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The New Zealand Party

MANIFESTO

1987

A MESSAGE FROM THE LEADER



The nation determines its future by the actions of today. As we lead up to this election we ask you to think carefully and use your voting responsibility wisely this year. The course of the nation for many years to come will be determined on August 15.

In 1984 the New Zealand Party changed political history. The Party still consists of practical men and women determined to see better, fairer, more representative government using common sense principles and policies to govern this country.

In this manifesto we have provided a blueprint for the future, tackling the hard problems, and offering common sense policies for the years ahead.

For too long this country has suffered from confrontational politics. Isn't it time we turned parliament into the forum of the people and not the playground of the parties? This year we ask you to vote honestly for the candidate and policies which you believe will best serve New Zealand in the years ahead. New Zealand Party members in parliament promoting progressive New Zealand Party policies and principles will do more to set this country on the road to recovery than the continuation of the two-party system.

Stephen T. Greenfield
Party Leader

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PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW ZEALAND PARTY

1. FREEDOM:

To affirm that personal freedom is essential to human dignity and happiness, and to recognise that all our citizens must be free to think for themselves, to make their own decisions, and to accept responsibility for their own actions.

"Those who would deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."

2. GOVERNMENT:

To recognise that a government exists only to serve its citizens, not the reverse, and that our government possesses only such powers as we the people agree to delegate.

"Every nation has the government it deserves."

3. CONSTITUTION:

To establish a written constitution limiting the powers of government by ensuring the rights, and defining the responsibilities, of all citizens.

"At present, no one's life, liberty or property is safe while Parliament is in session."

4. PRIDE:

To encourage pride in New Zealand and our multi-cultural society, fostering a community which finds strength in the diversity of its people.

"We shall have to learn again to be one nation or one day we shall be no nation."

5. ENTERPRISE:

To promote a stable and prosperous nation through the free enterprise system, and to encourage private ownership of industry and property.

"The worth of a state is the worth of the individuals composing it."

6. TAXATION:

To recognise that liberty and enterprise are most threatened by uncontrolled taxation, and to prescribe maximum rates of taxation in the written Constitution.

"The people are hungry: It is because those in authority eat up too much in taxes that the people are hungry."

7. INDUSTRIAL HARMONY:

To promote co-operation and better understanding between employers and employees; to protect the right to work through deregulation of the labour market, and to ensure that voluntary industrial agreements are honoured by all.

"Labour was the first price, the original money that paid for all things."

8. WELFARE:

To promote dignity and self-sufficiency through a "safety net" welfare system which will protect citizens only from circumstances beyond their control. To encourage New Zealanders to accept responsibility for their own health, welfare, and retirement.

"The lessons of paternalism must be unlearned. . . There's no such thing as a 'free' lunch."

9. INDIVIDUALITY:

To respect the unique abilities and aspirations of all citizens, and to encourage the maximum fulfilment of each individual's personal potential.

"The society that puts equality before freedom will end up with neither. The society that puts freedom before equality will end up with a greater measure of both."

10. FAMILY:

To respect the family as the basic unit of human civilisation; to acknowledge that the fabric of society is woven from the threads of family life, and to encourage the enjoyment and acceptance of family responsibilities.

"In every society, the individual family is always present. Everywhere, father, mother and young children constitute a social unit apart from the rest of the community."

11. ENVIRONMENT:

To recognise that we manage the Earth's resources as trustees for future generations, and that we can only honour that trust through development which respects, and does not impair, the natural environment.

"The future of humanity depends on the level of its character, not on the level of its technology."

12. PEACE:

To promote peace at all levels, both at home and abroad. As citizens, to recognise that New Zealand is one indivisible nation, an integral part of Polynesia, and the wider world community. As individuals, to understand that we share in the achievements, and the responsibilities, of our family, our people, and all humankind.

"There are no passengers on Spaceship Earth. Everybody's crew."

[QUOTATIONS: 1. Abraham Lincoln; 2. Joseph De Maistre; 3. Mark Twain; 4. Margaret Thatcher; 5. John Stuart Mill; 6. Lao-tse; 7. Adam Smith; 8. Grover Cleveland; 9. Milton Friedman; 10. Robert H. Lowie; 11. Albert Einstein; 12. Marshall McLuhan ("denotes paraphrase)]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The New Zealand Party views with grave concern the increasing polarising of New Zealand Society with various pressure groups intent on having their own way to the exclusion, and usually the detriment, of others. Nowhere is this more visible and divisive than in the current debate on the resolution of the problems of the Maori members of our community.

It is essential for each one of us to take stock of our nation, our history, our heritage, our place in the world, and the responsibility each one of us has to each other in the community. New Zealand is a land blessed above most others in its beauty, its climate, its productive capabilities, its heritage, and above all, its people — those who have used the natural advantages to their own and others benefit. They have created a respect and wealth far greater than our size and place in the world would suggest is possible. We are a nation of individuals with differing cultural, ethnic, and religious backgrounds but comprising one nation — *New Zealanders*. It is on this basic philosophy that the New Zealand Party offers a government committed to allowing individual freedoms to flourish while encouraging each group to retain and develop the heritage they hold dear.

We are all settlers in this country. We are all *people of this land*. Together we will restore the commitment to equality, justice, protection, and development of all New Zealanders inherent in the events that took place at Waitangi 147 years ago.

Our research into the period prior to 1840 has shown conclusively that the motivation of the British Government in despatching Captain Hobson to New Zealand in 1839 was of the highest order. The need for British involvement had become evident for the protection of Maori from settler and Maori from Maori. Weapons of war available to the tribes had become more sophisticated and many settlers of dubious origins were acting in a totally unscrupulous manner. The New Zealand Company and other groups had commenced a programme of land acquisition which was not in the best interests of the Maoris. The British Government saw the necessity to provide for orderly settlement with the due rights of ALL inhabitants protected (see House of Commons debate June 25, 1839). Captain Hobson was despatched with strict instructions to ensure that all dealings were done on the principles of "sincerity, Justice, and Good Faith" (see instructions from the Marquis of Normanby to Captain Hobson, August 14, 1839).

The thoughts of the Northern Chiefs who gathered at Waitangi on the 5th February were no doubt mixed but most recognised that the world was changing – time could not stand still. During the course of the debate at Waitangi recognition was given by Chief Nene among others of the good the settlers had brought and the necessity of formalising an agreement to ensure the protection of the people (see diary of Captain Hobson, February 5, 1840).

The principles of sincerity, justice, good faith, and protection for all peoples which caused the signing of the Treaty stand for all time as the foundation and cornerstone of New Zealand society. Those are the principles with which we must address the problems of the present.

The New Zealand Party is concerned that there are major problems within the Maori community as many have not yet found their full place in New Zealand Society. We recognise that these problems must be solved by the people themselves and consequently will provide the framework within which the Maori (and any other) community can address and resolve the problems within that community.

We reject any notion of a pakeha dominated world working to the detriment of the Maori people. In fact the world of

commerce, science, the professions, and industry, is the developed world of the 1980s in which many Maoris have participated to great benefit. We encourage each culture to recognise and enjoy its roots, culture, and language. We stress however that to fully participate in the modern world requires the skills of English language fluency, academic advancement, and understanding of the modern world. We encourage all parents of every cultural background to ensure their children are ready to cope with the world of the 21st century. *The child's achievements usually reflect the parents' expectations.*

New Zealand can be a much greater nation than it is. As each one of us recognises, accepts, and acts upon the privileges and responsibilities we have in our community it will surely become so. The New Zealand Party pledges to do its part in providing the framework within which *you* can make it so.

Advice from Sir Apirana Ngata to the youth of his day
*Grow up o tender plant for the days of your youth
Your hand to the tools of the pakeha for the welfare of
your body
Your heart to the treasured possessions of your
ancestors as a crown for your head
Your spirit to God the creator of all things.*

Proverb:
*The nation is like a rope comprised of many strands when
the strands are bound together the rope is strong and useful
when it becomes unravelled each strand is weak and
useless.*

POLICY

The Treaty

The New Zealand Party believes that the Treaty of Waitangi is a historic document of supreme importance as the founding point of the modern New Zealand.

The Treaty was a partnership deal and will be respected as such. The principles of sincerity, justice, and good faith inherent in the Treaty stand for all time. The practical application must be worked out by each generation.

Ratification

To attempt to force the 'ratification' of the Treaty belittles the principles involved in the Treaty's signing. It is not acceptable as:

1. The Treaty was signed with the British Crown. New Zealand is now an independent nation.
2. Ratification (even if possible) would deprive the Maoris of the right to sell land to anyone other than the Crown. We do not believe the Maoris want this.
3. Differences of interpretation preclude strict legal application.

Land

The Treaty provided for the right of the Maori people to sell their land to the Crown (article 2) and it is recognised that the vast majority of the land which changed ownership did so legally under this agreement.

The problem of use of multiple ownership land must be addressed. Provision must be made in New Zealand law for tribal (and other) lands to be held in multiple ownership title. The rights of any who put the productive value in the land must however be protected.

The land was here long before any of us arrived and will be here long after we have gone. We are all settlers or descendents of settlers. It is arrogant in the extreme to talk of 'ownership' of the land in the total sense. We pay for the productive value of that part of it which we hold in 'legal title'. Land handed to the Crown is held in trust for all New Zealanders.

