government with a view to having the recommendations of the 1975 Board of Health Report No. 24 (regarding multi-disciplinary and assessment centres) implemented as soon as possible to provide adequate assessment opportunities for handicapped persons throughout New Zealand. 1977. [The Board of Health Report no. 24 was entitled *Children with handicaps*.]

17.3.5 To the Minister of Education in consultation with the Ministers of Health and Social Welfare, that their Departments accept the financial responsibility for:

- 1) the assessment, training and education (including therapy) of all handicapped children;
- 2) the provision of buildings, equipment and transport;
- 3) the undertaking of the special training of teachers to the standard required for the specific needs of handicapped children. 1978.

17.3.6 That the Government, when rewriting the 1964 Education Act as mentioned in the Speech from the Throne in 1980, include that any child who is unable at present to attend a state school because of physical or mental handicap, should be entitled to a free and appropriate education at an educational facility provided by approved organisations or the Department, and that the costs of establishing and maintaining such facilities be met by the Government. 1981.

- 17.3.7 That this National Executive meeting of NCWNZ urge the Government to ensure that the withdrawal of welfare and disability funds from the Lottery Board does not result in the loss of independence for people depending on the supply of disability equipment. 1997.
- 17.3.8 That NCWNZ requests the Government to monitor the effect of repealing the Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Act 1960 to ensure that disabled people attending sheltered workshops both now and in the future are not disadvantaged in any way by this legislative change. 2005.
Supersedes 17.3.1
- 17.3.9 That NCWNZ request the Government to provide appropriate social and medical accommodation for people under 65 years of age, with a disability, needing rest home grade care. 2010.

See also: 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6; 9.8.1.7; 9.8.2.4; 9.8.2.5; 9.8.2.6; 16.3.3.10; 16.3.3; 16.3.4.2; 17.4.28

17.4 INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENT

This section consists of the resolutions dealing with the special needs of the intellectually handicapped. In the 19th century and the early years of this century NCWNZ, like society in general, did not always distinguish clearly between the various causes that could result in children being in need of special care from the state, *see* the notes to 1.6 and 9.11. The need for special provisions for care and education of the physically disabled seems to have been fairly readily accepted by the state, but the special needs of those variously designated as defective, retarded, imbecile, feeble-minded etc. had to be fought for.

- 17.4.1 That provision be made for the abnormally dull or deficient children to be educated separately. 1898, reiterated 1899.
Superseded by 17.4.12
- 17.4.2 That N.C.W. resolves that it has no confidence in the present methods employed by the Government in relation to industrial school inmates and the conduct of schools and homes for defective and feeble minded children. The Council considers that the system followed in regard to the special schools branch of the Education Department calls for thorough investigation and reform. 1919. [*See* note under 1.6 re industrial schools]
- 17.4.3 That in the opinion of the Conference the conditions obtaining in special schools are unsatisfactory, and that Parliament be urged to make a thorough enquiry into the methods pursued in dealing with defective, dependent, and delinquent children. 1921. [Special schools were set up under the Education Act 1914 for the "education of blind, deaf, feeble-minded and epileptic children or otherwise physically or mentally defective children".]
- 17.4.4 That the Government be urged to establish in mental hospitals a separate children's department for the idiot and lower grade imbecile children who are now maintained in ordinary Mental Hospitals. 1921. *See also* 12.10.1.9.
- 17.4.5 That the special schools for mentally deficient children should be reorganised on scientific lines in regard to classification, food, clothing and recreation of children. 1922.
- 17.4.6 That the Government be urged to proceed with the establishment of farm homes at Tokanui and elsewhere for epileptic, degenerate and feeble-minded persons, with a view to the segregation of the unfit. 1923. *See also* 12.10.1.10.
- 17.4.7 That the early establishment of farm homes for epileptic, degenerate, and feeble-minded persons be urged, with a view to the care and segregation of the unfit. 1924.
- 17.4.8 That while congratulating the Department of Education on the work already done in connection with the education of subnormal children, this Conference of the National Council of Women urges on the Department

the need for the segregation of subnormal children in classes, as their presence in ordinary classes interferes with the progress of normal children. From this the segregation of adults would follow. 1924.

Superseded by 17.4.12

17.4.9 That while congratulating the Department of Education on the work already begun in connection with the education of sub-normal children, this Conference urges the department to proceed with the establishment of special classes for subnormal children as rapidly as possible. Such procedure being in the best interests of normal children, would ensure for the sub-normal a chance of developing along lines suitable to their mentality, and establish the beginning of preventive work, which would in time give rich returns. 1924.

Superseded by 17.4.12

17.4.10 That the National Council of Women commends the action of the Government in establishing additional special classes for the teaching of the subnormal and hopes that this work will be extended and urges that a psychiatrist be added to the Education Department in the interests of such children. 1927.

17.4.11 That this Conference being in full accordance with the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the needs of the Feeble Minded, which sat in 1924, respectfully urges the Minister of Health to set up an eugenics board, of whom one member shall be a trained psychiatrist, with power to build up the necessary machinery for the classification and care of all mental defectives. 1927.

17.4.12 That in view of the number of retardate children in the schools, special classes to deal with them be formed in each school wherever possible. 1929.

Supersedes 17.4.1; 17.4.2; 17.4.8; 17.4.9; 17.4.13

17.4.13 That the National Council is of the opinion that the gratifying results of special experimental classes of non-academic and retardates afford every inducement for the wide expansion of this urgently needed provision. 1929.

Superseded by 17.4.12

17.4.14 That teachers in charge of special classes receive special training regarding the abnormal child. 1929.

Superseded by 17.4.22

17.4.15 That the Dominion Executive of NCW of N.Z. urges all its Branches and their affiliated societies, both local and national, to study the question of mental deficiency in the light of Dr. Gray's report and recommendations presented to Parliament, 1927. 1934, reaffirmed 1935. [Dr Theodore Grant Gray was appointed permanent head of the Mental Hospitals Department in 1927, and wrote an influential report on an overseas study tour in 1927.]

17.4.16 That the Dominion Executive of NCW of N.Z. urges all its Branches and their affiliated societies, both local and national, to study the question of mental defective clinics, as advocated by Dr. Gray in his report with a view to the carrying of legislation along the lines suggested. 1934, reaffirmed 1935

17.4.17 That this Conference of the National Council of Women of New Zealand requests the Minister of Education to extend the work now being done for backward children:

- a) by establishing an occupational centre for lower grade children who are unsuitable for ordinary special classes and whose parents are willing and able to look after them at home, in districts where there are 10 or more children of this type;
- b) by the establishment in districts where there are 10 or more children, of industry centres for boys and girls who have attended special classes and who need further training to enable them to earn a living. 1937.

17.4.18 That in view of the repeated applications from parents in the country for boarding accommodation for their backward children, the Minister of Education be urged to make provision for hostels where such children could reside while attending special classes in the larger towns. 1937.

Superseded by 17.4.20

17.4.19 That mental deficient should be lodged elsewhere than in borstal institutions. 1937.

- 17.4.20 That the Minister of Education be asked to establish more residential hostels for subnormal children and that greater facilities be provided for their training. 1945.
Supersedes 17.4.18
- 17.4.21 That the Government be urged to subsidise any monies expended by the Intellectually Handicapped Association in the providing of residential hostels for intellectually handicapped children. 1952.
- 17.4.22 That the Government be requested to provide training for special teachers and adequate funds for the education of all groups of intellectually handicapped children. 1952.
Supersedes 17.4.22
- 17.4.23 That the NCW Conference ask the Government to set up a special committee to investigate the problems of the 50 – 80 I.Q. group of children and young people. 1952, reaffirmed 1954.
- 17.4.24 That a deputation be appointed to wait on the Minister of Education in connection with the implementing of some of the 10 recommendations brought down by the Consultative Committee for Intellectually Handicapped Children. 1954.
- 17.4.25 That the Government be strongly urged to set up a committee to consider the educational and social needs of the mentally defective, or dull child, both during school life and later during the difficult years of adolescence and adjustment to adult life. 1956.
- 17.4.26 That the Minister of Health be asked to grant the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Parents Associations a two-one subsidy in respect of funds raised by the Associations for capital work involving acquisition, repairs and enlargement of buildings used as homes for the intellectually handicapped children; such subsidy to apply to all intellectually handicapped children's homes and hostels. 1960.
Superseded by 17.4.32
- 17.4.27 That the Minister of Health be asked to increase the daily capitation allowance. 1960. [The allowance was a subsidy for operating costs of intellectually handicapped children's homes.]
Superseded by 17.4.31
- 17.4.28 That the Minister of Education be requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that pursuant to s.59 of the Education Act 1914, Section 3 [of the Education Amendment Act 1920], s.10 of the Education Act 1914, Section 3 of the Education (School Age) Regulations 1943 be fully implemented. 1964. [These enactments governed compulsory attendance at schools. The regulation states that "It shall be the duty of every Education Board to take all necessary steps to ensure that all children of school age resident in the district of the Board are enrolled in ... school". NCW members hoped that, if every child was registered at a school, provision would be made for the education of intellectually handicapped children.]
Superseded by 17.4.29
- 17.4.29 That the Minister of Education be asked to give further consideration to the enforcement of the Education Regulations in respect to school registrations. 1965. [See note to 17.4.28.]
Supersedes 17.4.28
- 17.4.30 That NCW urge the Government to subsidise at least pound for pound the salaries of staff employed in the Intellectually Handicapped Children Society's sheltered workshops. 1966.
- 17.4.31 a) That the Government be asked to increase the subsidy already payable on running costs [of hostels] for intellectually handicapped children under the age of 16 years.
b) That the Government be asked to have the Act [Social Security Act 1964] amended to allow a subsidy on running costs of hostels for intellectually handicapped people over the age of 16. 1967 [Note: The Act provided for assistance for children; a child was defined as being under the age of 16 years.]
Supersedes 17.4.27

17.4.32 That the Government be asked to increase the subsidy payable on capital costs of hostels built by the I.H.C. Society to bring such subsidy into line with the three to one and four to one subsidy in aid of old people's homes and university halls of residence. 1967.

Supersedes 17.4.26

17.4.33 That N.C.W. urge the Minister of Education to establish in secondary schools more classes for backward children and more classes for maladjusted children, the establishment of these classes not to affect the staff-pupil ratio of the rest of the school.

N.C.W. further recommends:

- 1) that the special training courses for selected experienced teachers in these fields be increased;
- 2) that there be greater opportunities for promotion and more positions of responsibility for the teachers in these fields;
- 3) that suitable curricula (with accompanying text books) be planned and there be a wide expansion of equipment and facilities. 1970.

17.4.34 That N.C.W. ask the Minister of Health to increase the staff establishment of psychopaedic hospitals in order to enable nurses to be available for home visiting and to complete their training in experience and tuition as laid down in the curriculum. 1971. *See also* 16.5.2.7.

17.4.35 That the Minister of Education institute as soon as possible a broad extension of the present training programme for teachers and attendants at intellectually handicapped schools for the intellectually handicapped and multi-handicapped. 1971.

See also: 1.8.2.1; 6.3.3; 12.10.4.1; 17.3

17.5 SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY

17.5.1 That the Minister of Education and the Department of Education be asked to recognise the condition of specific learning disabilities and to accept the international reading association definition of the condition, and that courses of an appropriate nature be established in teachers' colleges and in-service courses throughout New Zealand. 1983.

See also: 5.9.11

CHAPTER 18 – THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Kate Sheppard, the first president of the National Council of Women, said in 1897 that "Our humanity must take precedence over our womanhood. Whatever affects the well-being of the commonwealth is our concern". It is abundantly clear from the minutes of national meetings that when N.C.W. sought appointments of women to public positions their primary objective was to improve the quality of the policies and decisions made by these bodies. This was true also when they sought to open to women the opportunity to serve on the police force.

Therefore most of the resolutions relating to the appointments or the employment of women in areas from which they were excluded have been placed in the appropriate sections, where they indicate more fully the motivation, and the hopes, of the members.

However, there are also resolutions where the primary concern is the denial of full citizenship. The resolutions directly related to these campaigns for equality for women are recorded in this chapter, together with any of those related to appointments and employment not entered elsewhere.

18.1 APPOINTMENTS OF WOMEN

18.1.1 General

18.1.1.1 That each Branch be asked to make a study of more effective preparation of women to take fuller part in the mainstream of public life, and that this be a major aim of the National Council of Women. 1940.

18.1.1.2 It was decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the following subjects:

- 1) equal rights of citizenship;
- 2) women on Man Power Boards [Because of the war time shortage of labour and because some jobs were deemed to be essential, workers – male and female – were directed to specific employment by the Man Power Boards];
- 3) women on Appeal Boards [The Appeal Boards could excuse men from compulsory conscription into the armed forces];
- 4) women on the Legislative Council;
- 5) women on Prisons Board;
- 6) women on Peace Councils;
- 7) women on juries;
- 8) women on Price Tribunals;
- 9) women as conciliators on Courts of Domestic Proceedings;
- 10) the need for more and uniformed women police. 1942.