Discrimination

Any department catering for sections of the community on the grounds of race, creed, or gender is unacceptable to the New Zealand Party and will consequently be abolished.

The four Maori seats in parliament will be abolished. The introduction of proportional representation will ensure fairer representation in parliament for all New Zealanders.

Maori Affairs Department

We believe the department to be a contributing cause rather than a cure for the problems in the Maori community. It will be abolished and all issues requiring government involvement dealt with by the respective government department catering for the needs of all New Zealanders on the basis of equality.

Other Statutory Bodies

The Human Rights Commission, Equal Opportunities Tribunal, and Race Relations conciliator are in the view of the New Zealand Party too narrow in their focus. They will be abolished and replaced with a *Conciliation Commission* to which any person with grievances on the grounds of race, creed, or gender may take their case. The Conciliation Commission would have no legal powers but could refer cases to the courts if necessary. The objective of the Commission will be to resolve differences by conciliation — not confrontation.

Waitangi Tribunal

This will be retained for a period of three years to address outstanding grievances. The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty will celebrate the wiping of all past grievances and claims with a new united look to the future.

Bi-Culturalism

The New Zealand Party rejects totally any concept of a bi-cultural society. We are a *multi-cultural society*.

Language

Every group is welcome to retain and enjoy its own language however the language of trade, industry, commerce, government and general usage in this country is English. We support the Kohanga Reo movement in its efforts to voluntarily increase bi-lingual skills but have grave reservations about many aspects of Taha Maori introduced to schools. Parents

must be fully consulted on any moves in this direction. More parent involvement in the school curriculum planning contained in our education policy will ensure all concerns are fully explored.

Work Schemes

The New Zealand Party is incensed at the gross waste of taxpayer money in the recent gang work scheme scandal and in fact in most of the work schemes introduced by National and Labour. No group will be permitted to rip off the taxpayer under a New Zealand Party government.

The freed up labour and commercial climate under a New Zealand Party Government will allow a great variety of co-operative activities — self-funded and catering for specific needs with some small risk capital assistance available from the government for potentially profitable enterprises.

Community Development

Any group is welcome to operate its own bank, development corporation, etc., however we stress that this must be done on sound commercial principles and practices without government involvement. The emphasis must be on sound development using expertise from the best source — rather than an obsession by any group to 'go it alone' to the exclusion of common sense.

Celebration

We will annually, on the 6th February, celebrate *New Zealand Day* at Waitangi to commemorate the founding of the modern New Zealand. All our various cultures will be involved. We are incensed that a celebration of such importance should be replaced with a 'booze-up' at the Beehive.

Conclusion

We look forward to all sections of the New Zealand community working together for the fulfilment of the principles inherent in the Treaty of Waitangi to ensure that we can all walk tall in this fair land of ours.

No government can provide the solution to the problems in the community — it can only provide the framework within which people may resolve their own problems. There is no single solution which meets every need. Regional problems need regional solutions, community problems need community solutions.

**WE HAVE GROWN UP NOW AS A NATION.
WE ARE ALL NEW ZEALANDERS AND SHOULD BE TREATED EQUALLY.**

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

The New Zealand Party believes the interests of the people of this country will be better served in Parliament by:—

1. Introducing proportional representation which will provide much fairer representation of our diverse society. It is nonsense to believe that there are only two points of view. Parliament should be the forum of the people — not the battleground of the parties and a fairer and broader representation in Parliament will ensure this. It was patently unfair that The New Zealand Party with 12.25 percent of the votes in 1984 received no seats in Parliament.
2. Extending the term of Parliament to four years to allow longer term planning without election year fever interfering. The date of the next election would be fixed

immediately after the current election was over and would only be adjustable in exceptional circumstances.

3. Appointing the speaker of the house from among the judiciary. It will be essential under proportional representation that all elected parliamentarians can exercise their vote and debating opportunities.
4. Develop a code of ethics to be agreed to by all parliamentarians.
5. Allow access to select committees by the news media and encourage the broadcasting thereof.

As the above changes are major in import a referendum will be held halfway through the next parliamentary term to determine the wishes of the people, which will then be adhered to.

EDUCATION

The next generation of New Zealanders will confront a problem young people have never had to face before: technologies are now changing so rapidly that it is quickly becoming impossible to predict which careers are going to be important — or even in existence — in 20 years time.

Today's toddlers may have to retrain several times in the course of a working life. Learning itself will become one of the major "jobs" in the near future. Those who do stop learning will simply stop working.

We must impart to our children a genuine love of learning. We must give them the ability both to absorb facts — and to structure them into understanding. Creativity, originality, insight, and adaptability to change will all be at a premium.

Little progress is possible so long as we continue to confuse "schooling" with "education". The first step is for parents, educators, and lawmakers to recognise that there is NO education leaving age. Education is — and always has been — a continuous life long process.

Our school system is presently divided — not between progressives and reactionaries, nor between liberals and conservatives — but rather between those who believe young people should be permitted to learn and achieve and those who believe pupils are present to be indoctrinated with highly dubious social theories, trade union propaganda, and Marxist political dogma.

The public agenda of these reformers is ostensibly to bring about some ill defined state of "social equality". However, as this is impossible to achieve, their efforts serve only to injure the public good by undermining home and family life while fostering divisiveness, separatism, and resentment.

The social engineers advise girls to fear men, and racial minorities to pursue their own ethnic interest through separate development or by the forcing of their way on others. Everyone is advised that they are "victims of the system" and need not bear any responsibility for achievement, or lack of it; yet the free enterprise system which we espouse has given the poorest citizen in New Zealand a lifestyle considered enormously wealthy by the billions living in the third world.

The only equality we can provide is "Equality of opportunity", to ensure that no person has any arbitrary obstacles to achieving the maximum of his or her potential in the shaping of his or her own life.

But in recent times a very different meaning of equality has emerged. "Equality of outcome" says that everyone should be entitled to the same level of income and the same lifestyle regardless of personal abilities, talents, efforts, or achievements. Such equality does not call for all to start the race with a chance of success. It calls for all to finish the race together and share equally in the rewards — regardless of who ran, who walked, and who was carried. Equality of outcome is in clear conflict with personal freedom because someone in authority must take (by force if necessary) the rewards of the swift in order that they may be shared with those who are not prepared to attempt the race. Those who are handicapped must however always have special opportunity to develop to the maximum of their potential.

The "equality of outcome" scheme currently being promoted by these reformers **actually deprives students of the basic skills needed for personal growth and development.** "Peace studies" replaces learning about Western Civilisation, presumably so that students ignorant of history's lessons may be doomed to repeat them. The study of the English language is denigrated and downgraded even though it is now the international language of trade, science, and communication. Pupils are urged into areas of study for which they have no interest or aptitude in the supposed interests of "equality" and this nonsense is allowed to pass for an education.

The absence of external assessment precluding nationwide standards being established adds to the downgrading of education.

The poor have always been socially powerless, but reliance on an inadequate school system adds a new dimension, the inability to fend for themselves. The poorer student will continue to fall behind so long as he or she depends on the present school system to advance learning. The poor do need money for education, but such funds should be spent to enable the poor to acquire the learning they need to overcome their poverty — not to make it easier to accept.

Education begins and is nurtured in the home

Our most successful people are those who were stimulated by their parents' interest and high expectations. Children without parental support are handicapped from the start in the race for success. The Suzuki method from Japan and Better Baby Institutes in the USA both rely on heavy parent involvement during the pre-school years for their astonishing successes. **The child's achievements usually reflect the parents' expectations.**

Other studies have shown that children who engage in **any** pre-school programme have a learning advantage over those who do not — the advantage arising from their social interaction, **not** the methodology of the creche or playschool. There is a burst of learning in the pre-school years which we presently ignore.

Knowledge is the wealth of the future and it must be available to all. Education is the best investment this country can make for its future and the New Zealand party will ensure that it is given its rightful place. Every child must attain sufficient knowledge in order to gain wisdom and achievement through experience — not be thrown on the scrapheap of failure through ignorance.

It is absolutely tragic that despite all the educational theories and experimentation of past decades, and the vast sums of money poured into the education system, many children leave school after 10 years of state care unable to read a newspaper, write a letter, balance a chequebook, and with little knowledge of the world we live in — in other words without the basic tools which are essential to success — and indeed to survival.