18.1.1.3 That the Government be urged to appoint women to the Rehabilitation Board, Pensions Boards, Prisons Board, the Price Tribunal, Internal Marketing Board and the Government Housing Committee. 1943. [The Rehabilitation Board and the Pensions Boards were concerned with the needs of servicemen returning from the war.]

Supersedes 8.11.2

Superseded by 18.1.1.7

18.1.1.4 That this Executive compile a list of names of suitable women for commissions and conferences, national and international, to which the N.Z. Government will send representatives, such list to be submitted immediately to the Prime Minister for his information and serious consideration. 1946.

Superseded by 18.1.1.6

- 18.1.1.5 a) That the Dominion Office request the Government to supply details of impending national and international boards, committees and conferences.
 b) That the Dominion Office request Branches to nominate women whose qualifications would enable them to represent New Zealand women, the list to be circulated to all Branches and kept up to date. 1950.

Superseded by 18.1.1.6

- 18.1.1.6 a) All Branches of N.C.W. of New Zealand set out to interest suitable women in their district, member or non-member of the Council to undertake training for public office, and when the opportunity arises, encourage them to stand for office by giving loyal support.
 b) N.C.W. of N.Z. reaffirms the remit urging the Government to include women as delegates or advisors to all N.Z. or overseas conferences, committees or commissions, having on their agenda papers subjects of direct interest to women. (Example: I.L.O., F.A.O., UNICEF, dairy prices, subsidies on N.Z. food, housing, etc.)
 c) N.C.W. submit to the Government a revised list of New Zealand women qualified for appointment to public office, taking into account women in business as well as those in the professions. 1958.

Supersedes 18.1.1.4; 18.1.1.5

- 18.1.1.7 That NCW continue to press for the inclusion of women on official boards, commissions of inquiry, etc. 1970.

Supersedes 18.1.1.3

18.1.2 Specific Appointments

Care of the Aged 16.4.3.2

Children's Councils 1.6.3.5

Children's Courts 12.1.1.3; 12.1.1.4; 12.6.2; 12.6.4; 12.6.11

Educational Administrative Bodies 5.1.3; 5.1.5; 5.1.6; 5.1.7; 5.1.8

Factory Inspectors 6.2.2.3

Film Censors 13.2

Hospital Administration 9.8.3.1; 9.8.3.4; 9.9.1

Housing Bodies 8.4.4; 8.4.5; 8.11.2; 18.1.1.3; 18.1.1.6(b)

International Delegations 6.2.3.11; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.4.5; 11.4.6; 11.6.8; 11.6.10; 11.12.2

Jury Service 18.4

Justices of the Peace 18.5

Maternity Services Committees 9.9.1; 9.9.24; 9.9.25

Official Visitors 1.6.3.5; 1.6.3.11(3); 12.6.3

Price Tribunal 10.7.1; 10.7.2; 18.1.1.2(8); 18.1.1.3

Prison and Parole Boards 12.10.3

Prison Visitors 12.6.1; 12.6.3

Road Safety 15.5.8

18.1.3 Miscellaneous Appointments

- 18.1.3.1 That the Government be asked to appoint a woman to the National Development Committee. 1944.

- 18.1.3.2 a) We strongly urge the Government to ensure that at least two members of the N.Z. delegation should be women.
- b) That NCW communicate with the nominating bodies drawing their attention to the fact that conference membership is to be composed of men and women and asking that women be included among their nominees.
- c) That a letter be written to the Conference Selection Council noting that conference membership will be composed of men and women and asking for the inclusion of at least two women in the N.Z. delegation. 1955. [The minutes record "With regard to the Conference called by the Duke of Edinburgh to discuss problems arising from industrialisation it is noted with surprise that the qualifications considered desirable are experience in industry and trade unions without any reference to the human element. NCW wishes to point out that one of the three aspects to be considered is that of the family and from this angle feels that the decision would be incomplete without the inclusion of women".]
- 18.1.3.3 That there should be at least one woman on the Public Service Commission. 1956.
- 18.1.3.4 That the Government be asked to appoint a woman to the N.Z. Hydatids Council. 1960. [Women were members of the regional hydatids committees.]
- 18.1.3.5 While congratulating the Government on its foresight in establishing the National Development Conference, the N.C.W. of N.Z. in Conference assembled, expresses deep concern at the virtual exclusion of qualified women who have much to contribute to its working committees. 1968. [The National Development Conference was a non-political forum, of mixed government and private sector membership, with many committees – agriculture, tourism, cultural etc. – making policy recommendations to guide New Zealand into the technological 70s.]
- 18.1.3.6 That NCW write to the Minister [of Women's Affairs] voicing our concern at the geographical distribution of the membership [of the Advisory Committee on Women's Affairs], with particular reference to the omission of Auckland and Wellington, and at the disregarding of the advice of women's organisations. 1981.

See also 14.1.2

DISCRIMINATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS 6.6.3

ELECTORAL DISCRIMINATION 2.12; 5.1.6; 18.3.2

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION 6.2

18.2 ELIMINATION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL DISABILITIES

18.2.1 General

- 18.2.1.1 That all disabilities be removed which at present hinder women from sitting as members in either House of the Legislature, or from being elected or appointed to any public office or position in the colony which men may hold, and with regard to all powers, rights, duties and privileges to citizens; to declare absolute equality to be the law of the land for both men and women. 1896, reiterated 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1905.
Superseded by 18.2.1.3
- 18.2.1.2 That this Council approach the Premier and represent to him the most sincere tribute that can be paid to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Victoria is the removal of the disabilities of the women of this colony as a recognition of her beneficent rule. 1901.
- 18.2.1.3 That Conference urge the Government to provide equal citizenship for men and women by the removal of all civil and political disabilities from women. 1923.
Supersedes 18.2.1.1

18.2.1.4 That the Government be urged to pass legislation on the lines of the British Act known as the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. This would throw open to women the positions of justices of the peace and women jurors. 1924, reiterated 1925.

Superseded by 18.2.1.5

18.2.1.5 That women should not be deprived by sex or marriage from holding any civil, judicial or political position. 1924.

Supersedes 18.2.1.4

18.2.1.6 That the information be disseminated that women, including wives can, on application, have a personal schedule at future censuses. 1927.

18.2.1.7 That an immediate investigation be made into the existing legal and sex anomalies and injustices in N.Z. with a view to urging the Government to include in their programme of legislation in the near future an Equal Citizenship (Blanket) Bill. 1944.

18.2.1.8 To lay true and firm foundations for a new order in which justice, equality and freedom for all men and women may flourish, N.C.W. in Conference assembled declares it to be necessary to raise women from the status of a subordinate class; it therefore requests the Prime Minister to make representations to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. to incorporate a Fifth Freedom into the plans for a post-war world, namely, the Freedom of Women. 1944.

See also: 2.12.5; 2.12.6; 2.12.7; 18.1.1.2(1); 18.3; 18.6; 18.7

18.2.2 Married Women

Married women suffered civil, political and financial disabilities over and above those suffered by all women. Amending legislation would usually state "a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from ...".

See also: 6.2.6; 18.2.1.5; 18.2.1.6; 18.6; 18.7

18.3 ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION

18.3.1 CEDAW

18.3.1.1 That the NCW of New Zealand urge the Government to support the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women when it comes before the United Nations General Assembly for consideration. 1967.

Superseded by 18.3.1.2

18.3.1.2 That the members of the National Executive of NCWNZ present at [the National Executive meeting at] Wellington strongly reaffirm their support for the I.C.W. resolution passed at Korea in 1982 urging ratification of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. 1983.

Supersedes 18.3.1.1

18.3.1.3 That NCWNZ urge the New Zealand Government to support the drafting, adoption and ratification of an optional protocol to the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to enable individuals and groups of women to complain to the CEDAW Monitoring Committee in respect of breaches of the Convention. 1996.

See also: 5.3.8.2; 6.2; 9.14.1; 11.3; 18.2

18.3.2 Status of Women

Wherever identification was required – electoral roles, legal documents and quasi legal documents – men were asked for their occupation, women for their status (spinster, married, etc.), that is women were defined solely by their relationship, or lack of relationship, to men. In 1995 female witnesses to signatures on share transfers were still being required to give status, not occupation.

18.3.2.1 That the Government be asked to amend the Electoral Act to provide that in the application forms for the enrolment of electors a woman shall be required to state her occupation or profession as is required of male electors. 1925.
Superseded by 18.3.2.4

18.3.2.2 That a protest be made against the registration of women electors only, instead of entering their occupation as male electors do. 1927.
Superseded by 18.3.2.4

18.3.2.3 We ask that in the compilation of electoral rolls all electors irrespective of sex should have their occupation entered. 1929.
Superseded by 18.3.2.4

18.3.2.4 That NCW reaffirm its policy of no discrimination between the sexes, i.e. that men and women be described by their occupation, not by their status. 1950.
Supersedes 18.3.2.1; 18.3.2.2; 18.3.2.3

GUARDIANSHIP RIGHTS OF MOTHERS 1.7.1 to 1.7.6 incl.

18.4 JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

The Jurors Act 1880 provided that "every man ... is liable ... to serve as a juror" (but the word "person" is used throughout the rest of the legislation). In 1942 the Act was amended to include "any woman ... who notifies the sheriff in writing that she desires to serve on a jury". Any such woman had to be between the ages of 25 and 60, whereas jury service was an obligation on men between the ages of 21 and 60 (65 after 1945). The 1963 Act amended "man" to "person" i.e. women also were liable for compulsory service on the same terms as men, but it included a further provision "a woman shall be exempt if she notifies ... that she does not wish to serve". This provision was repealed in 1976.

18.4.1 That women be eligible to serve on all juries, but that in cases where women are being tried for infanticide, and men are being tried for offences against women and girls, only married women are eligible. 1896.
Superseded by 18.4.9

18.4.2 That women should serve with men on all juries in cases of infanticide or offences against the person. 1900.
Superseded by 18.4.9

18.4.3 That the Government be urged to pass legislation providing for the removal of the disqualification of women as jurors. 1921, reiterated 1923.
Superseded by 18.4.9

18.4.4 That the candidates [at the forthcoming parliamentary elections] be also asked: Will you support the recommendation of women's societies that the law should be amended to allow for the appointment of women jurors? 1922.

18.4.5 That the NCW of N.Z. organise a plan of campaign to press for the employment of women as jurors. 1923

- 18.4.6 That the NCW continue to urge for an amendment in the law providing for women jurors. 1923, reiterated 1924.
Superseded by 18.4.9
- 18.4.7 That as in other countries the work of women juries has been proven beneficial, women should be appointed to similar positions in New Zealand. 1925.
Superseded by 18.4.9
- 18.4.8 That the N.C.W. is of the opinion that the time has come for women to be appointed to act on juries. 1927.
Superseded by 18.4.9
- 18.4.9 That the Government be urged to introduce legislation which will make women eligible to act on juries. 1929, reaffirmed 1933, 1934.
Supersedes 18.4.1; 18.4.2; 18.4.3; 18.4.6; 18.4.7; 18.4.8
Superseded by 18.4.14
- 18.4.10 The Dominion Executive views with regret the action of the Justices of the Peace Association in withholding support for the appointment of Women Jurors. 1932.
- 18.4.11 That the NCW of N.Z. again approach the Government pressing for provision to be made in law for the inclusion of women on juries. 1937.
Superseded by 18.4.14
- 18.4.12 That the N.C.W. protests against the discrimination between the conditions of service on juries for women and men and recommends that women be impanelled as men are. 1943.
Superseded by 18.4.14
- 18.4.13 That it be a recommendation to the Minister that women be called to service on juries under the same conditions as men. 1945, reaffirmed 1946, 1947, 1948, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1958.
Superseded by 18.4.14
- 18.4.14 That Conference reaffirm its policy in respect of jury service for women on the same basis as for men. In view of the fact that for the past ten years N.C.W. has unsuccessfully appealed to the Government to call women for jury service on the same basis as men, Conference urges women throughout the New Zealand to volunteer now in large numbers for jury service as part of their civic responsibilities. That the fullest publicity be given to this remit, and that a copy be sent to the appropriate Minister. 1952.
Supersedes 18.4.9; 18.4.11; 18.4.14; 18.4.13
Superseded by 18.4.17 and 18.4.18
- 18.4.15 That the Dominion Officers form a committee (with power to co-opt) to prepare a brief statement on jury service for the information of member Branches and Nationally Organise Societies. 1954.
- 18.4.16 That N.C.W. reply to Mr. Barnett [Secretary for Justice] reaffirming the Council's policy on jury service and stating that it speaks for affiliated societies with a membership of approximately 133,000 women. 1954.
- 18.4.17 That this meeting [of the Dominion Executive] recommends to Conference that NCW of N.Z. continue to support compulsory jury service for women on the same basis as for men. 1960.
Supersedes 18.4.14
- 18.4.18 That NCW recommend its members to add their names to local Jury lists. 1960.
Supersedes 18.4.14
- 18.4.19 That a petition praying for compulsory jury service for women on the same basis as men, be presented to the Minister of Justice; such petition to be sent to NCW Branches for the signatures of women supporting jury service for women on a compulsory basis. 1962.

18.4.20 That NCW request the Minister of Justice to amend the Juries Act 1908 (amended 1963) by repealing Section 6(2a) which allows women to claim exemption without giving any reason. 1976.