**A commitment to excellence and achievement
in education is the hallmark of the New Zealand Party
Education Policy for the benefit of the
individual and nation**

Recognising that quality, lifelong, learning is the right of every individual in a developed society the New Zealand Party will:—

1. Decentralise the education system, returning the control of education to parents and the community by:
 - (a) Requiring parental involvement in curriculum development and programme planning in each school. Education department curriculum panels will be required to reflect the wishes of parents for excellence and achievement, the imparting of knowledge, and a broad base of community input.
 - (b) Ensuring parents have a say in the recruitment and retention of teachers and principals.
 - (c) Ensuring that decisions concerning schools, made by parents by democratic means, are adhered to.
 - (d) Abolishing the zoning system.
 - (e) Providing an educational voucher to the parents to use at the school of their choice. Those schools providing the learning opportunities most desired by parents and pupils will flourish. A much wider variety of schools will be possible under this system giving parents greater choice and allowing schools with special emphasis to be developed — e.g. a school with a particular emphasis on music while still providing the core education.
2. Restore external examinations as one measure of achievement for pupils and competency for teachers.
3. Recognise the critical importance of junior learning by elevating the status of kindergartens to be an integral part of the education system.
4. Extend learning opportunities to all citizens throughout their lives by providing specialised courses and training for all ages through “Open University” programmes on television, video libraries etc.
5. Recruit teachers after a minimum of 2 years in the work force to provide a broader base of knowledge and experience. Salaries will be at a level to attract and retain the best people. Use of specialists from the community will be encouraged.
6. Alter teacher training to provide more “on location” training in classrooms and less time spent in training colleges. A one-year assistant teacher category will be introduced before taking full classroom control. Training college lecturers will be seconded from schools for limited periods before returning to the classroom.
7. Lower the student/teacher ratio.
8. Ensure that students achieve basic skills before advancing. Benchmarks will be set for each section of the education system.
9. Require the study of ENGLISH at all levels, while encouraging students to learn (or retain) other languages as well.
10. Evaluate teachers on how well their pupils learn, dismissing those teachers who prove to be incompetent.
11. Provide specialised administration training for those taking on management responsibilities in schools.
12. Create a “lead teacher” category to enable classroom teachers to be rewarded for teaching skills and to advance without their teaching activities being impaired by management responsibilities.
13. Ensure that all students have equal opportunity to develop their learning to the maximum of their potential. This will be provided by a mix of state and private organisations. All students must leave school with a broad base of knowledge on which to build specialist skills and to flourish in their personal lives.
14. Encourage a much higher percentage of students to seek advanced education and ensure that such is available to all — irrespective of wealth, race, or social background. Achievement by students will however be required.
15. Ensure that skills required in the technological/information age have priority in the education system. e.g. English, maths, science, computer operation.
16. Encourage Universities to expand their research facilities and activities in conjunction with the DSIR and private sector for the benefit of New Zealand. The renowned creative capabilities of New Zealanders must be captured and developed to put New Zealand at the forefront of technological and scientific advance.
17. Ensure undisciplined children do not disrupt learning opportunities for others and overcome the problem of truancy by:—
 - (a) Paying family benefit via the school system on the basis of attendance — while family benefit exists.
 - (b) Providing bursary credits to students for advanced education on the basis of attendance and conduct.
 - (c) Reinforcing positive behavioural attitudes.
 - (d) Require parental attendance in their child’s classroom for a suitable length of time in the event of repeated unruly behaviour.

The implementation of the foregoing policies will quickly return the emphasis of the education system to excellence and achievement and provide all children with the ability to obtain the maximum benefit and enjoyment from life — to their own and the nation’s advantage.

The first duty of any government is the security of its citizens. We as a nation have an obligation to provide a **reasonable** defence force sufficient to meet the perceived threats to New Zealand on a cost effective basis. In a somewhat troubled world to abolish the defence forces would be tantamount to throwing away the locks on the door at home without first removing the thief and mugger from society.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE and The New Zealand Party emphasis will always be to act as a peacemaker, both at home and abroad, to prevent trouble erupting. The New Zealand Party believes our Peace policies are for export and as part of the global village we must play our part to defuse tension.

Our defence forces must be matched to the perceived threats, which are fourfold:—

1. The threat from within

The biggest threat to New Zealand's stability at the moment is from pressure groups pushing a number of causes with little regard to the means of obtaining their desired ends and this covers areas of race, land, and industrial action. To move from discussion to argument, to minor action such as egg throwing and buttock baring at the Queen, to major action, are only steps down the path to anarchy once one's obligations to society are forgotten in the obsession with oneself and one's cause. There is only a difference of degree and not of principle between a jet being hijacked in the Middle East in support of a cause and passengers in New Zealand (by plane or ferry) being 'used' in support of an industrial cause.

A basic part of New Zealand Party philosophy is **Freedom with Responsibility** and the freedom for people to hold and express differing views must be upheld. The responsibility to achieve one's ends by peaceful, educative means must be stressed. We are part of a community whether we like it or not and the health of the community as a whole is dependent on the responsible participation of all its members. Freedom to travel without hindrance is a basic right of all New Zealanders.

The best defence for threats from within is a healthy, open, prosperous society, within which all members participate responsibly. Any group acting to the detriment of others must be stopped before lasting damage is done to the social fabric of this nation. The New Zealand Party will ensure that this is done.

2. The terrorist threat from within or without

We have already had one example of terrorism in New Zealand (*Rainbow Warrior*) and it would be naive to think we can escape further activity in this area. We must ensure that we can pre-empt and counter such activity with an effective intelligence service and an expanded SAS force able to work in complete harmony with specialist units from the Police and other armed forces.

3. The regional threat

The Fiji coup has brought home to New Zealanders the realisation that instability is now part of our world. New Caledonia and other nations further north have the potential to be flash-points and provide a medium-term threat to New Zealand.

The New Zealand Party will ensure that our forces are adequate to deter any threat to New Zealand and to assist in preserving the integrity of the smaller South Pacific nations for which we have a responsibility. We will, wherever possible, defuse problems as they arise.

4. The global threat

It is possible, either by design or accident, that war between the superpowers may break out. This would probably become nuclear and global very quickly and we would be involved to a degree, even though on the

sidelines. The extent to which we become involved will depend on our alliances at the time.

ANZUS and other defence pacts were valid for their time but now need to be reappraised. If we are part of ANZUS we are automatically counted as being part of the U.S. military machine and are obliged to act under article four in the common good, which would mean an involvement in hostilities. We believe in the principle of collective security however all alliances need to be reappraised and rewritten to ensure that each partner can participate fully within the integrity of their own policies. Consequently we will withdraw from ANZUS and seek a broader based non-nuclear treaty.

The only defence against global war New Zealand can provide is the best of all — to actively promote a genuine peace and reductions in armaments between the superpowers in particular and all nations in general.

It should be clearly borne in mind that New Zealand is very firmly on the side of those nations which practise the principles of freedom and democracy. So called non-alignment in the generally used sense is not an option in our view.

A POSITIVE APPROACH

The promotion of peace and removal of international tension is a major part of our defence policy. It may seem pretentious to think that a very small country at the end of the world can materially affect the course of history, however THAT IS NOT SO. New Zealand has been held in very high regard for many years and is in a unique position to act as a catalyst of world opinion.

There is a groundswell of world opinion that recognises the insanity of the arms race with its massive nuclear stockpiles and continual attempts by both sides to outdo each other and the crime against humanity of the incredible expenditure on arms while one third of the world's population goes to bed hungry each night — the cost of one Trident submarine equalling the cost of educating for 10 years 60 million children in the third world.

Arms reduction talks in Geneva have continued for many years with no progress, being too narrow in focus and without any obvious will from the superpower leaders to succeed. This is an insult to the rest of the world — particularly to those in Europe living under the nuclear threat.

The New Zealand Party will take a positive approach to peace and promote:—

1. That all troops should be withdrawn from bases outside their own country unless involved in official peace-keeping duties. This means the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan, Vietnam out of Kampuchea, along with Americans out of Western Europe, Soviet forces out of Eastern Europe, New Zealand out of Singapore, etc.
2. That there should be an initial 50% reduction in all arsenals, both nuclear and conventional, no further nuclear armaments should be produced, and ongoing discussions will take place to reduce arms levels and expenditures still further.
3. That there should be non-aggression pacts signed by all current protagonists under the auspices of the United Nations.

The foregoing would mean some major strategic rethinking, however there is good reason to believe the Soviet Union is ready to depart Afghanistan as soon as a face-saving formula can be found, and provided no other foreign troops are stationed there. The domestic situation in the Soviet Union, both economically and socially is far worse than generally known here and there has never been a better time in our view to test the will of the Soviet Union to put their

protestations of peace into practice. The Soviet leaders are no doubt aware of these problems and are probably genuinely ready to reduce their arms expenditure and concentrate on their domestic problems. The Western world should give them that option provided of course all arms reductions are equal and verifiable.

The New Zealand Party is the only party with a positive PEACE policy.

CONCLUSION

The armed forces of New Zealand have continued along an ill-defined path since the 2nd World War and their extremely high standard of operation is of great credit to the personnel involved while lack of direction and cohesive, forward looking, policy is to the discredit of all past governments.

The New Zealand Party believes that a highly professional, well-directed force is an obligation we have to our citizens, and our friends in the South Pacific. Withdrawal from ANZUS will give a greater freedom to promote a positive course of peace while the redevelopment of the current armed forces to provide an effective military, civil defence, search and rescue, and economic zone surveillance capability is the best option for New Zealand for the 1990's.

SPECIFIC POLICY

Treaties

New Zealand will withdraw from ANZUS and seek a broader based, non-nuclear treaty with all independent nations of the South Pacific within which we hope the United States will have a role. We will explore the possibility of other nations on the Pacific rim being involved and recognise our special ties and obligations to Australia.

Responsibilities

The New Zealand Party recognises its responsibility first to our own people, and secondly to the small nations of the South Pacific for security, economic zone surveillance, and disaster relief. Our defence force must be capable of assisting in these three areas quickly and effectively. It is essential for maximum cost effectiveness and flexibility that we have a strong merchant marine and civil aviation industry to provide emergency backup as demonstrated so effectively in the Falklands.

Operations

The defence force will be organised with an integrated command structure while retaining the distinctive characteristics of each service. Coastguard, Civil Defence, Search and Rescue, and Coast Radio watch functions will be integrated into the defence force. The force will be trained and equipped to meet the following needs:—

1. Civil Defence, Search and Rescue, and disaster relief duties in New Zealand and the South Pacific.
2. Coast Guard, Coast Watch and economic zone surveillance and control.
3. Peace-keeping duties.
4. Homeland defence in conjunction with the police in the event of terrorist attacks.
5. Deterrent to any would-be aggressor.

We respect the sterling work of many volunteers in Civil Defence and coastguard duties in the past, however, we believe the time has now come to integrate these into a professional body, adequately funded, and covering the whole of the country. Disaster relief capability will be enhanced. Effective surveillance and control of our 200 mile economic

zone to protect our valuable marine resources is essential and will entail the use of satellite surveillance of our coast line.

Use of air ships will be investigated.

Our frigates will be replaced at the end of their useful life by smaller, much more economical, offshore patrol vessels capable of operating throughout the vast expanse of water surrounding New Zealand. Some vessels will be ice-strengthened for Antarctic capability. These vessels will fulfil the surveillance and disaster relief functions more effectively than our frigates and provide effective weapons-platforms should the need arise. Such vessels can be built in New Zealand to the considerable benefit of the local shipbuilding industry. Developments in missile technology and helicopter weapons-platforms such as the EH101 will provide a much more effective defence should the need arise.

Army and air force will be re-equipped to fulfil the roles defined for them more effectively, with new helicopters a priority for all functions.

The defence force will remain as a voluntary force. However, **all New Zealanders will be required to undergo a period of National Service of approximately six months which will include military training on a voluntary basis.** This will ensure an adequate pool of back-up personnel and increase the skill level and self-discipline of young New Zealanders.

Defence force training with other forces and in other environments than our own will be encouraged.

No impediment will be placed in the way of women wishing to participate in any area of the armed forces on a voluntary basis.

The defence forces will continue to provide development aid to the South Pacific nations as requested.

NUCLEAR ISSUES

The New Zealand Party will not permit nuclear weapons into New Zealand. We will welcome friendly warships to our ports provided an assurance is received from their government that no nuclear weapons are on board. We recognise this is contrary to some nations' policies, however, we do not believe that the strategic balance of power will be materially affected by visits to the South Pacific of nuclear-free ships. We will seek to persuade those governments that this is so and that respect for the nuclear-free attitudes of South Pacific nations will earn them far more respect and friendship than blind adherence to a policy that is not applicable in this part of the world.

Co-operation

We recognise the need to co-operate wherever possible with the Australian government on defence issues, however, this will not be done to the detriment or cost of our own defence force. ANZAC military ties have a long and honourable history and will be strengthened. Joint training and exercises are extremely important.

Antarctica

We recognise that Antarctica will be an area of increasing international activity and concern in the future. Our defence force will continue to support the scientific programme and keep a watching brief on the future.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed

We will ensure the best possible intelligence gathering facilities and move to defuse any potential threat as quickly as possible.

WHAT IF SOMEBODY CALLED A WAR AND NOBODY CAME ?

HEALTH

All New Zealanders are entitled to quality health care, regardless of their age, income, or previous medical history.

True health care is concerned with the whole lifestyle of the patient, not simply one's disease. Prevention IS better than cure. It is also far less costly.

Our Health System is now at a crisis point with:

- long waiting lists at public hospitals;
- low morale among medical staff;
- appalling standards of child health care;
- heart disease and cancer rates among the highest in the world;
- poor provision for psychiatric and geriatric patients; and
- a declining standard of health care for many of our citizens.

Simply "throwing money" at the problem is not the answer. The problem largely *exists* because of the poor or misdirected use of money already allocated to health care.

The fundamental problem is that the State has attempted to take responsibility for the health of each citizen. No amount of money can ever be "enough" to meet this impossible task. It is time someone said: "Your health is YOUR responsibility. It isn't the responsibility of your neighbour. And it certainly isn't the responsibility of your Government."

We have seen no evidence that the State is capable of administering an effective, cost-efficient health service. On the contrary, we have seen more and more money devoted to more and bigger hospitals — which are then left standing with wards unopened because of staff or budget problems. We have seen more and more money devoted to providing "ambulances at the foot of the cliff" and endless penny-pinching when someone suggests a "fence at the top."

A fresh approach is needed. To bring this about, a New Zealand Party Government will:—

1. Initiate programmes to promote a healthy lifestyle for all New Zealanders.

With the aid of health experts and private medical insurers, we will greatly increase public awareness of the threat to health posed by such factors as: stress; depression; lack of exercise or proper diet; poor work habits; and the use of caffeine, nicotine, alcohol and other drugs. Practical methods for overcoming these factors will be promoted.

2. Initiate and develop research programmes on health, instead of disease.

For historical reasons, medical research has almost always been focused on sick people and what makes them ill. The time has come to focus our attention on healthy people and ask what keeps them well.

3. Recognise that the delivery of community-based, primary health care is the key to preventative medicine and a healthier lifestyle for all.

In this age of high-tech, health professionals run a considerable risk of becoming technicians instead of healers. The goal must always be to sustain health, or restore a patient to wholeness, not simply manage a disease. This is best achieved in one's own neighbourhood, factory, or school — not in a great hospital far from home. Resources will be allocated accordingly.

4. Initiate a system of universal medical insurance. This will immediately give everyone a choice of GP and surgical facilities — while permitting better care at a lower cost.

All health insurance premiums will be 100 percent tax-deductible with respect to medical, surgical and dental cover.

Those on low incomes will have their premiums paid by the State. Private medical insurance companies will

tender for this contract which will cover an estimated 15 percent of our population. The cost to government should be considerably less than the amount now spent on the General Medical Service (which will be abolished).

To prevent mischievous claims, everyone will be required to pay 10 percent of their medical bills, up to a maximum of \$100. This payment should discourage frivolous demands and demonstrate the true cost of professional health care.

The cost of the scheme will be further reduced by making employers responsible for half (50 percent) of the medical expenses arising from their employee's work-related accidents, and by holding dangerous/drunken drivers responsible for 100 percent of their own medical expenses and those of their victim(s).

All tax revenue from the sale of alcohol and tobacco will be allocated to the Health Department to offset the cost of abuse of these products [see ECONOMY].

To ensure adequate medical coverage of visitors to New Zealand, insurers will be encouraged to make short-term cover available through travel agents and at ports of entry.

Alternative medicine

Visits to a licensed practitioner of an alternative health care system will be covered in the same way as visits to a GP. The decision between Western-style medicine or acupuncture, homeopathy, chiropractic, traditional Maori methods, or whatever, must be left to the patient.

5. Ensure a better mix of public and private hospitals.

Public hospitals will continue to provide critical, emergency, and specialist services. But our universal medical insurance will allow most minor problems, and all elective surgery, to be efficiently handled by private hospitals in the local community.

6. Ensure that the health of our children is given the greatest priority.

An illness in the pre-school years may mar a child for life — not only through poor health, but by serious learning and social problems which later affect the entire community. Sadly, the health of our toddlers ranks poorly when compared with children in other developed countries. In terms of their health, New Zealand is definitely NOT a good place to "bring up kids," especially if you don't live in the "right" neighbourhood. Communities with special needs will be given special resources to overcome their children's health problems as quickly as possible. Immunisation schemes will be given top priority. A special programme for pre-school children will ensure that health problems are identified early and corrected.

7. Continuing education in health and human relationships will be provided for citizens of all ages.

For many of our people, "home" is not a shelter but a prison. A prison where one may serve out a life sentence in constant fear of verbal abuse, physical violence or sexual assault. Such behaviour in families is not "normal" for our species, but it is all too common. We are not born with these habits. They are learned, far too often, from our own parents. It is possible for people to learn new ways of dealing with anger and frustration. In considering the health costs of this situation, we believe it is more humane, as well as more cost-effective, to teach methods which allow problems to be dealt with in non-destructive ways, than it is to later pay the enormous costs of mending broken lives.

8. Recognise that Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) will be the single largest health problem this nation has ever faced.

New Zealand is in a more fortunate position than many

developed countries. We were made aware of the true threat posed by AIDS before the disease became widely established here. Even so, because of its long incubation period, we must expect that the number of AIDS victims will continue to rise alarmingly each year, and that this will continue for many years to come. Frankly, we believe our nation's leaders have failed to come to grips with the true seriousness of the situation. Literally tens-of-thousands of lives are at risk at this moment.

It may be understandably hard to arouse much sympathy for those who engage in irresponsible sex, or for those who "shoot up" illicit drugs, as these people are the authors of their own misfortune. But unless drastic measures are taken NOW, we shall surely see — as has already happened overseas — the spread of AIDS to the faithful wives of husbands who lead secret lives, and the dead and dying children of drug-dependent mothers. As in most wars, we may yet sacrifice our nation's youth on the altar of our leader's folly. Urgent and effective action, far beyond the scope of any present programme, must be taken at once.