See also: 18.1.1.2(7); 18.2.1.4

For resolutions relating to the service of juries see 12.5

18.5 JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882, spoke of "persons"; the Acts Interpretation Act stated that "words importing the masculine gender include females". However, women not only were not appointed but any request that they should be – see the resolutions below – was refused. When women were finally eligible for appointment as Justices of the Peace (1926) the amendment stated that "a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage." For other examples of non-recognition of gender neutrality *see* 18.4 and 18.10.1. The 1893 amendment to the Electoral Act which gave the vote to women did so by including in the Interpretations section "'Person' includes woman".

18.5.1 That women should be eligible for the office of Justice of the Peace. 1897.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.2 That the Government be urged to pass legislation providing for the appointment of women Justices of the Peace. 1921.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.3 That as a body of women interested in the welfare of women and children, the National Council urges the appointment of women Justices of the Peace. 1922.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.4 That the National Council of Women continue to urge for an amendment in the law providing for women Justices of the Peace. 1923, reiterated 1924.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.5 That the National Council protest against the neglect of the Government to remove the bar which prevents women from appointment as Justices of the Peace. 1923.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.6 That the NCW of N.Z. in conference take exception to the attitude adopted by the Auckland Soldiers' Mothers' League on the question of the appointment of women Justices of the Peace as not being in accord with the opinions of the organised women of New Zealand. 1923. [The Soldiers' Mothers League of Auckland had made a statement that there were no women fit to be Justices of the Peace.]

18.5.7 That the NCW regrets the attitude taken by members of the Legislative Council on the question of women Justices of the Peace. [See 2.2.3.1] 1923.

18.5.8 That the NCW of N.Z. organise a plan of campaign to press for the employment of women as Justices of the Peace. 1923.

18.5.9 That as in other countries the work of women Justices of the Peace has been proved to be beneficial, women should be appointed to similar positions in New Zealand. 1925.
Superseded by 18.5.10

18.5.10 [That NCW request] the amendment of the Justices of the Peace Act. 1926.
Supersedes 18.5.1; 18.5.2; 18.5.3; 18.5.4; 18.5.5; 18.5.9

18.5.11 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand makes representation to the Minister of Justice that the various Branches of the NCW of N.Z. be consulted as to suitable women for appointment as Justices of the Peace. 1934, reaffirmed 1935.

See also: 18.2.1.4

For resolutions relating to the work of Justices of the Peace See 12.6

MARRIAGE AGE 1.8.1

MARRIAGE AS A BAR TO EMPLOYMENT 6.2.6

MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN 1.9

MARRIED WOMEN'S DISABILITIES 18.2.2

18.6 NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Imperial law, which in the absence of specific legislation operated in New Zealand, stated that the wife, widow or divorced wife of an alien was deemed to be an alien. New Zealand passed its own Aliens Act in 1880, but made no reference to married women; Imperial law continued to apply. In 1923 New Zealand passed the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act which declared that the British Nationality Acts 1914-1922 (Imperial) were part of New Zealand law. An amendment to that law provided that a woman who had been a British subject but had married an alien whose country was at war with Britain could apply for naturalisation as a British subject!

18.6.1 That the Council comply with the request from the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland for support for their demand that married women should have the same right to choice of nationality as is granted to men. 1922.

18.6.2 That the NCW urge for an amendment to the law providing that women be allowed to retain their own nationality on marriage with an alien if they elect to do so. That the nationality of British women shall be held by them on exactly the same terms as the nationality of British men. That the fact of a British woman marrying an alien should not deprive her of her birthright of a nationality unless she desires to take that of her husband, when she must accept naturalisation to his country according to its laws, and declare herself an alien to her own. It is felt that the Cable Act, which was passed recently in America, is a fair exposition of the requirements of British women in the direction of nationality on marriage. It is considered by the N.C.W. that if the English-speaking races cease to cast out their women from nationality if they contract marriage with alien men it will help to simplify the confusion which exists in the nationality laws at present, which bring disabilities on women and deprive them of valued privileges. 1924.
Superseded by 18.6.4

18.6.3 That this Conference views with much satisfaction the fact that the question of British women marrying aliens may choose their own nationality is now under discussion by the Imperial Parliament and asks the Dominion Parliament to convey to the Imperial authorities its conviction that the law should be so amended. 1925.

18.6.4 That this Conference, being in hearty agreement with the findings of the Hague Codification Conference, respectfully urges the New Zealand Government to take the necessary steps to introduce into our law the principle of equality of the sexes in the matter of nationality, especially as it affects the married woman, so that her marriage may not oblige her to lose her nationality, or require her to change it without her consent. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934
Supersedes 18.6.2
Superseded by 18.6.8

18.6.5 That this Conference further urges upon the Government the necessity for ensuring that the New Zealand delegate be sent to the League [of Nations] Assembly in 1931 with instructions to support the principle referred to in the [preceding] recommendation. 1931.

18.6.6 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand deeply regrets that the League of Nations' Conference should have refused the request of the women of forty-one (41) nations that a woman should not lose her

nationality upon marriage, and hereby recommends that the New Zealand Government be urged to continue their efforts towards this reform. 1933 reaffirmed 1934, 1935, with the addition of the word 'international' before 'reform'.

Superseded by 18.6.8

18.6.7 That the NCW approve of the principle of married women being allowed the right of choice in the matter of their nationality when the husband is of other nationality than the wife. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

Superseded by 18.6.8

18.6.8 That the National Council of Women urges that both sexes be placed on equality with regard to nationality. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.

Supersedes 18.6.4; 18.6.6; 18.6.7

18.6.9 In view of the fact that married women have the same nationality rights as men in South America, Russia, China, U.S.A., Belgium, Turkey, Romania, Jugo-Slavia, Cuba, and with certain exceptions in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, France and her colonies; and in view of the fact that a number of New Zealand women here and in the Middle East are marrying men of other nations, the Government be urged to take immediate steps to bring the position upon marriage of women in the British Commonwealth into line with that in many countries listed above. 1944.

For citizenship of children see 2.1.1

18.7 PROPERTY AND FINANCE

18.7.1 That, in the opinion of this Council, the law relating to the devolution of property should be altered so that every man owning property, and having a wife, or wife and children, should be compelled to make provision for them out of his property, to the extent of not less than one-third of such property for his wife, and one-third part for his children or child, and in the case of a man not having a father or mother, brother or sister, one half of his property should be left to his wife, and the other half to his children, provided that in the latter case it should be lawful for the owner, before making such provisions, to leave not exceeding 5 percent of his property to charitable purposes. 1896. [There was no legal requirement for a husband to make provision in his will for his wife or children but, on application the Court "may at its discretion" alter the terms of the will where the testator had not adequately provided for spouse or children.]

18.7.2 That this Council is of the opinion that the marriage laws of N.Z. should be rendered remedial, not merely palliative, of disabilities at present grievously affecting married women, and to this end the whole law relating to marriage founded on the exploded doctrine of 'possession' or 'coverture' should be repealed. 1896. [Coverture – a married woman had no financial capacity in relation to either the matrimonial assets and income or any assets she had owned before marriage.]

Superseded by 18.7.4

18.7.3 That this Council is of the opinion that in the eye of the law every married woman should be held to share and share alike in the earnings of her husband; that if she also earn money it should go into the common treasury, that every facility be given to the woman, if she so desire it, at any time requiring her share of the joint income should be paid for her separate account, or that her name should be included with that of her husband in their common bank account. 1897.

Superseded by 18.7.5

18.7.4 That this Council is of the opinion that the marriage laws of N.Z. should be rendered remedial, not merely palliative, and to this end that portion of the law relating to coverture, which reduces woman to the condition of a cypher, personally and civilly, should at once be repealed. 1898, reiterated 1900.

Supersedes 18.7.2

18.7.5 That the legal recognition of the economic independence of married women is desirable for the attainment of justice, and for the furtherance of a truer marriage relationship. 1898, reiterated 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Supersedes 18.7.3

- 18.7.6 That NCW believes that men and women who are performing services in the home, whether maternal or household duties; or who are assisting their husbands in business should have a legal right to some share of their husband's incomes. We therefore desire all Branches give urgent attention to the matter and draw up a workable scheme to secure such economic recognition which can be urged upon legislators. 1919.
Superseded by 18.7.7
- 18.7.7 That this Conference urges the local Branches to consider methods whereby the economic position of women may be improved. 1927.
Supersedes 18.7.6
- 18.7.8 That the National Council of Women requests the Minister of Justice to take steps to ensure that a widow or widower is not placed in a less advantaged position than a deserted or divorced spouse. 1977. [The equal division of assets provided for by the Matrimonial Property Act applied only to broken marriages, not to marriages ended by the death of one partner.]
- 18.7.9 That NCW urges the Minister of Justice to take the appropriate action to repeal the Domestic Actions Act 1975 (Law of Enticement). 1980. [Under common law, and in the case of adultery New Zealand statute law, damages could be sought for adultery, enticement or seduction of a spouse, harbouring a spouse or a child or breach of promise of marriage. The Domestic Actions Act 1975 abolished damages for all of these except enticement. The same Act provided for the settlement of property disputes arising out of the termination of agreements to marry. The Minutes state "The implication of a woman `enticed' away is contrary to the spirit of recent legislation on divorce e.g. in the Matrimonial Property Act" and "this obsolete measure now being used to circumvent ... the Matrimonial Property Act". Presumably the concern was that the provisions in the Act relating to the settlement of property disputes when an agreement to marry broke down could be used in some way to get round the Matrimonial Property Act's provisions for settlement of property when a marriage ended.]
- 18.7.10 That NCW inform the Minister of Justice that NCW, while upholding stable marriage as the ultimate basis and the hope of our society, also condemns the exploitation of women and consequently supports in principle legislative measures designed to ensure equal shares in the division of property on the break-up of de facto marriage partnerships, under conditions comparable to those in the Matrimonial Property Act [1976], with appropriate safeguards regarding the intention of the parties, as gathered from the nature and duration of the relationship. 1988.
- 18.7.11 That this meeting of the National Executive urges NCWNZ to continue to lobby the new Minister of Women's Affairs, Ms Jenny Shipley, and the senior Ministers, the Prime Minister, Treasurer and the Minister of Finance, that the promised reform of matrimonial law and de facto legislation be put before the House [of Parliament] forthwith. 1997.

See also: 1.9.2; 1.10.1; 1.10.2; 4.2; 16.3.9.3

18.8 RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE

- 18.8.1 That a strong protest be made to those responsible for the organisation of the Royal Tour, that the public service of women was overlooked and representative women were not presented to the Queen in recognition of their work as responsible citizens of the community. 1954.
- 18.8.2 The N.C.W. of N.Z. records its great concern that the Dominion Executive's request, that the opportunity should be given the N.C.W. of N.Z. to entertain the Queen Mother, was not granted, and asks that the matter be re-opened with the Internal Affairs Department in regard to future tours. N.C.W. feels that the matter concerns not only royalty, but also women of note, whom New Zealand women are entitled to the honour and privilege of meeting. 1958.
- 18.8.3 That the time is right to suggest to our vice-regal authorities that a change should be made in the manner of selecting names of persons qualifying for the Queen's Birthday Honours, in order that more may be given to

people who have given long years of voluntary service to the public. We suggest that invitation for these honours should begin, as at present, within the organisation to which the qualifying person belongs, but at the next stage the matter should pass to the hands of the Mayor of the Town or Chairman of the County Council not as at present to the local M.P. 1959.

- 18.8.4 That a further letter be sent to the Prime Minister asking for his consideration to the question that people who give voluntary service to the public should have more recognition when recommendations are made for the Queen's Honours List. 1960.
- 18.8.5 That a letter be sent to the Prime Minister expressing the Council's disappointment in not being given the opportunity for its members to meet the Queen during the recent Royal Visit to New Zealand. That a request be made now on behalf of N.C.W. asking that when the itinerary for any future royal visitor is being planned opportunity be given the N.C.W. to hold a special function of women's representatives to meet the royal visitor. 1963.

See also: 2.13; 18.1

WOMEN'S UNEMPLOYMENT 6.6.3

18.9 WOMEN POLICE

The Police Forces Act, 1931 defines the Force as meaning "officers and men of the Police Force"; the Statutes Amendment Act 1938 extended the powers of appointment so as to include power to appoint women members; the definition in the 1947 Consolidated Police Forces Act was "The Force includes all members of either sex appointed to the Force".

Resolutions dealing with the police in general and those stating explicitly the advantages to the community that would arise from having women police are under 12.8.

- 18.9.1 That the Government be urged to pass legislation providing for the employment of women police. 1921.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.2 That the National Council of Women urge for an amendment in the law providing for women police. 1923.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.3 That the NCW of N.Z. organise a plan of campaign to press for the employment of women police. 1923.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.4 That as in other countries the work of women police has been proven to be beneficial, women should be appointed to similar positions in New Zealand. 1925.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.5 That women be eligible for appointment as police women. 1927.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.6 That the N.C.W. urges the Government to appoint women police with the same status as men. 1927.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.7 That the Minister of Justice be asked to promote legislation to provide for the appointment of trained women police having status and privileges similar to men police. 1929, reaffirmed 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.8 That the National Council of Women cannot accept the proposed appointment of women patrols as in any way satisfying the demand for women police. 1931.
Superseded by 18.9.16
- 18.9.9 That women police be appointed without delay. 1931, reaffirmed 1933, 1934, 1935.