In addition to being a notifiable disease, cases of AIDS should be handled in exactly the same way as other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) with past partners being traced, notified, and tested. Incredibly, this doesn't happen now.

Despite our human compassion for the victims of AIDS, we believe anyone who knowingly transmits the AIDS virus must be prosecuted under the Crimes Act.

Programmes to educate the public must be greatly increased. But these must also address unfounded fears by plainly stating that couples who "don't do drugs" and who "don't fool around" have no chance of contracting AIDS.

The New Zealand Party has always maintained that the time has come in which people must take responsibility for their own health and welfare. We discern a tragic irony in the fact that the arrival of AIDS makes this same point unequivocally and without reservation: only the responsible will survive.

9. Ensure that psychiatric care is dramatically improved. Mental health institutions will continue to be funded by the state and will be upgraded to a status equal to that of other medical facilities. As in other areas of health care, the incidence of mental illness can be greatly reduced through better public education and early diagnosis. Stress management courses and other prevention programmes will be pursued. Private charitable foundations, "after care" services, and "half-way houses" will all be encouraged.

10. Ensure that a good quality of life is enjoyed by our senior citizens.

With community assistance, the aged and infirm should be able to remain in their own homes, or with their families, throughout their lives. In those cases where this is not possible, specialised care must retain an emphasis on the dignity and worth of the individual. The work done by charitable trusts and hospice systems will be recognised and encouraged.

11. Provide the handicapped with public facilities which allow them to retain their independence and self-sufficiency.

In so far as possible, these citizens must be able to take part in the life of our community. Access to public transport, buildings and conveniences will be improved. To encourage a better lifestyle, handicapped workers will be permitted to earn up to \$10,000 in each year without having their benefit reduced.

12. Ensure that sufficient doctors and nurses are trained.

At a time when New Zealand desperately needs more medical staff, the institutions responsible for this training are turning students away. In line with our education policy, anyone who wishes to study to become a doctor or nurse will have the opportunity to do so. As a provision of their license, private hospitals will be partially responsible for this training.

13. Replace all Hospital Boards with Community Health Boards.

Health Board members will be elected from the region served by the Board. Working with the Health Department and private hospitals, it will be the responsibility of the Board to allocate resources and assign priorities within their district. Construction costs of public hospitals will remain the responsibility of the state, but day-to-day running costs will be recovered from private insurance schemes. The charging of costs will greatly improve the efficient use of our limited resources and ensure better management accountability.

14. Provide continuing support and co-operation to the World Health Organisation for its endeavours in the control and elimination of disease.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION CORPORATION

As soon as is possible, the medical costs of accidental injury will be covered by our universal medical insurance scheme. Until that time, we believe it is grossly unfair that employers should have to meet the cost of accidents outside the workplace, as when someone falls at home or suffers an injury while playing sports. For so long as the ACC remains, the employer levy will be set at a rate to recover only 50 percent of the cost of work-related accidents. As an incentive to the maintenance of high safety standards, the other 50 percent will be met by the specific employer of the injured worker. As an incentive to safer play, \$50 excess will be charged on all sports-related injuries. Because ACC cover extends to everyone in our country, it is reasonable that the cost of all other accidents be met from the Consolidated Fund — as a once-only expense arising from the transition to private medical coverage.

The responsibility of each individual for the prevention of accidents, both to oneself and others, will be actively promoted.

THE ECONOMY

New Zealand requires a healthy, dynamic, expanding economy in which all citizens may participate. Without this, the social objectives of any government must fail. Such a successful economy can only be achieved by increasing individual enterprise and responsibility while reducing taxes and government bureaucracy.

Previous NATIONAL governments manipulated and distorted our economy through over-regulation and control. We believe a new NATIONAL GOVERNMENT would do the same.

While we applaud the fact that LABOUR has implemented many of the reforms we promoted in 1984, we remain concerned that the benefits of the free market have so far been realised only in our major cities. Rural and regional New Zealand cannot prosper until our labour force is free to respond to market needs; until a trading climate exists which promotes economic expansion; and until all our people are able to take advantage of the opportunities a free market provides.

INTEREST RATES

Our sky-high interest rates are the single greatest obstacle to real economic recovery. The outrageous cost of borrowing money is killing individual initiative, job creation, property ownership, farm development and rural expansion.

The New Zealand Party is the ONLY party totally committed to reducing interest rates — not through regulation or by “fiddling the books” — but by a massive reduction in government spending. A balanced budget will mean that you no longer have to outbid the government for money. With an end to government’s demand for funds, interest rates will drop dramatically.

EXCHANGE RATES

High interest rates also encourage an over-valued Kiwi dollar, increasing the cost of our export goods in overseas markets. While we do not believe in any artificial manipulation of the exchange rate, as interest rates fall, the exchange rate should also reach a more realistic level.

Long term export growth must be based on quality and service, not simply a low price. New Zealanders still have an exchange rate advantage over US and Australian exporters. Any major drop in the exchange rate would do more harm than good: the permanent increase in import costs being far greater than the temporary rise in our export earnings.

INFLATION

Inflation is the penalty we pay when we steal from our children — by forcing them to pay off our debts. When any government engages in “deficit spending,” it is actually taking the tax dollars of the next generation in order to meet today’s expenses. This is both immoral and unjust: Our sons and daughters, who will have to bear this financial burden, have no say in the matter. No present-day government is answerable to them. When we take THEIR money to pay OUR bills, inflation is the inevitable result. In the absence of any real growth in the wealth of the nation, each additional dollar which the government “creates” in this way only devalues the money you already have.

Inflation is primarily the fault of government — as only the government can print money and control its supply. Inflation can and must be brought under control. Rather than “tricks with mirrors,” the New Zealand Party Government will present a truly balanced budget within its first term of office. This, coupled with a wage system based on productivity, will mean an end to New Zealand’s inflation problems.

TAXATION

The present tax structure punishes success and rewards failure. It encourages mediocrity and discourages savings and investment. It doesn’t distribute the cost of government fairly. It does advance the socialist goal of re-distributing your hard-earned income to those who, in the government’s view, deserve it more than you do.

Individual Income Tax

We do not believe citizens should be punished for working harder, or achieving more, than their neighbours. We are therefore totally committed to a Flat Rate Tax system. When introduced . . .

. . . you will pay no tax on the first \$12,000 you earn each year.

. . . everyone who earns more than \$12,000 will pay a tax of 30 cents for each additional dollar they earn, regardless of their total income.

The balance of our Government’s (much reduced) general budget will be funded by the Goods and Services Tax and (for a time) by company taxes.

You will pay no tax on the money you spend for approved private medical insurance schemes [see HEALTH]. You will pay no tax on the money you spend to improve your education [see EDUCATION]. You will pay no tax on your investment in approved superannuation schemes [see SUPERANNUATION].

Goods and Services Tax

When GST was introduced, LABOUR claimed it was an advantage that citizens should know exactly how much of their spending was going to support the government — that this was preferable to the hidden taxes, duties and tariffs which were then imposed, largely without the consumer’s knowledge. It was argued that it would be difficult for future governments to alter the tax rate without this having an impact on the electorate: the people would know what was happening. Unfortunately, after GST was in place, Labour’s Ministry of Consumer Affairs led a campaign to once again hide the true cost of the tax by insisting that prices should only be given with GST already included. This means you don’t know how much of your spending is going into the government coffers. This means that if the rate is increased and prices go up, many people might simply attribute this to inflation, and not realise that the goods still cost the same but the government has taken a bigger bite.

We believe GST is a bureaucratic nightmare in comparison with the simple retail sales tax we proposed in 1984. However, it would now be another bureaucratic nightmare — and a costly exercise our economy can ill afford — to dismantle it. The New Zealand Party Government will therefore retain GST. But we will streamline the reporting procedures and greatly simplify the accounting required. Prices will be stated as the cost of the goods of service PLUS GST. For example, at the supermarket your receipt might show: GROCERIES \$75.00; GS TAX \$7.50.

Most importantly, our GST will be at a variable rate. If the electorate demands additional services from government, GST will rise. If we have a mandate to reduce government spending, GST will fall. In this way GST can act as a constant barometer of government spending and efficiency.

Company Taxes

It is our hope to eliminate company tax completely within five years. Actual services provided to companies by the State would be charged directly to the businesses using those services. Unfortunately, a company tax will be required over the next few years in order to balance the budget and reduce the national debt. Company tax will, however, be immediately reduced to 40%, with a further reduction to 30% as quickly as possible. Fringe benefits will continue to be taxed at 30 cents in the dollar.

A two-year tax holiday will be provided to new industries as an establishment grant in specified areas [see REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT].

As an interim measure to immediately reduce unemployment, companies will be allowed to write off 150 percent of the first year's wages of any employee in his or her first full-time job, or approved apprenticeship (providing the new employee remains in the firm a full year).

Research and Development will be actively encouraged.