Superseded by 18.9.16

18.9.10 That the National Council of Women expresses its keen disappointment that in spite of the repeated requests of the Council and the strong case made out in support of the appointment of women police the Government has not yet taken action in this direction. 1931.

18.9.11 That the NCW appeal to the Minister [of Justice] to support the request of the NCW for the necessary alteration to the law enabling the appointment of women police with the powers of constables. 1931.
Superseded by 18.9.16

18.9.12² That the National Council of Women urge that Government legislate for the appointment of women police in the four centres of New Zealand. 1932, reaffirmed 1933.
Superseded by 18.9.16

18.9.13 The Dominion Executive of the National Council of Women views with regret the action of the Justices of the Peace Association in withholding support for the appointment of women police. 1932.

18.9.14 That the National Council of Women wishes to make an urgent appeal that the matter of women police should once more be considered. 1933, reaffirmed 1934.

18.9.15 That the affiliated societies of each Branch be asked to write to the Minister urging the importance of the appointment of women police and that in the event of the Minister in charge of Police visiting their districts, the local Branch be authorised to take a deputation to him. 1936.

18.9.16 That the NCW continue to demand the introduction of legislation providing for the training and employment of suitable women as Police Officers. 1937.
Superseded by 18.9.1; 18.9.2; 18.9.3; 18.9.4; 18.9.5; 18.9.6; 18.9.7; 18.9.8; 18.9.9; 18.9.11; 18.9.12

18.9.17 That the following telegram be forwarded to the Minister in Charge of Police: "The National Council of Women desire to thank you for your telegram stating the intention of the Government to make appointments of women police as soon as arrangements can be completed. The Council however is deeply disappointed at long delays since passing of legislation. Consider matter of extreme urgency particularly in view of war conditions. Begs favour of interview Friday morning." 1940.

18.9.18 That this Conference regrets that there are no women police in training and urges the Government to make provision for further trainees and that they be given a wider scope of service. 1945.

18.9.19 That the Government be urged to increase the women's police force. 1948.
Superseded by 18.9.22

18.9.20 That this meeting of the N.C.W. of New Zealand congratulates the Minister of Police on the development of women police. 1953.

18.9.21 That Branches of the Council make an investigation into the position of women police in their own districts, ascertaining as to whether women are employed on police duties or clerical work: also whether the women police would prefer to be a separate organisation with their own officers. 1953.

18.9.22 That N.C.W., while congratulating the Government on its policy of extending the training course for policewomen, and appreciating the excellent work these women are doing in the community, requests the Government to expedite the appointment of more women to the Police Force. 1956.
Supersedes 18.9.19

See also: 12.8; [18.1.1.2\(10\)](#)

² From 18.9.9 to 18.9.19 were renumbered to 18.9.12 to 18.9.22 as there were two series of resolutions numbered 18.9.9 to 18.9.11

18.10 STATUS OF WOMEN, VARIOUS

- 18.10.1 That NCW urge the Government to so alter the Marriage Act that the word `person' referring to the officiating minister shall signify either man or woman. 1931, reiterated 1933. [The Marriage Act referred to persons or ministers throughout except for one section which refers to "the religious body to which he belongs". The amendment, when it came in 1933, reads "a woman shall not be disqualified by reason of her sex from being an officiating minister".]
- 18.10.2 That N.C.W. of N.Z. abstain from voting on the resolution [to be discussed at the I.C.W. meeting] "That women should be non-combatants in any future war". 1956.
- 18.10.3 That NCWNZ recommends that Government applies a robust model of gender analysis for all policy development. 2008.

CHAPTER 19 – SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND OTHER ADDICTIONS

19.1 ALCOHOL

19.1.1 Advertising of Liquor

- 19.1.1.1 That an advertisement for Corban's Wines be accepted for the "Women's Viewpoint". National Executive Meeting, March 1966. [Women's Viewpoint was the magazine of NCWNZ.]
Overtured by 19.1.1.2
- 19.1.1.2 That the NCW of N.Z. do not accept advertisements for alcoholic beverages for insertion in Women's Viewpoint. Conference, October 1966.
Overtures 19.1.1.1
- 19.1.1.3 That N.C.W. of N.Z. in Conference assembled congratulates the N.Z.B.C. on the withdrawal of its proposed scheme to advertise liquor on radio and T.V. and hopes that this decision is adhered to. [See 19.1.1.5] 1968.
- 19.1.1.4 That in view of the increasing cost in human lives and happiness and the huge national economic wastage caused by immoderate use of alcohol, N.C.W. recommends to the Government that a ban be placed on the promotional advertising of alcohol. 1975.
Superseded by 19.1.1.8
- 19.1.1.5 The N.C.W. of N.Z. opposes any extension of the advertising of cigarettes and alcohol in the media. 1975.
- 19.1.1.6 That NCW, assembled in Conference in Christchurch, is concerned that the Broadcasting Council is now permitting advertisements for wine to be screened on television in late evening programmes. We deplore this departure from the established practice, and urge that the former embargo on advertisements of alcoholic beverages on television be re-introduced. 1976.
- 19.1.1.7 [This Conference] further expresses disappointment at the Government's decision to permit liquor advertising on TV. 1980.
- 19.1.1.8 That in view of the increasing cost in human lives and happiness, and the huge national economic wastage caused by the immoderate use of alcohol, NCW recommends to the Government that a ban be placed on the promotional advertising of alcoholic beverages. 1984.
Supersedes 19.1.1.4
Superseded by 19.1.1.9
- 19.1.1.9 That NCW, believing that the advertising of alcoholic beverages is a contributing factor in the immoderate use of alcohol and runs contrary to public health goals:
a) supports legislative moves to prohibit advertising on TV and cinema screens;
b) supports a comprehensive voluntary code for all other media that while allowing advertising of alcohol, clearly defines the scope of such advertising and does not permit any reference to 'mood' or 'lifestyle' factors or emphasise price or other purchasing incentives. 1985.
Supersedes 19.1.1.8
- 19.1.1.10 That NCW inform the 'New Zealand Herald' and Dominion Breweries that the full-page D.B. advertisement in the 'New Zealand Herald' of 29.9.88 promoting the macho and violent image of rugby in association with liquor is totally unacceptable to our members and contrary to the broad social values on which our organisation was founded. 1988.
- 19.1.1.11 That NCWNZ request members of all Branches and NOS's, both as organisations and as individual women, to support the Broadcasting (Liquor Advertising) Bill, which provides for health messages to be added to all liquor advertisements on radio and television. 1992.

See also: 19.1.4.13

19.1.2 Drinking Age

- 19.1.2.1 The National Council of Women deems it desirable that any infant or child under the age of 16 years should be debarred from entering the bar of a hotel even if it be in the care of its parent or guardian. 1924.
- 19.1.2.2 That NCW urges that means shall be taken to enforce the law so that intoxicating liquor shall not be sold to young people under 21 years of age. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935.
Overtured by 19.1.2.6
- 19.1.2.3 That the Government be urged to enforce the law governing the sale of liquor to minors. 1960.
- 19.1.2.4 That the N.C.W. of N. Z. write to the appropriate Minister or Ministers strongly questioning the wisdom of lowering the drinking age to 18. 1975. *See* 19.1.2.6.
- 19.1.2.5 That NCW urge the Minister of Justice to retain the present minimum age of 20 years at which persons may legally consume liquor on, or purchase it from, licensed premises. 1976.
Overtured by 19.1.2.6
- 19.1.2.6 That NCWNZ support a minimum drinking age of 18 without exemptions. 1999, ratified 2000.
Overtures 19.1.2.2; 19.1.2.5
- 19.1.2.7 That NCWNZ change its policy to increase the minimum age to 20 years that persons may legally consume alcohol on, or purchase alcohol from, licensed premises. 2010.

For minors working on licensed premises see 19.1.8

Drinking and Driving 15.1

19.1.3 Drinking Hours

- 19.1.3.1 That in view of the increase in drinking at weekends the Government be strongly urged to close the hotel bars at noon on Saturdays and noon on public holidays. 1937.
- 19.1.3.2 That a protest be made to the Government against:
- the opening of hotel bars after 6 p.m.;
 - any increase in charters for clubs, by any further licenses to tourist hotels and by granting of charters for clubs in no-license districts;
 - the sale of alcoholic liquors in restaurants and Public Work camps. 1947.
- 19.1.3.3 The National Council of Women are strongly opposed to any legislation to re-instate the ten o'clock closing of hotel bars in New Zealand. 1955, 1956, reaffirmed 1960.
- 19.1.3.4 That the Government strictly enforce the law regarding after hours trading. 1957.
Superseded by 19.1.3.5
- 19.1.3.5 That N.C.W. express its concern at the infringement of the law regarding after hours trading, and asks the Minister in Charge of Police strictly to enforce the law. 1959.
Supersedes 19.1.3.4
- 19.1.3.6 In the matter of the question posed by the Auckland Star regarding the Council's attitude to 10 o'clock closing, the conference of N.C.W. considers that insufficient time has elapsed for the Council to make any real assessment as to whether the present drinking hours are satisfactory or not. 1968.
- 19.1.3.7 That N.C.W. opposes any extension of the liquor laws to allow hotels to trade on Sundays. 1979.

19.1.3.8 That N.C.W. supports the N.Z. Alliance project for the closure of public bars in hotels and taverns from 6pm to 7.15pm for a tea break. 1979.

See also: 12.9.8; 19.3.2.5

Drunkenness as a Defence 12.4

19.1.4 Education

19.1.4.1 That it is absolutely necessary that our school children shall be scientifically instructed in the uses and abuses of alcohol, and its effect on the human body. That the Department of Education be therefore requested to cause one or more of the text books on the question to be used as a reading book for one of the higher standards in our public schools. 1897.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.2 That in the opinion of this Council, the teaching of scientific temperance in our schools is an urgent necessity, in order that the injurious effect of alcohol, physically and morally, on the development of the individual and the race, may be clearly understood by our children. 1898.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.3 That this Council approach the Minister of Education with a view to having scientific temperance instruction on the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human body given to children in our public schools. 1900, reiterated 1902.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.4 That this Council congratulates the Minister of Education on the inclusion in the new syllabus of definite and comprehensive teaching on the physiological effect of alcohol on the human system. 1929.

19.1.4.5 That Branches get in touch with Education Boards and school committees and ask that they allow scientific temperance teaching in schools. 1944.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.6 That N.C.W. of N.Z. urge the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that, through the Departments of Education and Health, specific and sound instruction is given as to the uses and abuses of alcohol, and as to the properties of alcohol, during primary and post primary years, so that the child may be in possession of sound knowledge on which to form a personal judgement re same when years of discretion are reached. 1962, reaffirmed 1964, 1966.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.7 That specific and sound instruction as to the uses and abuses of alcohol and drugs, and the properties of such be given to primary and post-primary school children. 1968.

Superseded by 19.1.4.8

19.1.4.8 That specific and sound instruction on social problems, e.g. alcohol, drugs be given to school children at an age which is appropriate. 1970.

Supersedes 19.1.4.1; 19.1.4.2; 19.1.4.3; 19.1.4.5; 19.1.4.6; 19.1.4.7

19.1.4.9 That N.C.W. request the Government to implement a national programme to inform and educate on the use and abuse of alcohol. 1975.

19.1.4.10 That NCW support the labelling of all alcoholic drinks so that the public may be advised of the health hazards and contra indications of alcohol consumption. 1982.

19.1.4.11 That NCW request the Alcoholic Advisory Council to educate the public, with particular emphasis towards sports clubs, on the advantages of low alcohol content beer. 1985.

- 19.1.4.12 That NCWNZ ask the Public Health Commission to acknowledge the association between alcohol and unsafe sexual behaviour, especially among the young, by establishing, promoting and disseminating a coordinated programme to address the effects of alcohol consumption on sexual behaviour. 1994.
- 19.1.4.13 That NCWNZ, recognising that foetal alcohol syndrome is an important public health issue, request the Minister of Health to:
- a) ensure that up-to-date public health information is available and widely disseminated to the public and health professionals;
 - b) make it mandatory for all alcoholic beverages to carry appropriate warning messages. 1995.

See also: [17.2.5](#); [19.1.1.11](#)

19.1.5 Liquor Licensing Districts

- 19.1.5.1 That the Minister of Justice be asked what is the position regarding the transference of redundant licences [to sell liquor]. 1938.
- 19.1.5.2 That the NCW of N.Z. wish to convey to the Maori people of the King Country their approval and support for their recent decision against the restoration of [liquor] licenses in their area. 1949.
- 19.1.5.3 That while it is probable that no written pact as between the Government of the day and the Maori people is in existence, it seems clear that from the Maori historical records and generally acknowledged by the Pakeha experts that negotiations were entered into and verbal agreement reached on the question of the licence for sale of alcoholic liquor in the King Country. Therefore, in view of the above, the National Council of Women of N.Z. urges the Government to confer with the Maori people of the King Country and reach full agreement with them before altering the existing legislation. 1953. [The King Country was a "proclaimed area" i.e. one where no liquor licence could be granted. Under the Licensing Act 1881 the Governor could proclaim such dry areas on the request of the owners of any Native land.]
- 19.1.5.4 That N.C.W. urges the Government to give residents the right to protect their districts through the referendum against the imposition of licences under the Licensing Control Commission's proposals. 1954.

19.1.6 Liquor Licensing Laws

- 19.1.6.1 That the Council urge upon the Government the necessity for better legislation in regard to the enforcement of the liquor laws. 1898.
Superseded by 19.1.6.4
- 19.1.6.2 That all places in which liquor is vended shall be placed under the same liquor selling regulations as the hotels. 1898.
- 19.1.6.3 That the National Council of Women urges upon the Government a stricter enforcement of the laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic. 1899.
Superseded by 19.1.6.4
- 19.1.6.4 That the laws in respect of sale and consumption of liquor be strictly enforced. 1943.
Supersedes 19.1.6.1; 19.1.6.3
Superseded by 19.1.6.9
- 19.1.6.5 That the licensee of any licenced premises, whether owner or manager, shall, on being granted an original licence, be issued with a licence card; this card to be presented to any local licensing committee in the Dominion when subsequent applications are made for the renewal of the licence or the issue of a new licence. This card shall bear the endorsement of any offence against the Liquor Licensing Laws of N.Z. specifying the nature of the breach. 1944.

- 19.1.6.6 That the suspension or cancellation of the licence held by any owner or manager of licenced premises by any local licensing committee in N.Z. shall be operative throughout N.Z. 1944.
- 19.1.6.7 That the Minister of Railways be asked to see that the law is enforced regarding the consuming of liquor on trains. 1948,
- 19.1.6.8 That the National Council of Women ask for stricter supervision by police in respect of hotel bars and lounges in order that men, women and youths already under the influence of liquor may not be further served and that special inspectors be appointed to undertake this supervision. 1950.
- 19.1.6.9 That the N.C.W. is gravely concerned at the increase of drinking among our people, and it urges the Government to take steps to enforce existing legalisation. 1952, reaffirmed 1954, 1956.
Supersedes 19.1.6.4
- 19.1.6.10 That the NCW urges the Government to prohibit the sale, by unlicensed premises, of all beverages containing alcohol. 1960.
- 19.1.6.11 That the National Council of Women urge the Government to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor on the new ferry 'Aramoana'. 1962.
- 19.1.6.12 N.C.W. of N.Z. strongly urges that the 'piecemeal' liquor legislation should be deferred until the comprehensive review of the liquor legislation which has been promised for 1976. 1975.
- 19.1.6.13 That NCWNZ Branches consult their territorial authorities regarding the development and implementation of a comprehensive policy on the control of alcohol in their community. 2004.

See also: 12.9.8; 19.1.3.2; 19.1.11.3

19.1.7 Liquor Licensing Polls

- 19.1.7.1 That the N.C.W. urges upon the Government the desirability of a two issue ballot paper on the liquor question, namely:
1) continuance;
2) total prohibition;
and that there be no extension of time between licensing polls. 1927. [Ballot papers offered 3 options - continuance, state control, prohibition.]
Overtaken by 19.1.7.9
- 19.1.7.2 That the National Council of Women is of the opinion that a two issue ballot paper i.e. for and against prohibition, should be issued on the licensing question and that a triennial poll should be taken. 1929.
Overtaken by 19.1.7.9
- 19.1.7.3 That a protest be made against:
a) any increase in the intervals between licensing polls;
b) any proposal to make necessary a 60% majority for the carrying of prohibition;
c) any proposal to bring about corporate control of liquor trade. 1947.
- 19.1.7.4 That the Government be urged to adopt the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Licensing in regard to the alteration of the ballot paper for a national poll, as set out in section 1584 of the Commissioners' report. 1948.
Overtaken by 19.1.7.9
- 19.1.7.5 That the National Council of Women urges the Government to hold licensing committee polls in conjunction with local body elections. 1950.
Overtaken by 19.1.7.9

19.1.7.6 That N.C.W. ask the Government to grant local option polls on the Licensing question at every General election in all electorates. 1959.

Overtaken by 19.1.7.9

19.1.7.7 That in the best interests of the country as a whole, instead of three issues – continuance, state control, prohibition – "state control" be deleted from the general voting papers so that the country as a whole can go to the poll on a more clear-cut franchise. 1964.

Overtaken by 19.1.7.9

19.1.7.8 That NCW recommend to the Government that s.85(1) of the sale of Liquor Act 1962 – dealing with the conditions which apply to the results of polls taken to determine residents' wishes with respect to a proposed tavern or hotel in a residential area – be amended so that:

a) a poll is mandatory after the Liquor Licensing Control Commission has recommended that a tavern or hotel be put in a certain area; and

b) the Licensing Control Commission abide by the majority decision of those who cast valid votes in the poll. 1982.

Overtaken by 19.1.7.9

19.1.7.9 That NCW ask the Ministers of Justice and Internal Affairs to repeal the statute which requires a poll on liquor licensing in association with each general election. 1987.

Overtakes 19.1.7.1; 19.1.7.2; 19.1.7.4; 19.1.7.5; 19.1.7.6; 19.1.7.7; 19.1.7.8

Minors Drinking on Licensed Premises 19.1.2

19.1.8 Minors Working on Licensed Premises

See: 6.1.8; 6.1.15; 6.1.16

19.1.9 Prohibition and Temperance

19.1.9.1 That whereas the liquor traffic is declared on undisputed authority to be the cause of much misery, much vice, and much crime, therefore, this National Council of Women pledges itself on humanitarian grounds to do all in its power to discountenance the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic liquors. 1898, reiterated 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Superseded by 19.1.9.3

19.1.9.2 That this Conference desires to record its opinion that national prohibition of the liquor traffic is desirable in the best interests of the community. 1922.

Superseded by 19.1.9.3

19.1.9.3 The N.C.W. fully realising the immense harm done to the home as well as to the human race at large by intemperance, strongly expresses its sympathy with the cause of temperance and urges the Branches to use their influence as far as possible to combat the use of alcohol. 1925.

Supersedes 19.1.9.1; 19.1.9.2

19.1.9.4 That this Council applauds the efforts of the Alcoholic Liquor Advisory Council to discourage excessive drinking and urges the Government to restore the ALAC grant to its 1979 level so that the Council's excellent TV advertising might be resumed, and if possible, intensified. 1980.

See also: 19.1.4.5; 19.1.7

19.1.10 Treatment for Alcohol Abuse

19.1.10.1 That magistrates should have the power to commit habitual inebriates of both sexes to reformatory homes. 1897.

19.1.10.2 That in the interests of humanity and justice inebriate homes be established. 1897.

See also: 9.11.1; 15.1.11

19.1.11 Alcohol, Miscellaneous

19.1.11.1 That this Council considers that morally, scientifically and economically, the present consumption of alcoholic liquors is inimical to the best interests of the country. 1897.

19.1.11.2 That the National Council of Women of New Zealand follow the line taken by all other National Councils and set up a committee to collect information concerning the use of alcohol and its relation to social problems as they react upon women and children. 1929.

19.1.11.3 That the National Council of Women protest against the fact that the Commissioner of Customs has the power to sanction the building of a brewery selling two gallons of beer at a time to all comers without referring to a licensing committee. 1931.

19.1.11.4 That the Government be urged to extend the rationing system to include beer and other alcoholic liquors. 1943.

See also: 10.5.11; 10.5.12; 10.5.13; 10.5.14; 15.1.14

19.1.11.5 That N.C.W. voice a protest against the sale of intoxicating liquor at football matches. 1952.

19.1.11.6 That we emphatically oppose the possible amendment to the Licensing Act suggested by the licenced trade to re-introduce the employment of barmaids in any form of bar in licensed houses or beer gardens on the following grounds:

- a) that it is a retrograde step, detrimental to the woman so employed;
- b) that its object is to stimulate the sale of liquor;
- c) that hotel bars are not desirable places in which to employ women. 1959.

19.1.11.7 That the Minister of Health be asked to make more money available to carry out worthwhile research on the uses and problems of alcohol in New Zealand. 1966.

19.1.11.8 That [N.C.W.] accept the money offered by the N.Z. liquor industry for an I.Y.W. [International Year of Women] project next year. 1974.

19.1.11.9 That NCW ask the Minister of Justice to establish the Alcohol Liquor Advisory Council as recommended in Part VII of the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Sale of Liquor. 1976.

See also: 1.9.1.6; 7.5.2.2; 7.5.2.3; 11.16.2(c); 12.3.3.4; 16.3.9.3

19.2 DRUGS

19.2.1 That the International Council of Women be urged by the National Council of Women of N.Z. to send a letter to the Opium Committee of the League of Nations commending it on its endeavour to regulate the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and expressing its sympathy with it in its work. 1927.

19.2.2 That N.C.W. regards with grave concern the high consumption of drugs in N.Z. and recommends that a study be made by the Council of the whole problem including the economic and public health aspects with a view to presenting a report to the [NCW] Executive in 1955. 1954.

19.2.3 That N.C.W. views with concern the fact that young people are able to procure amphetamine sulphate (benzedrine) from some chemists without a doctor's prescription, and urges that this practice should not be allowed. 1956.

19.2.4 That the Government be requested to control the sale of sedatives, confidence and slimming drugs. 1956.

19.2.5 That the Government be advised of the Council's concern that the penalty for the sale of marijuana is not appropriate to the gravity of the offence and is not likely to be effective as a deterrent. 1960.

19.2.6 That the Government be commended for its action in signing the United Nations Convention on Traffic in Narcotics. 1963.

19.2.7 That NCWNZ request the Ministers of Justice, Women's Affairs and Health to re-instate addiction counselling programmes for substance abuse in women's prisons. 1993.

19.2.8 That NCWNZ oppose the decriminalisation of marijuana for recreational use. 2001.

See also: 9.1.1; 11.7.1; 11.16.2(a); 12.4; 15.2.4(b); 19.1.4.7; 19.1.4.8

19.3 GAMBLING

19.3.1 Children and Gambling

19.3.1.1 That we ask for legislation that no minor be allowed to place a bet. This to be brought to the attention of all Branches. 1952.

Superseded by 19.3.1.2

19.3.1.2 That N.C.W. request the Government to enforce the law in regard to minors placing bets in T.A.B. shops or on racecourses. 1956.

Supersedes 19.3.1.1

19.3.1.3 That N.C.W. be asked to use its influence in the community to discourage the selling of raffle tickets by school children. 1962.

19.3.1.4 That NCWNZ write a letter in line with existing policy concerning Instant Kiwi Scratch Lottery. 1989. [The minutes note only that "NCW has a broad policy opposing extension of gambling facilities" but in submissions, based on membership opinion expressed to the National Office, NCWNZ opposed the introduction of new forms of Lotto and in particular urged that sale to or by children should be prohibited.]

See also: 19.3.2.9

19.3.2 Gambling, General

19.3.2.1 That this Council deplores the fact that gambling is increasing among young people. It believes that the legalising of the totalisator has done much to foster gambling evil in this colony. It, therefore, recommends the societies affiliated to the Council to bring the matter of the abolition of the totalisator before their members in the coming year. 1902.

19.3.2.2 That this Conference registers its very strong protest against any proposal by the Government to further increase gambling facilities, believing that such increase would be inimical to the best interests of the Dominion. It views with concern the demand of the Racing Clubs to increase the totalisator permits from 288 days to 316, also betting by telegram, and the institution of the double totalisator. It is also convinced that the present restrictions of the press with regard to the publication of totalisator dividends and the employment of tipsters should be rigidly adhered to. The NCW believes gambling to be an evil which seriously affects the highest welfare of women and children. 1924.

Superseded by 19.3.2.10

19.3.2.3 That the National Council of Women hereby urges the Minister of Internal Affairs to grant no further permits for art unions, owing to their demoralising effect upon the community. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935. [Lotteries were illegal unless the prize was a work of art or alluvial gold; art unions were run on behalf of the state and each ticket stated that all prizes were payable in gold.]