Specific Taxes

Taxes on specific products can only be justified when used to offset capital or social costs arising directly from the use of such products. So-called "luxury" taxes are especially to be avoided: it is not a proper function of government to attempt, through taxation, to define which products are "luxurious" and which "necessities". Because of GST, the consumer buying a Rolls-Royce already pays considerably more tax than someone buying a small car.

Apart from GST, all tax funds derived from the sale of motor vehicles or motor spirits, and all road-user charges, will be allocated directly to the safety, maintenance and improvement of our nation's roads and highways. The Roads Board and the Traffic Section of the Police Department would be totally self-funded from this source. Appropriate revenue-sharing funds would also go to those local bodies involved in roading. All public works will be subject to competitive bids.

All taxes on tobacco and alcohol will be allocated to the Health Department. Rates will be adjusted (up or down) to recover the actual costs directly attributable to the use of these products.

(Apart from the proceeds from Lotto/Golden Kiwi which will be allocated to the Arts, Recreation and Culture [see ARTS]), all taxes on gambling will be allocated to the Department of Internal Affairs. Rates will be adjusted (up or down) to recover the actual cost of regulating and supervising gambling.

All other taxes will be abolished, including stamp duty, death duty, gift duty, import license fees, broadcast license fees, and so on.

THE PENALTIES FOR TAX EVASION WILL BE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED.

GOVERNMENT DEBT

Past governments have saddled New Zealanders with a massive burden of debt. In this financial year, it will cost \$4.6 billion to service. That's about \$1500 for every man, woman and child in the country. The New Zealand Party will immediately begin to privatise all state owned enterprises (SOEs). The money received from the sale of these trading organisations will be used solely for the repayment of our national debt. Although we will begin this work at once, such privatisation will occur over some years in order to ensure the maximum return on the investment of our citizens.

IN CONCLUSION

The lifeblood of our economy is trade. Greater productivity and our bi-lateral free trade agreements will ensure that New Zealand manufacturers are not placed at a disadvantage with overseas competitors but enjoy the opportunity to trade on an equal basis.

Economic expansion and the freeing up of the labour market will provide work for most of those currently unemployed.

A massive reduction in government spending will be achieved...

...by a major crackdown on the abuse of unemployment and social welfare benefits.

...by reducing the administrative costs of each government department.

...by the abolition of the Department of Women's Affairs, the Department of Maori Affairs, and all separatist programmes.

A more dynamic economy is essential to the welfare of this country. The New Zealand Party is committed to providing a framework within which our economy can thrive — to the benefit of all.

Remember, lower taxes increase both production and jobs!

TRADE

Trade is the lifeblood of the nation. Without international interaction in goods and people we are seriously deprived commercially and socially.

The role of government is to provide the framework within which trade can flourish. New Zealand has suffered long from those countries which advocate free trade for their manufactured goods, yet refuse free entry for the goods we produce best — the products of the land. We recognise the sterling work done by negotiators with the Common Market for butter access, etc. However, we believe the rationale behind the negotiation is wrong. We can no longer expect access because of historic ties or as a favour. Access with any country must be on an equal opportunity basis of free trade.

We recognise the sterling work of many exporters in taking a professional, long-term approach to exporting, and look forward to many more producers in this country seizing the opportunities which are available. We caution, however, that success will only come to those who do their homework, take a long-term view of the market, and provide a product fully geared to market needs with quality servicing and back-up. There is no place in exporting for those who seek a quick return from shoddy products which will denigrate the name of New Zealand exporters.

The New Zealand Party recognises the necessity of providing a framework for trade in its diplomatic contacts and in New Zealand, with an economy which allows competitive production, minimum transport costs and bureaucratic impediments, and maximum reward for efforts.

In addition to the above, the New Zealand Party will:—

1. Seek total free trade agreements for all products with more than 70 percent of value of the participating countries on a bi-lateral basis with our major partners including Australia, the United States, Canada, Japan, the EEC, and any other country which offers important trading opportunities.
2. Actively encourage the development of new markets by the private sector with assistance through the extension of trade representation.
3. Encourage professionalism by regular study opportunities in languages, marketing, international affairs, international economy, and other relevant subjects.
4. Endeavour to maintain a profile in world affairs which will enhance New Zealand's reputation.

EMPLOYMENT

We believe it is the right of each citizen to be gainfully employed — and the responsibility of every fit citizen to be self-sufficient, either individually, or in the context of one's family or some other social unit.

Although we look upon the opportunity for employment as a basic human right, employees must understand that wages are NOT a right — they must be earned. They represent the employee's contribution to the productivity of an industry or enterprise. Economists estimate that the true cost of having an employee is actually about three times the amount spent on his or her wages. The simple fact is that an employee's productivity must generate that amount of money — merely to justify the existence of the job.

It follows that those employees who take advantage of new training and technology to increase production should be amply rewarded. Those who stand in the way of development should be paid less, because they produce less.

The 'Industrial Age' is past. The 'Information Age' is well and truly upon us. This offers the exciting possibility of totally new attitudes to work, more leisure time and better job satisfaction. For far too long we have been locked into the "9-5 — weekdays" syndrome with all its attendant problems: rush-hour traffic, madhouse lunch breaks, and no say in your own routine. Factories and plants remain locked and idle for hours each day, and months each year — because of punitive award conditions on shiftwork.

Excessive redundancy payments are a major deterrent to employment.

Such archaic union attitudes, job demarcation disputes, and (in many cases) poor company management, have all combined to keep our productivity low in comparison with other (OECD) countries. The blame for slow commercial development, and the decline in such industries as our Merchant Shipping, also rests here. If we are to prosper as a nation, such attitudes will have to go.

Our economic recovery is blocked by the national award system, inter-union rivalry, and compulsory unionism itself. As well, we require a skilled workforce of highly educated people, capable of changing occupations as needed. Continuing education programmes and retraining schemes will be essential for success. Implementation of our Education Policy will make this possible.

To ensure a commercial development which will improve job opportunities, pay, and working conditions, The New Zealand Party will . . .

1. Totally deregulate all shop, office and factory hours.

Firms may open any day they wish, for as long as they wish. Employees will still enjoy a workweek of 40 hours or less, but actual hours-of-work will be set by mutual agreement between employer and employee. Subject to such an agreement, anyone who wishes to work, say, four 10-hour days, or six 6-hour days, or evenings instead of days, will be able to do so without penalty to either party. This flexibility will allow the greatest possible use of our resources, while giving both employer and employee the freedom to decide their own hours.

2. Deregulate the labour market.

Collective bargaining will still be available to any group wishing to negotiate in this fashion. Any number of workers may form a negotiating team — known as a guild,

a collective, an association, a union, or whatever the members choose. Such groups are most useful when made up of people working in the same company, and on the same site. Bargaining can then take into account such factors as amenities, climate, or profit level which may vary from place to place. These groups may enter into contracts on behalf of their members, if:

- (a) The group is registered with the Labour Department.
- (b) Neither management, nor the members, may coerce, oblige, or compel anyone to join, or not join, the group.
- (c) The conduct of the group is defined in a written Constitution and guided by democratically determined rules.
- (d) The finances of the group are handled in a professional manner, according to accepted accounting practices, and a complete set of accounts filed with the Labour Department each year.
- (e) The group's officers are chosen by secret ballot, in elections with at least 75 percent of members casting a vote, and such elections are held at least once every three years, under the supervision of the Labour Department.
- (f) Before any strike action is taken, a secret ballot, in which at least 75 percent of members participate, is held under Labour Department supervision.

We must recognise that strikes disrupt the life of our nation and produce bitterness, hardship, and losses on both sides. They signal a grave breakdown in communication and the loss of trust between employer and employee. While the right to strike must be retained in any free society, our success in industrial relations must be judged on how little this right is used, not how often.

3. Establish self-funding conciliation courts to hear and resolve labour disputes.
4. Encourage labour contracts between employers and employees, and require that these be honoured.
5. Permit anyone affected by a labour dispute to pursue a claim for damages in the High Court.
6. Ensure that the right of citizens to trade or travel is not impaired by labour disputes.

New Zealanders must have the freedom to move about their own country whenever they wish, and without impediment. Surely this is the right of any citizen, even during the School Holidays.

The wealth of our nation arises from on-going exports to carefully nurtured overseas markets. We will not permit such markets to be lost to the nation through labour unrest.

One of the few legitimate functions of government is the conduct of our foreign policy — the way in which we deal with other nation-states. Governments are elected to perform this task. Union leaders are not. A New Zealand Party Government will not permit union leaders to dictate foreign policy to the nation.

In conclusion, our policy will ensure that everyone who wants to work may do so. Our deregulation policies will not only ensure that there are enough jobs to go around, they will promote pride and self-respect, because every job will be a productive one, and so worth doing.

LAW AND ORDER

INTRODUCTION

The New Zealand Party believes that the current crime epidemic in New Zealand is worrying every decent citizen and that it can and must be halted quickly and emphatically.

We have seen a succession of governments who have not had the guts to tackle our country's problems head on. Seemingly, the politicians have been more concerned with their own re-election and listening to minority rights groups than sorting out our present troubles.

Coupled with this, there has been a great reluctance on the part of the judiciary to interpret the laws in the spirit in which they have been drafted – namely to act as deterrents and to adequately punish people for their crimes. Sentencing has been predominantly at the lower end of the scales and New Zealand citizens are fed up with the soft treatment of criminals.

Criminal activity is flourishing in this climate and is the only real growth industry in New Zealand with a criminal offence being reported about every 90 seconds.

There has been too much emphasis focused on the criminals conduct and its perceived causes and too little on the victims and their loss.

The crime epidemic will only be fully resolved when people give up crime voluntarily. The only truly effective form of discipline is self-discipline and this must be learned. Governments have a strong responsibility to ensure the safety and welfare of citizens and a New Zealand Party government would tackle the problems head on with a series of practical law changes. These would, in conjunction with other legislative changes to welfare, education, taxation, and defence policies, stop the crime epidemic in its tracks and cause the criminals to think seriously before risking crime.

Accordingly the New Zealand Party advocates the following:

1. Education that crime is wrong — through the school curriculum and the media.
2. Greatly increasing police numbers in sensitive areas.
3. Reopening branch police stations in most urban and provincial centres with neighbourhood police in appropriate city suburbs, and on foot patrols.
4. Having substantial mandatory minimum penalties for all crimes of violence.
5. Requiring all convicted offenders to make full restitution and pay adequate compensation to all victims of their crimes.
6. Having a monetary restitution value payable for all crimes and refuse the right of bankruptcy in respect of restitution liability.
7. Payment of restitution could involve confiscation and sale of assets and attachment of wages until full compensation is paid — for life if necessary.

8. Encouragement of community awareness and vigilance through neighbourhood groups and overcoming the reluctance of people to report crime.
9. That sentences of life imprisonment carry a custodial penalty for the criminal's natural life.
10. Re-introduce hard labour and military prison-type discipline for the more serious offenders.
11. Turning part of Waiouru into a discipline training area for first and second offenders.
12. Combining police and traffic law enforcement.
13. Having photographs on driving licences.
14. Imposing minimum and substantial periods of disqualification on all drink/driving offenders and other serious breaches of the road code.
15. Offenders whose vehicles, boats, and aircraft are used in the committal of crime would have their conveyances confiscated on conviction. This would also apply to drinking drivers on 2nd or further offence.
16. All convicted drug offenders will be required to undergo rehabilitation in drug addiction treatment centres.
17. Making parents legally responsible for children until age 18.
18. Deporting all non-New Zealand criminal offenders.
19. Treating intimidation of witnesses as a serious crime.
20. Any gang member committing a crime will be barred from public association with that gang for a minimum period of three years. The application of these policies will effectively solve New Zealand's gang problems.
21. Investigate the possibility of using one of New Zealand's far off-shore islands as a rehabilitation community for serious offenders.

CONCLUSION

The points covered in this document are the basis on which we can change the direction of current trends to the satisfaction of ordinary New Zealanders. We firmly believe that the function of government is to serve and protect the people.

Coupled with the introduction of compulsory national service, cancelling dole payments without work input, raising the school leaving age and freeing up the labour market, along with an increasing understanding of community responsibility, these policies will have a marked effect on the crime epidemic.

Some of these measures such as 4, 10, 18, would be modified or terminated when crime was reduced to a level acceptable by society.

New Zealand Party philosophy is to see a common sense set of laws set in place to enhance our way of living and to see that those who operate outside these laws are apprehended, punished, lose their rights to society's privileges, and where possible are restored to full community involvement.

TRANSPORT

The economical and efficient movement of passengers and freight is essential to the welfare of this nation.

Freedom to travel is a basic right of every New Zealander. A competitive, quality service in all transport modes is required to ensure lowest possible costs and maximum choice.

The maritime unions have been the primary cause of the dramatic reduction in New Zealand owned and operated ships and waterfront costs have been a major impediment to trade development.

The railways have been permitted to offer an extremely poor service at vast expense to the taxpayer.

The aviation sector has been restricted in competition to the detriment of quality service and fares. The Air Traffic Control service has been allowed to decline to a point bordering on the unsafe.

The road toll has been allowed to increase with little action by governments to halt the suffering and tragedy in many lives, and cost to the nation.

In order to develop New Zealand's transport facilities for the benefit of all a New Zealand Party government will:—

AIR

1. Allow unlimited access to all freight aircraft and encourage the development of a private enterprise New Zealand based freight airline. This is essential to further develop our high value horticultural and manufactured products.
2. Encourage further international flights to this country with bilateral agreements providing maximum flexibility.
3. Allow unlimited access to all charter passenger aircraft on inclusive tour operations not boarding passengers in New Zealand.
4. Continue with a deregulated internal aviation scene. We applaud the introduction of Ansett New Zealand services.
5. Upgrade the air traffic control system as a high priority to enhance safety and the efficient movement of aircraft.
6. Recognise that flight training is one of the few forms of advanced learning not paid for by the state and ensure that every encouragement is given to registered flying schools to provide effective and economical training. Private flying will not be charged for services which it does not need. The New Zealand Party favours those charges which are necessary being collected in the form of a petrol tax which is directly related to usage, however accepts further discussion is necessary with the industry.
7. Ensure that bureaucratic regulations are kept to the minimum. The aviation industry is highly professional and for the most part capable of operating responsibly without regulation. Safety standards will not however be compromised and instead will be enhanced.
8. Encourage the voluntary reporting of incidents in order to educate all in the industry.
9. Evaluate the use of airships for tourist, surveillance, and civil defence roles by providing guaranteed usage for one airship for a period of three years.
10. Return control of our airport to the local communities. Auckland Airport at our main gateway must have its passenger handling facilities urgently expanded.

LAND

1. Continue with a totally deregulated long distance freight and passenger system throughout the country.
2. Ensure that all revenue generated from the transport industry such as fuel tax, road user charges, etc. is paid to the Roads Board and the Traffic Section of the Police Department, not the Consolidated Fund [see ECONOMY].
3. Transfer responsibility for development and payment of all commuter services to the community to be served. The only central government involvement will be the waiving of any import duties or fees which would unnecessarily increase the burden of debt on local commuter transport operators. Some protection is necessary for those operating commuter services required to operate regular social services which would not be viable without protected rights to peak traffic.
4. Totally delicense the taxi industry. We will encourage taxi owners and local transport councils to look at new initiatives in mini bus, dial a ride, multiple fares, and other ways of providing better and more economical commuter services. Regulations will be concerned solely with standards of driver and vehicle.
5. Amalgamate the Police and Traffic departments to ensure more efficient use of human resources, and more effective law enforcement.
6. Tackle the problem of road carnage by severe penalties on dangerous and drunken drivers, better education in road courtesy, and an improvement in roading standards. All drivers will have to redo practical and written tests every 10 years. It will be obligatory to pull over and let vehicles pass if more than five accumulate. Special professional driver training areas will be created. Unpaid fines and driving without a license will be serious offences. Assault on anyone enforcing the law will require mandatory stiff penalties. Driving licenses with photographs will be introduced.
7. Ensure long-distance, quality, passenger rail services are operated — profitably. We have some of the most scenic rail journeys in the world and this resource has been ignored by past governments and Railways managements to the detriment of the tourist and transport industry in this country. Services may be operated by Railways Corporation or private enterprise. We will require immediate steps by Railways Corporation to ensure passenger services are offered which meet market needs and that they are effectively promoted, internally and overseas. Long-distance services need a mix of tourist and local traffic to operate profitably. An overnight sleeper service between Auckland and Wellington should be available. Urban rail services will come under the control of local communities, however it is in the interests of Railways to ensure maximum use of their fixed assets. We will examine the economics of extending the electrification project from Te Rapa to Auckland to overcome the inefficiencies of multiple engine changes on a relatively short route between Auckland and Wellington. Standards of inter-island ferry service will be raised.

SEA

1. Encourage the development of a strong and viable merchant marine industry again in New Zealand. This is essential to provide employment, some control over the development of trade to new areas plus enhancement of trading opportunities with our major partners, and as a necessary resource in time of disaster or defence needs in the South Pacific.
It can only be obtained by ensuring that manning scales, wages, and conditions of employment reflect need and

not greed. A deregulated labour market will offer opportunities for those who wish to work in the maritime industry without coercion.

The current freedom of fishing boat crews to negotiate with their employers for conditions of work must be retained without union interference.

2. Declare the Cook Strait water to be part of the National Highway system and ensure that a minimum of one sailing per day in each direction is maintained at all times (apart from safety factors which may preclude sailings in rough weather) irrespective of any dispute which may arise. Examine the viability of building a new port south of Blenheim to reduce Cook Strait transport costs.

TOURISM

The New Zealand Party believes tourism offers the greatest potential of any industry in the short and medium term to create jobs throughout the country and increase our overseas earnings dramatically, while enhancing the environment and facilities available to New Zealanders. Given proper development it will rank with meat as New Zealand's major foreign exchange earning industry within a decade.