- 19.3.2.4 That N.C.W. records strong objection to the provision of money for education purposes by means of lotteries and art unions. 1934.
- 19.3.2.5 That in view of the results of the recent polls on 'off course' betting and 'licensing hours', the NCW emphatically request that the law be rigidly enforced against:
- a) illegal betting; and
 - b) after hours trading. 1949.
- 19.3.2.6 That the Dominion Executive of NCW of N.Z. express its deep concern at the opening of betting shops throughout N.Z. That each Branch make a strong protest to the local M.P. 1952.
- 19.3.2.7 That NCW urges the Government to take steps to ensure that further T.A.B. [Totalisator Agency Board] Agencies be not established in residential or suburban areas. 1952.
Superseded by 19.3.2.10
- 19.3.2.8 That until the people of this country have all the houses they require, such work on betting shops be stopped and no more be established in the mean time. 1952.
Superseded by 19.3.2.10
- 19.3.2.9 That the Minister of Education be asked to prohibit any form of gambling on school premises with the object of raising money for school purposes. 1952.
- 19.3.2.10 That N.C.W. regards with concern the considerable extension of Totalisator Agency Board (T.A.B.) facilities, and requests the Government to review the enabling statute with a view to some curtailment of these facilities. 1958.
Supersedes 19.3.2.2; 19.3.2.7; 19.3.2.8
- 19.3.2.11 Viewing with apprehension the increasing pressure for authority to establish casinos in New Zealand, this meeting [of the National Executive] urges the Government to set up a full public enquiry into the long term social and economic effects of such establishments before such authority is granted. 1979.
- 19.3.2.12 That NCW strongly oppose the introduction of casinos into New Zealand. 1983.
- 19.3.2.13 That NCWNZ ask the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Local Government to introduce legislation that would require:
- 1) local authorities to prepare a comprehensive social impact report when a casino is proposed in their area and to conduct a binding referendum which would need the approval of 67% of those voting, to determine whether a casino is acceptable; and
 - 2) that the granting of a licence by the Casino Control Authority depend on a positive outcome to both the social impact report and the referendum; and
 - 3) both the social impact report and the referendum be funded by the applicant for the licence. 1997.

See also: 9.10.2

19.4 TOBACCO

- 19.4.1 That the National Council of Women regarding the habit of smoking as a growing evil among the youth of N.Z. appeals to the Government to prohibit the sale of tobacco to persons under 18 years of age. 1927.
Superseded by 19.4.2

- 19.4.2 That the National Council of Women draws attention to Clauses 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 of Section 27 of the Police Offences Act [1927], referring to tobacco and cigarette smoking by youths, asking for the inclusion of the words 'and girls under 15 years of age'. 1933, reaffirmed 1934, 1935. [The legislation applied to "any youth under fifteen years ". Section 27 clause 3 excluded any youth who was smoking for the benefit of his health; a medical certificate was required.]
Supersedes 19.4.1
- 19.4.3 That in view of the proven link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, the Minister of Health be asked to introduce legislation similar to that being considered in Canada, which will prohibit all advertising and promotion of cigarettes and will require that all cigarette packages carry the warning that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health. 1972.
- 19.4.4 That NCW request the Government to promote the removal of smoking privileges in certain areas on all forms of public transport and in restaurants. 1976, reaffirmed 1984.
- 19.4.5 That NCW requests the Government to allocate funds from the increase in tax on cigarettes and cigarette tobacco to be devoted to:
- 1) evaluation of results of research into the most effective methods of assisting smokers to free themselves from this addiction;
 - 2) the establishment of smoking cessation clinics based on these techniques;
 - 3) providing primary health care workers with information and techniques based on the most acceptable psychological approaches to smoking cessation. 1979.
- 19.4.6 That all New Zealand airlines be requested to prohibit smoking on domestic flights. 1984.

See also: 6.2.2.6; 11.9.8, 19.1.1.5

INDEX

- abortion 9.1; 9.11.22; 12.2.1
ACC 4.4.1
access for the disabled 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6
accident compensation 4.4.1
accident prevention 9.13.2
accommodation supplement 16.3.6
addiction counselling 19.2.7
adoption 1.1
adult community education 5.2
adult reading assistance 5.6.4
advertising 13.1
advertising of liquor 19.1.1
advertising of tobacco 19.1.1.5; 19.4.3
affirmative action 5.3.8.2; 6.2.1
afforestation 7.1
age of consent 12.3.1
age of majority 1.4.3
age of marriage 1.8.1
ageing strategy 16.4.3.5
Agenda 21 7.13
aggregation of incomes 4.7.1
AID (Artificial Insemination Donor) 9.2.2
aid to developing countries 11.9
AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)
9.13.1.6; 9.14.16
alcohol - see also liquor
alcohol abuse treatment 19.1.10
alcohol advertising 19.1.1
alcohol education 19.1.4
alcohol labelling 19.1.4.10; 19.1.4.13
Alcohol Liquor Advisory Council (ALAC) 19.1.4.11;
19.1.9.4
alcohol policies 19.1.6.13
alcohol research 19.1.11.7
animal welfare 7.15
Antarctica 7.2
apartheid in sport 11.1
appointments of women 18.1
aquatic ecosystems 7.6; 7.14
Aratiatia Rapids 7.9.2
armaments manufacture 11.7
armaments register 11.7.6
arms trade 11.7
artificial insemination donor (AID) 9.2.2
arts 3.1
asset testing 16.4.3.3
assisted human reproduction 9.2
- Bangladesh 11.9.7
barmaids 19.1.11.6
Beijing Platform for Action 11.4.7
benefit abatement 16.1
benefit on death 16.3.1
benefit reciprocity 16.2
- benefits 16.3
biculturalism 3.2
bigamy 1.8.2.2; 16.3.11.6
biodiversity 7.13.2
biotechnology 9.2
birds 7.15
blood alcohol 15.1
blood donor service 9.16.5
Borstal 12.10.6
breast cancer 9.13.1.5; 9.13.3
breast feeding 9.9.30; 9.9.33; 9.9.34
breast prosthesis 16.3.3.7; 16.3.3.11
breath tests 15.1
broadcasting 13.8; 13.9
broken glass 7.5.2
bulk funding for schools 5.9.14
Buy New Zealand 6.6.1
- cancer 9.13.3
capital gains tax 4.7.6.3
capital punishment 12.7.1
care of the aged 16.4
care of the disabled 17
career counsellors 6.3.2
caregivers' rights 9.11.21
casinos 19.3.2
casualisation of labour 9.15.1.3
CEDAW 18.3.1
censors 13.2
censorship 13.3; 13.4.1; 13.7.1; 13.8.1
cervical cancer 9.13.3
CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) 7.13.1
chaplaincy services 9.16.4; 12.10.3.6
charitable societies 2.13.1; 2.13.2
chemical waste 7.4.5
chemical weapons 11.15
child abuse 1.6.3.14; 12.2.2
child benefit 16.3.5
child care 1.2; 1.6; 1.6.3.14; 1.6.4.1; 5.4; 16.3.5.10
child care centres 1.2.1
child care costs 1.2.2
child delinquency 12.2.5; 12.10.6
child development education 1.11.1
child guidance 17.2
child health 9.3
child labour 6.1
child mortality review 9.3.5.5
child proof containers 10.8.3.4
child restraints in cars 15.4
child safety 9.13.2
child tax credit 16.3.5.11
child welfare 1.5; 1.6
child welfare workers 16.5.1
child workers 6.1

children and alcohol 19.1.2
 children and credit 4.8.8; 10.2.10
 children and gambling 19.3.1
 children and recreation 3.1.7; 8.2.1
 children and television 13.9.2
 children and the cinema 13.2.5; 13.4
 children and the law 1.4
 children born out of wedlock 1.5
 children in employment 6.1
 children in foster care 1.6.1; 1.6.3.14; 16.3.5.10
 children in hospital 9.3.5.2
 children in need of care 1.6
 children in residential care 1.6.2
 children in state care 1.6.3
 children left alone 10.8.1; 10.8.2
 children of prisoners 12.11
 children on licensed premises 19.1.3; 19.1.8
 children with emotional problems 17.2
 children with intellectual handicaps 17.4
 children with special needs 17
 Children's Commissioner 1.12.5
 children's advocate 1.12.3
 Children's Charter 1.12.1
 Children's Courts 12.1.1
 children's dental care 9.5
 children's evidence 12.1.3
 children's medical costs 9.3.1
 children's rights 1.12
 children's safety 1.6.3.14; 9.13.2
 chlorofluorocarbons 7.13.1
 cigarettes 19.4
 cinema 13.4
 citizenship 2.1
 civic affairs 2
 civics education 11.5.1
 civil defence 8.3
 climate change 7.13
 clothing 10.4.1
 CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) 7.4.2
 coastal waters 7.6
 community amenities 8.2
 community consultation 2.3.1
 community health services 9.8.1
 community service 2.13
 compensation for personal injury 4.4.1
 competitive examinations 5.14
 compulsory education 5.3.5.1; 5.7.1
 confidentiality 2.7
 conflict resolution 11.13.2; 12.2.3.5
 consent to medical examination 9.12.2
 conservation 7
 Consistency 2000 2.15.7
 consumer affairs 10
 consumer protection 10.1; 10.5.22; 10.5.23
 Contagious Diseases Act 9.14.1; 9.14.2
 continuing education 5.2
 contraception 9.4
 control of the media 13.5
 Convention against Transnational Organised Crime 11.16.10
 Convention on Biodiversity 7.13.2
 Convention on Climate Change 7.13.2
 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 18.3.1
 Convention on the Law of the Sea 7.6.6
 Convention on the Rights of the Child 1.12.2; 1.12.4
 corporal punishment 12.7.2
 corporatisation 4.1
 Correspondence School 5.5.8; 5.16.2
 CORSO 11.9.9; 11.9.10
 counselling 1.9.3; 4.4.1.5; 17.2
 courts 12.1
 crime 12.2
 crimes against children 12.2.2; 12.7.2.4
 criminal psychopaths 12.7.6.2
 criminal sexual behaviour 12.3
 crown lands 4.5.3
 culture 3
 curricula development 5.3.8
 daylight saving 9.13.1.1
 de facto relationships 12.2.3.4; 18.7
 deafness 17.1
 death duties 4.7.3
 defence against unlawful carnal knowledge 12.3.3
 defence of drunkenness 12.4
 defensive driving 15.2
 delinquent children 12.2.5; 12.10.6
 demographic policy 7.13.3
 dental benefit 16.3.2
 dental care 9.5
 Department of Conservation 7.16.2
 development aid 11.9
 dietary education 10.5.1
 disability benefits 16.3.3; 17.3.7
 disabled persons access 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6
 disabled persons' accommodation 8.12
 disabled persons' care 17
 disarmament 11.2; 11.8.21; 11.8.22
 discrimination against married women 6.2.6; 18.2.2
 discrimination in employment 6.2
 discrimination on the grounds of race 11.1
 discrimination on the grounds of sex 6.2; 18
 displaced persons 14.2
 disqualified drivers 15.1.3; 15.1.4; 15.2.4(d)
 divorce 1.9.1
 domestic proceedings 12.1.2
 domestic purpose benefit 16.3.4
 domestic training 5.3.1
 domestic violence 12.2.3
 domestic workers 10.3
 domiciliary health services 9.8.2
 domiciliary midwives 9.9.21(2); 9.9.29
 driftnet fishing 7.6

drinking age 19.1.2
 drinking and driving 15.1
 drinking hours 19.1.3
 driver education 15.2
 drivers with Alzheimer's 15.5.12
 driving licences 15.3
 drug abuse 19.2
 drug education 19.1.4.7; 19.1.4.8
 drunkenness as a defence 12.4

early childhood education 5.4
 early intervention 17.2.9
 Earth Summit 7.13
 earth warming 7.13
 earthquake insurance 4.4.2.2; 4.4.2.3
 economic growth 2.10.4
 economics 4
 education 5
 education administration 5.1
 education curricula 5.3
 education funding 5.5
 education for citizenship 11.5.1
 education for human relationships 5.3.3
 education for leisure 6.3.5
 education for parenthood 1.11.1
 education of gifted children 5.16.3
 education of the deaf 17.1.2; 17.1.3
 education of the intellectually impaired 17.4
 educational standards monitoring 5.14.3
 educational television 5.13
 elections 2.6
 electoral discrimination 2.12
 electoral expenses 2.6.5
 electricity ownership 4.1.3
 electricity supply 7.3.2
 emergency shelters 12.2.3.2; 12.2.3.6
 emission standards 7.8.2.3
 employment 6; 6.2.2; 9.9
 employment casualisation 9.15.1.3
 employment discrimination 6.2
 employment equity 6.2.3; 6.2.4
 employment of children 6.1
 employment policy 2.10.4
 energy 7.3
 energy efficiency 7.3.3
 energy pricing 7.3.4
 energy supply 7.3.2
 enrolled nurses 9.15.3.5
 environment 7
 environmental pollution 7.8; 7.13.1
 equal pay 6.2.3
 equity for teachers 6.2.4
 equity in employment 6.2.3
 estate duties 4.7.3
 ethics 9.7
 ethnic diversity 3.2
 evidence of children 12.1.3

families of prisoners 12.11
 family allowance 16.3.5
 family courts 12.1.2
 family finance 4.2
 family friendly workplace 6.4.2
 family law 1.4.4; 2.3.2
 family planning 9.4
 Family Studies Institute 1.13.4
 FAO (U N Food and Agriculture Organisation) 11.4.5
 fees and allowances 2.13.3
 film censorship 13.4.1
 films 13.4
 fire dangers 8.9; 10.8.1; 10.8.2
 firearms 12.2.7
 fireworks 8.10.5
 fish conservation 7.6
 flammable textiles 10.8.2
 fluoridation 9.5.7; 9.5.10
 foetal alcohol syndrome 19.1.4.13
 food 10.5
 food hygiene 9.13.6
 food irradiation 10.5.21
 food labelling 10.5.22; 10.5.23
 food production 10.6
 footpaths 15.5.3
 footwear 10.4.3
 foreign ownership 4.5.4
 forests 7.1; 7.7
 foster care 1.6.1; 16.3.5.10
 franchise 2.2
 frigates purchase 11.16.7; 11.16.8
 fuel taxes 4.7.6.4
 full employment 2.10.4
 funeral benefit 16.3.1
 funeral charges 10.10.3; 10.10.4

gambling 19.3
 garment labelling 10.4.4
 gas supply 7.3.1.2
 gender analysis 5.3.9.1; 18.10.3
 gender inclusive education 5.3.8.2; 5.3.9.1
 genetic modification 10.5.22; 10.5.23
 geothermal energy 7.3.8
 gift duty 4.7.3.6
 gifted children 5.16.3
 Gleneagles Agreement 11.1.3
 global warming 7.13
 goitre 9.13.4
 government social policies 2.10
 grandparents 1.9.1.10
 greenhouse effect 7.13
 GST (goods and services tax) 4.7.4
 guardianship 1.7
 guidance counselling 17.2
 guns 12.2.7

habilitation schemes 12.10.1.20
 habitat 8
 habitual criminals 12.7.5
 handicapped persons 17.3
 hasty legislation 2.3
 hazardous substances 7.4
 health 9
 health benefits 16.3.3
 Health Commissioner 9.7.4
 health community care 9.8.1
 health education 9.6
 health ethics 9.7
 health funding 9.8.1.9; 9.8.3.7; 9.9.32
 health home care 9.8.2
 health professionals 9.15.1.4
 health programmes 9.16.7
 health promotion 9.6; 9.13
 health services 9.8
 health warnings 9.13.8
 health workers 9.15
 healthy houses 8.5.1
 hearing aids 17.1.4
 hire purchase 10.2
 historic places 3.3
 hoardings 7.5.3
 home economics 10
 home economics education 5.3.2
 home health care 9.8.2; 16.4.3.4
 home help 10.3
 home industries 6.6.3.2
 home insulation 8.5.1.5
 home-based carers 9.8.2.7
 homosexuality 12.12.4
 hospice 9.8.1.9
 hospital chaplains 9.16.4
 hospital visiting 1.13.2; 9.3.5.2
 household employment 10.3
 household energy 7.3
 household income 4.2
 household safety 8.9; 10.8
 household workers 10.3
 houses of ill fame 12.3.4
 housing benefits 16.3.6
 Housing Corporation 8.6.4; 8.6.6
 housing for low income earners 8.6
 housing for persons with disabilities 8.12
 housing for the aged 16.4.1
 housing for women alone 8.1
 housing shortages 8.11
 human foetal tissue 9.2.3
 human relationships education 5.3.3
 human rights 1.12; 11.3
 Human Rights Act 2.15.7
 hydatids 9.13.5
 hygiene 9.13.6
 illegitimate children 1.5
 ILO Convention 100 6.2.5
 ILO Convention 89 6.8.4
 immigration 14.1
 immunisation 9.3.4
 income splitting 4.7.1.4; 4.7.1.5
 income tax 4.7.1
 indecent assault 12.3.2
 indeterminate prison sentences 12.7.5
 Industrial Schools 1.6.3.1; 17.4.2
 infanticide 12.2.4
 inflation 4.3
 Instant Kiwi 19.3.1.4
 insulation of houses 8.5.1.5
 insurance 4.4
 intellectual impairment 17.4
 international agreements and treaties 7.13.4; 11.4.7;
 11.16; 12.7.3.8;
 international aid 11.9
 international arbitration 11.10.3; 11.10.4
 International Labour Organisation - see I.L.O
 international monetary agreement 4.8.5
 international tourists 4.7.6
 international understanding 11.5
 intoxicated drivers 15.1
 intoxicating liquors 19.1
 invalid benefits 16.3.3
 investment standards 16.3.8.10
 iodised salt 9.13.4
 irradiated food 10.5.21
 irradiation plants 7.16.3
 IVF (in vitro fertilisation) 9.2.2; 9.2.6
 job sharing 6.5
 Johnson Island 7.4.5; 11.8.7
 joint bank accounts 18.7.3
 judiciary 12.1.6.3
 juries 12.5; 18.4
 jury service for women 18.4
 Justices of the Peace 12.6; 18.5
 Justices of the Peace payment 12.6.13
 juvenile crime 12.2.5
 juvenile offenders 12.10.6
 Karitane 9.3.5.4
 "key" money 4.8.7
 kindergartens 5.4
 knives 12.2.7.1
 labelling of garments 10.4.4; 10.8.2.7
 labelling of poisons 10.8.3
 labelling of prescriptions 10.8.3.5
 Lake Manapouri 7.7.1; 7.9.1
 Lake Te Anau 7.9.1
 lead in petrol 7.8.1
 League of Nations 11.6
 legal aid 12.1.5
 legal rights 12.1.6.2

legislation 2.3; 5.4.7; 11.16.9
 Legislative Chamber 2.12
 library services 3.4
 life imprisonment 12.7.6.3
 liquor - see also alcohol
 liquor advertising 19.1.1
 liquor licensing districts 19.1.5
 liquor licensing hours 19.1.3
 liquor licensing laws 19.1.6
 liquor licensing polls 19.1.7
 literacy 5.6
 litter 7.5
 local body franchise 2.2
 local government 2.4
 local government housing 8.6.4; 8.6.5
 lotteries 19.3.1.4; 19.3.2.4
 Lottery Board 17.3.7
 LPG. (Liquid Petroleum Gas) 7.4.2; 7.4.3

maintenance 1.9.2
 mammography screening 9.13.3.5
 mandatory reporting 12.2.2.4; 12.2.2.5
 Maori as an official language 2.15.5
 Maori culture 3.2; 5.3.4
 Maori housing 8.15
 Maori language 2.15.5; 5.3.4
 Maori studies 5.3.4
 marijuana 19.2.5
 marine life 7.6
 marine reserves 7.6.8
 marriage age 1.8.1
 marriage as a bar to employment 6.2.6
 marriage breakdown 1.9
 marriage guidance 1.8.2.3
 marriage preparation 1.8.2.4; 1.11.1.5
 married couples' income 4.2
 married couples' income tax 1.10.4; 4.7.1
 married women's disabilities 18.2.2
 married women's finance 1.10; 18.7
 married women's nationality 18.6
 married women's property 18.7
 mass media 13
 maternal mortality 9.9.1; 9.9.4
 maternity leave 6.4
 maternity leave 6.4.3
 maternity services 9.9
 matrimonial property 4.7.1.5; 18.7
 Matrimonial Property Act 18.7.8; 18.7.10
 meals on wheels 9.8.2.4(b)
 media ownership and control 13.5
 medical practitioners 9.15.1.4
 medical research 9.10; 9.11.22
 mental health 9.11
 mental health of children 9.3.2
 midwifery 9.9
 milk delivery 10.5.20
 milk in schools 10.5.18

minimum wage 6.8.1
 mining land 7.9.5
 Ministry of Rural Affairs 4.6.3
 money lenders 4.8.8
 Montreal Protocol 7.13.1
 moral education 5.3.5
 mortgages 8.6.4; 8.6.7
 "mother-in-the-home" allowance 1.10
 motor vehicle fuels 7.8.2.2
 mountain safety 8.10.3
 multiculturalism 3.2
 municipal franchise 2.2
 munitions 11.7.8
 Mururoa 11.8.19; 11.8.20

national parks 7.7
 national superannuation 16.3.8
 nationality 2.1; 18.6
 native forests 7.1
 neighbourhood police 12.8.10; 12.8.11
 New Zealand made goods 6.6.1
 New Zealand made media programmes 13.6
 New Zealand media programme quotas 13.6.6
 Nigerian independence 11.16.5
 night work 6.8.4
 Nobel Peace prize 11.16.6
 noise 8.2.2.4
 non-molestation orders 12.2.3.4
 Northern Ireland conflict 11.10.16
 noxious plants 7.8.2.2
 nuclear armaments 11.8
 nuclear free zone 11.8.22
 nuclear non-proliferation treaty 11.8.10
 nuclear power 7.3.4
 nuclear ship visits 11.8.18
 nuclear weapon testing 11.8
 nurses' conditions of work 9.15.1
 nurses' training 9.15.3
 nursing degree 9.15.3.3; 9.15.3.4
 nutrition 10.5
 nutritional research 10.5.8

obstetrical services 9.9
 occupational therapists 9.8.2.2
 offensive weapons 12.2.7
 oil discharges 7.6.3
 oil production 7.3.1.3
 Okarito Forest 7.7.2
 old age pensions 16.3.7
 Ombudsman 2.4.4
 Orders in Council 2.3.1.1
 organ donations 9.16.3
 orthodontic care 9.5.3; 9.5.8
 overseas aid 11.9
 ownership of energy resources 7.3.6
 ownership of land 4.5
 ownership of the media 13.5; 13.9.1.1

ownership of utilities 4.1
ozone layer 7.13

Pacific Pact 11.16.3
Pacific Trusteeship 11.16.3
packaging 7.5.4; 10.1.6
paedophilia 13.3.7
paraquat 7.4.4
parent education 1.11.1
parental leave 6.4
parental neglect 1.11.2
parenting 1.11.1
parks and reserves 8.2.1
parks, national 7.7
parliament 2.5
parliamentary submissions 2.3.1
parliamentary term 2.5.4
Parole Boards 12.10.3
part-time employment 6.5
pasteurised milk 9.13.7
patients' advocate 9.12.3
patients' rights 9.12
peace 11.10
peace education 11.11
peace keeping operations 11.10.14; 11.10.17
penal reform 12.10.1.16; 12.10.1.20
penalties for child abuse 12.7.3
penalties for crime 12.7
penalties for crimes against women 12.7.4
penalties for sex crimes 12.7.3; 12.7.4
pensioner housing 16.4.1
pensions 16.3.7
personal data 2.7.1; 2.7.3
personal identification number 2.7.3
pest eradication 7.8.2.2
pharmacies 9.16.6
playgrounds 8.2.1
Plunket Society 9.3.5.1; 9.3.5.7
poisons 10.8.3
police 12.8; 18.9
police patrols 12.8.10
political disabilities 18.2
pollution 7.8
population growth 10.6.6
pornography 12.2.6
post mortems 12.12.2
postal services 4.1.1; 8.2.2.3
power of arrest 15.5.7
pre-school education 5.4
preservation of native bush 7.1
preservation of scenic attractions 7.9
press 13.7
press censorship 13.7.1
prevention of accidents 9.13.2
prevention of ill health 9.13
preventive health services 9.13.1
Price Tribunal 10.7
print media 13.7
prison chaplains 12.10.3.6
prison education 12.10.2
prison for life 12.7.6.3
prison habilitation schemes 12.10.1.20
prison reform 12.10.1
prison sentences 12.7
prisoners' aftercare 12.10.1.11; 12.10.5.10
prisoners' families 12.11
Prisons Board 12.10.3
privacy 2.7
private property 4.5
privatisation 4.1
Probation Service 12.10.1.17
prohibition 19.1.9
proportional representation 2.8
prostitution 12.3.4
protection orders 12.2.3.7
protective employment legislation 6.8.4
protest actions 2.15.4
psychiatric domiciliary nurses 16.4.1.6
psychiatric services 9.11
psycho-geriatric patients 16.4.1.6
psychopaedic hospitals 17.4.34
psychopaedic nurses 17.4.34
public health 9.8.3.7; 9.13.1.1
public ownership - see ownership
public television 13.9.1.1
publication of court proceedings 12.9
pupil/teacher ratio 5.9

queen's chain 7.10
quotas for NZ programmes 13.6.6

racial discrimination 11.1
racism 2.15.8
radio 13.8
radio licence fee 13.8.2.3
raffles 19.3.1.3
rail travel 8.14
rape 12.3.2
reading recovery programme 5.6.5
re-afforestation 7.1
recreation and play 8.2.1
recycling 7.11
referenda 2.9
refugees 14.2
register of conventional arms 11.7.6
Regulations 2.3.1.1
relief care 9.8.2.5; 9.8.2.6
religious education 5.3.5
remedial teaching 5.6.2; 5.9.11
rental accommodation 8.7
reproductive technology 9.2
research, medical 9.10
research, scientific 7.16.1
residential care 1.6.2; 9.8.2; 16.4.1.8; 17.3.9

resource management 7.9.6
 resource teachers 5.9.11
 rest home subsidies 16.4.1.4; 16.4.1.6; 14.4.1.8
 retirement age 16.3.7.9; 16.3.8.6
 Retirement Commissioner 16.3.8.8
 retirement housing 16.4.1
 retirement income 16.4.2
 Rights of the Child 1.12
 Rio Declaration 7.13.2
 road safety 15
 road taxes 4.1.6; 4.7.6.4
 roading 4.1.6
 Roper Report on Prison Reform 12.10.1.20
 royal visits 18.8
 rugby football 11.1; 19.1.1.10
 rural development 4.6
 rural housing 5.12.2; 8.8
 rural police 12.8.10; 12.8.11
 rural schools 8.2.2.7

safety belts in cars 15.4
 safety closures 10.8.3.4
 safety in the home 8.9; 10.8
 safety of children 9.13.2
 safety on the roads 15
 safety outdoors 8.10
 sale of contraceptives 9.4
 sale of crown lands 4.5.3
 sale of liquor 19.1
 sale of liquor to minors 19.1.2
 sales tax 4.7.4
 Save the Children Fund 11.9.1
 scenic attractions 7.9
 school absenteeism 5.15
 school administration 5.1
 school age 5.7.4; 5.7.5; 5.7.6
 school bulk funding 5.9.14(b)
 school buses 15.5.12
 school class size 5.9
 school closures 5.16.4; 8.2.2.7
 school curricula 5.3
 school examinations 5.14
 school facilities 5.8
 school fees 16.3.5.12
 school health inspections 9.3.3
 school libraries 3.4.2
 school mergers 5.16.4
 school milk scheme 10.5.18
 school operation grants 5.5.11
 school staffing 5.9
 school standards monitoring 5.14.3
 school zoning 5.7.7
 scientific research 7.16.1
 Scientology 2.15.3
 Scratch Lottery 19.3.1.4
 seat belts 15.4
 Second Chamber 2.12

Select Committees 2.3.1.3
 sewage disposal 7.6.5
 sex crimes 12.3
 sex discrimination in employment 6.2
 sex education 5.3.6
 sex offenders 12.10.4
 sexual exploitation of children 12.7.3.8
 sexual harassment in employment 6.2.2.7
 sexual molestation - see sex crimes
 sexual violence complaints 12.10.4.7
 sexualisation of children 13.11.2
 sexually transmitted diseases 9.14
 sheltered workshops 17.3.1; 17.3.8; 17.4.30
 shop trading hours 10.9
 shoplifting 12.2.5.3; 12.12.5
 sickness benefits 16.3.3
 single parenthood 1.5; 16.3.4
 SIS. (Security Intelligence Service) 2.3.1.3
 smoking 6.2.2.6; 19.4
 social policies of Government 2.10
 social security 16.3
 social welfare 16
 social workers 16.5
 soil conservation 7.12
 solar power 7.3.7
 solo parents 1.5; 16.3.4
 South African rugby tours 11.1
 South Pacific Commission 11.12
 special needs accommodation 8.12
 special needs education 5.5.10; 17.4
 speed limits 15.5.9
 SPELD (specific learning disability) 17.5
 sports grounds 8.2.1
 standards of goods 10.1
 state housing 8.13; 16.3.6.3
 State Owned Enterprises 4.1
 status of women 5.3.9.1; 18.3
 student accommodation 5.10
 student allowances 5.11
 student bonds 5.11.4; 5.11.5
 student loans 4.7.6.2; 5.11.11
 study grants 5.11
 substance abuse 19.1; 19.2
 suburban amenities 8.2.1
 Sunday liquor trading 19.1.3.7
 superannuation 16.3.8
 surgical hosiery 16.3.3.5

TAB (Totalisator Agency Board) 19.3.1.2; 19.3.2.7;
 19.3.2.10
 tariffs 4.7.4
 tattooists 9.16.2
 taxation 4.1.6; 4.7; 5.11.11
 taxation deductions 4.7.2
 taxation exemptions 4.7.2
 taxation of married couples 4.7.1
 teacher registration 5.12.5.5; 9.6.4

teacher salaries 5.12.4
 teacher training 5.12.5
 teacher/pupil ratio 5.9
 teachers 5.12
 technical education 5.3.7
 television 13.9
 television advertising 13.9.1.1; 13.9.1.6
 television education 5.13
 temperance 19.1.9
 territorial authority alcohol policies 19.1.6.13
 tertiary education 5.3.9
 textiles 10.4.2
 thermal power 7.3.8
 third party insurance 4.4.2.4
 tobacco 19.4
 tobacco advertising 19.1.1.5; 19.4.3
 tobacco tax 19.4.5
 tourism 3.2.1
 trade aid 11.9.7
 traffic in arms 11.7
 traffic offences 15.1
 trafficking of persons 11.16.10
 transit of dangerous goods 7.4
 transnational crime 11.16.10
 travel costs, home-based carers 9.8.2.7
 treatment of offenders 12.10
 treatment of sex offenders 12.10.4
 Treaty of Waitangi 2.11
 truancy 5.15
 tuberculosis 9.13.7

 unemployment 6.6
 UN Conferences on Women 11.4.6; 11.4.7
 UN Conventions - see under Conventions
 UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 11.4.5
 unemployment benefits 16.3.9
 unemployment tax 4.7.5
 UNESCO (United National Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation) 11.9.3; 13.4.2.20
 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) 11.9.12
 United Nations 11.13; 12.7.3.8
 Universal Basic Income 4.2.1
 University Grants Committee 5.5.7
 unlawful carnal knowledge 12.3.1; 12.3.3
 unpaid work 6.7
 Upper House 2.12
 urban reserves 8.2.1

 vehicle emissions 7.8.2.3
 venereal diseases 9.14
 victims 12.2.3.3; 12.12.6
 video evidence in court 12.1.3.3
 videos 13.10
 Vietnam War 11.10.15
 violence in the media 13.11
 violence, domestic 12.2.3
 vocational guidance 6.3.1; 6.3.2

 vocational training 6.3
 voluntary work 2.13; 6.7; 18.8

 wage tax 4.7.5.2; 4.7.5.3
 Waikukupa Forest 7.7.2
 Waipoua Forest 7.1.2
 Waitangi Treaty 2.11
 Waitangi Tribunal 2.15.6
 war games 11.14
 war toys 11.14
 warming of the earth 7.13
 warning labels 9.13.8
 waste disposal 7.6.5
 waste management 7.11.3
 water 7.14
 water safety 8.10.1; 8.10.4
 water supply 4.1.5; 7.14.5
 weekend shopping 10.9
 welfare of children 16.5.1
 welfare of disabled persons 17.3
 welfare of prisoners' families 12.11
 welfare services 16.6
 Westland National Park 7.7.2
 wharf patrols 12.8.6; 12.8.9
 wheelchair access 8.2.2.5; 8.2.2.6
 widows' benefit 16.3.10
 widows' rights 18.7.8
 witnesses 12.1.6.4
 women and development assistance 11.9.13
 women and discrimination 18
 women and employment 6.2; 9.9.33
 women and jury service 18.4
 women and unemployment 6.6.3
 women as non-combatants 18.10.2
 women as officiating ministers 18.10.1
 women at war 18.10.2
 women censors 13.2
 women doctors 6.2.1.10
 women in Parliament 2.14
 women Justices of the Peace 18.5
 women offenders 12.10.5
 women on Boards etc. 18.1
 women police 18.9
 women prisoners 12.10.5
 women's access to employment 6.2.1
 women's rights 11.3.3; 11.16.10
 women's status 18.3.2
 women's civil disabilities 18.2
 women's economic independence 1.10; 18.7
 women's employment 6.2
 women's housing 8.1
 women's political disabilities 18.2
 women's post-graduate training 6.2.1.10
 women's prisons 12.10.5
 wool labelling 10.4.4
 wool quality 10.4.2
 workers' accommodation 8.11.1; 8.15

workers in the health system 9.15
working hours 6.8
Working Women's Charter 6.2.7.5
work-life balance 6.8.5
world citizenship 11.5.1

young offenders 12.2.5; 12.10.6
Youth Council 1.12.6

youth crime 12.2.5
youth employed on licensed premises 19.1.8
youth employment 6.1; 6.3
youth imprisonment 12.10.6
youth psychiatric care 9.11.18
youth suicide 9.11.19
youth training 6.3
youth unemployment 16.3.9.4

LEGISLATION INDEX

This is an index of all legislation mentioned by name, in a resolution. Dates have been omitted when there are multiple versions of an Act and versions of the same Act without a date given.

- Acts Interpretation Act 18.5
Aliens Act 1880 18.6
Apprenticeship Act 1923 6.2.1.7
Borstal Act 12.10.6.2
British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1923 18.6
Cable Act (US) 18.6.2
Child Support Amendment Act 16.3.5.13
Child Welfare Act 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 1.6.3.10, 1.6.3.11, 1.6.3.12, 2.3.2.2, 6.1.6, 6.1.7, 6.1.8, 12.2.5.2, 12.3.1.9
Child Welfare Bill 12.1.1.3
Children and Young Persons 1932 [English] 12.1.1.8
Cinematographic Films Act 1928 13.4.1.10, 13.4.2.7
Consolidated Police Forces Act 1947 18.9
Counties Act 1908 2.2.5
Crimes Act 12.2.5.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.3.2, 12.4.2, 12.7.2.4, 12.7.4.4
Crimes Amendment Act 1910 12.10.3
Criminal Code Act 1893 12.3.1, 12.3.2
Destitute Persons' Act 1.7.3, 1.9.1.1, 1.9.1.6, 1.9.2.8, 1.9.2.12, 1.9.2.13, 12.1.2.3
Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 16.3.3.10
Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Act 1960 17.3.8
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1.9.1.1, 1.9.1.3, 1.9.1.6, 1.9.2.10
Domestic Actions Act 1975 18.7.9
Domestic Proceedings Act 1.9.1.4, 1.9.1.5, 1.9.2.12, 12.1.2.4, 12.1.2.5
Earthquake and War Damage Act 1944 4.4.2.3
Education Act 5.5.12, 5.7.3, 5.7.4, 5.12.5.5, 12.1.1.2, 17.3.6, 17.4.3, 17.4.28
Education Amendment Act 1920 17.4.28
Education Amendment Act 1932 -33 5.7.5
Electoral Act 18.3.2.1, 18.5
Employment Act 1930 4.7.5
Energy Companies Act 1992 4.1.4
Equal Pay Act 1972 6.2.3.24
Estate and Gift Duties Act 1955 4.7.3.6
Factories Act 6.1.10, 6.1.13, 6.1.14, 6.2.2.2, 6.8.4, 6.9.3
Family Allowances Act 16.3.5.4
Family Courts Act 12.1.2.4
Family Proceedings Act 1.9.2.14, 12.1.2.3, 12.1.2.4
Fees and Allowances Act 2.13.3
Films Act 1982 13.10.1
Finance Act (No. 4) 1931 6.2.6.4
Foreshore and Seabed Act 11.3.4
Guardianship Act 1.7.7, 1.9.1.10
Health Act [Social Hygiene Act, 1917] 12.9.3
Holidays Act 1981 6.2.2.5
Hospitals Act 2.7.2
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act 1885 16.3.11.1
Human Rights Act 2.15.7
Income Tax Act 4.7.2.10, 4.7.2.11
Indecent Publications Act 13.7.1.11
Industrial Schools Act 1.6.3.1
Infant Life Protection Act 1.6.3.9
Infanticide Act 12.2.4.1, 12.2.4.2, 12.2.4.4
Infants Act 1908 1.6.3.9, 12.7.2.2
Juries Act 1908 12.5.3, 18.4.20
Jurors Act 1880 18.4
Justices of the Peace [J.P.] Act 12.10.3.4, 18.5, 18.5.10
Legislative Council Act 2.12.7
Licensing Act 19.1.5.3, 19.1.7.6
Liquor Act 1962 19.1.7.8
Local Elections and Polls Act 1976 2.6.5
Marriage Act 1.8.1.5, 1.8.1.6, 18.10.1
Married Persons Summary Separation Act 1.9.1.1
Masters and Apprentices Act 1908 6.2.1.7
Matrimonial Property Act 18.7.8, 18.7.9, 18.7.10
Minimum Wages Act 6.2.3.10
Municipal Corporations Act 1898 2.2.5
National Parks and Reserves Act 1980 7.7.3
New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987 11.8.22
New Zealand Security Intelligence Act 1969 2.3.1.3
Offences Against the Person Act 1867 12.3.1, 12.3.3.
Old Age Pensions Act 16.3.7.2, 16.3.7.6
Old Age Pensions Reciprocity Act 16.2.3
Pensions Act 16.1.1, 16.3.7.6
Police Forces Act, 1931 18.9
Police Offences Act 7.15.3, 12.2.5.2, 19.4.2
Prevention of Crime (Borstal Institutions Establishment) Act 1924 12.10.5.6, 12.10.6.2
Resource Management Act 1991 7.9.6
Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 18.2.1.4
Shop Trading Hours Act Repeal Act 1990 10.9.4
Shops and Offices Act 1908 6.2.2.2
Shops and Offices Act 1921 6.1.13, 6.1.14, 6.9.3
Social Hygiene Act, 1917 12.9.3
Social Security Act 1964 16.3.4.3, 17.4.31
Social Security Amendment Act 16.3.4.3
Social Welfare [Social Security] Act 1964 16.3.1.3
Statutes Amendment Act 1938 18.9
Unemployment Act 6.6.3.1
Victims of Offences Act 1987 12.12.6
War Pensions Act 16.1.4

“It is quite possible that it may be said that as our Council is composed entirely of women, we should confine ourselves to subjects which affect women only. With this I have no sympathy; we are human beings as well as women, and our humanity must take precedence over our womanhood.

We are New Zealanders and therefore citizens, and whatever affects the well-being of the commonwealth is our concern.”

Kate Sheppard, first President of the National Council of Women of New Zealand, speaking in Christchurch in 1897.