The major advantages of the tourist industry are:—

1. It is labour intensive creating jobs throughout the regions — with particular potential in those regions such as Northland and the West Coast which have special employment problems. Many of these jobs are in easily learned, semi-skilled activities which do provide the opportunity to advance to management levels.
2. It has massive foreign exchange generation capabilities. Leisure time and wealth are increasing throughout the developed world. Travel opportunities and costs are decreasing at the same time. New Zealand can offer a most exciting and comprehensive travel experience for the international traveller. Produce of our land served to a tourist in this country earns far more in foreign exchange than if that produce was exported in its natural state.
3. The development of tourist facilities in transport, accommodation, recreation, roading, restaurants, etc. gives New Zealanders access to those same facilities which due to our small population would not be viable without tourist patronage.
4. It encourages a greater level of understanding between New Zealanders and our guests from overseas, particularly with the development of home, farm, and marae hosting opportunities, enriching the lives of those who participate.
5. It encourages the development of our art and culture in all their forms.

A New Zealand Party Government will:—

1. Greatly increase our overseas promotional expenditure and its local activities, especially research and analysis. We recognise the contribution tourists make to government revenue through GST and will return a significant proportion of that revenue back into promotion.

2. Ensure arrival formalities are kept to a minimum, that guests are given a warm welcome, and that advisory and handling facilities for tourists arriving without prior arrangements are greatly enhanced.
3. Encourage the private sector to continue its development of the industry in conjunction with overseas partners and the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity promotional offices.
4. Encourage the further development of air links on a bilateral basis.
5. Promote the concept of South Pacific Regional Tourist Board funded jointly on a proportional basis by New Zealand, Australia, and the South Pacific island states, to promote the entire region as a tourist attraction.
6. Ensure the Beautiful New Zealand scheme is implemented on a grand scale as quickly as possible.
7. Stamp out the current crime wave against tourists in certain parts of the country.
8. Ensure that tourist roads are upgraded as quickly as possible with special grants being made available for this purpose. Sealing of the Milford Sound and Waipoua Forest roads are a priority. Provide road access to the northern West Coast of the South Island from Nelson and investigate the completion of a road from Haast to Milford Sound.
9. Ensure National Parks are fully funded to provide protection for the environment as well as enhancing access and enjoyment for both New Zealanders and tourists.
10. Ensure adequate promotion of all New Zealand's regions to encourage New Zealanders and tourists to explore the remoter regions. Special activities will be undertaken to promote New Zealand as an off-peak destination.
11. Encourage the further development of special attractions in transport and general facilities to provide additional reasons for tourists to come to this country. Quality train services on our most scenic railways are one example.
12. Ensure the highest possible level of training and professionalism in the industry while retaining the friendliness and openness for which New Zealanders have been renowned. The final impression of New Zealand left with tourists will largely be determined by the people they meet.

IMMIGRATION

We believe New Zealand will benefit from an expanded immigration programme, if carefully managed.

Preference will be accorded to . . .

- . . . those with needed skills;
- . . . those with the capital to launch a new enterprise; and
- . . . those prepared to live somewhere other than Auckland or Wellington.

Immigrants will be admitted from a wide range of countries to give further diversity and add richness to our culture.

No immigrant will be entitled to receive a social welfare benefit until at least three months after his or her arrival in New Zealand.

All criminal offenders who do not possess New Zealand citizenship will be deported.

We will ensure that cultural adjustment programmes are available for arriving immigrants who need them.

SOCIAL WELFARE

New Zealand is a large society composed of many groups and many members. The State must be seen to act for the benefit of all, not just some. To do otherwise can only serve to alienate those who do not benefit. To take part in the common life and useful work of this nation is not only a privilege, it is both the right and the duty of each citizen.

It is not important whether one does this through gainful employment or through services to one's family and community. But it is most important that every citizen contributes in some way — that each performs some act which benefits us all — as this is the only way by which people can be known as members of our society and a part of our community.

But each of us has a further obligation: to be as self-sufficient as possible, either individually or within the context of a social unit — family, extended family, commune or tribe. The reason for this is quite simple. Those who cannot "carry their own weight," that is, those who are unable to meet their own needs, are not only unable to contribute to the common good, they also drain the resources of the rest of society.

Charity; compassion; caring and sharing with our neighbours — such qualities are as much a part of our humanity as our desire to learn or our will to achieve. Sooner or later, each of us is likely to confront a crisis which we could not survive without the aid of others. Knowing that another's trouble could as easily be our own, it is (quite literally) human nature to aid our neighbour when trouble comes. It is a real tragedy of the Welfare State that true human charity is always lost. It is one thing to lend a helping hand when a mate is "down on his luck." It is quite another thing to be asked to support him, his wife, and his six children throughout their entire lives.

It must be recognised by everyone that the money our government so freely dispenses in benefits is not just paper — it represents wealth taken from our nation's workers in taxes, that it might be given to those who are generating no wealth.

New Zealand spends more money on Social Welfare than on Health and Education combined. The present structures for the funding and delivery of welfare benefits are complicated, fragmented, often mismanaged and open to abuse. Our current welfare system discourages family-planning by making it economically attractive for "children" to have children. It encourages fit people to remain unemployed, shirking any personal responsibility for meeting their own needs. Rather than reducing social costs, it increases them — fostering a generation of neglected children from unstable backgrounds,

where boredom and sense of failure soon leads to anti-social behaviour and criminal activity.

Certainly we believe that all New Zealanders should enjoy a good standard of living. But this can only come about by each New Zealander accepting his or her own part in making this possible. To encourage this responsible attitude and reduce the present enormous drain on our nation's resources, a New Zealand Party Government will:—

1. Replace ALL present welfare benefits with one Emergency Benefit, sufficient to ensure that all our citizens are adequately clothed, housed and fed. This benefit will be paid to anyone in demonstrable financial need who . . .
 - . . . agrees to attend counselling sessions designed to promote self-sufficiency;
 - . . . provides proof of credible attempts to obtain gainful employment; and who
 - . . . agrees to participate in a training scheme or government directed work project.
2. Ensure that parents assume full legal responsibility for the actions and welfare of their child(ren) until age 18.
3. It is imperative for the future of our country that every newborn should be nurtured and loved in a stable, caring environment. Adoption procedures will be simplified and the practice encouraged where appropriate.
4. Ensure that maintenance orders are adhered to and enforced.
5. Transfer responsibility for sickness and disability benefits to private insurers [see HEALTH].
6. Ensure that those in genuine need are treated with respect, care and compassion — and given whatever assistance they require in order to lead vital, productive lives.

IN CONCLUSION

Our present level of welfare spending is not the measure of how much we care — it is an indictment of how greatly we have failed. The path to recovery lies through an improved education system, a more productive economy, and the restoration of such traditional values as self-reliance, self-discipline, and a sense of duty to our family and the land in which we live.

SUPERANNUATION

Previous governments have totally failed to confront the problem posed by an ever-increasing superannuation burden being placed on an ever-decreasing productive sector. We note the unnecessary confusion and anxiety which the constant prospect of change has caused among our senior citizens. We abhor the super-surtax, which punishes citizens for having the foresight to plan for their own retirement. While recognising the contribution which the wisdom of our elders makes to the community, we refuse to accept that a person becomes "old" at any given age.

To meet the needs of our older generation, even as their numbers increase, the New Zealand Party will:—

1. Immediately remove the Superannuation-surtax.
2. Ensure that a higher proportion of superannuation payments are retained by the recipient, rather than taken in taxes. (\$12,000 tax-free, then 30 cents in the dollar [see ECONOMY]).
3. Retain superannuation eligibility at age 60 for those who wish to retire while encouraging people to remain in the workforce. No payments will be made to those over 60 in full-time employment.

4. Transfer most retirement care to approved private superannuation schemes over a period of 15-20 years.

This will provide a much higher level of payment, give more flexibility in choosing when to retire, and ensure that more investment funds are available for housing and commercial development. The programme will be fully implemented before the percentage of older citizens begins to rise even more dramatically after the turn of the century. Tax deductibility for superannuation schemes will be unlimited, offsetting the cost of premiums. Those who benefit from this greater tax-deductibility throughout their working lives, will no longer be eligible for the government superannuation scheme, which will be continued to ensure a basic standard of living for those who do not elect to participate in a private scheme.

The wisdom and experience of our senior citizens is one of this nation's greatest resources. We will cultivate this resource by encouraging everyone to participate fully in the life of our country for as long as possible.

HOUSING

We believe that home ownership acts as a stabilising influence in our society and that every New Zealander should be able to purchase a home.

There is at present a serious housing shortage in our larger cities. There is also a serious problem with respect to the availability of low-cost finance — people may be able to afford the house, but they can't afford the mortgage.

Much of this difficulty is caused by changing social conditions: the shift to the cities resulting from unemployment in the regions; the larger number of marriages ending in divorce, the greater number of solo mothers requiring accommodation, and so on. When these issues are properly addressed, many of our housing problems will disappear.

Consistent with our belief in private ownership, all existing state houses will be sold, the present occupants having the first option to buy. Emergency housing in each community will become the responsibility of the local body.

At age 21 each New Zealander will become eligible for a five-year, low-interest mortgage. At the end of this time, the house can be refinanced at the prevailing rate. A minimum percentage of the household income must go to repaying this loan. Incentives will be provided to encourage the borrower to repay as much as possible.

The scheme will be available through both the Housing Corporation and private lending institutions. Incentives will be provided to encourage young people entering the workforce to take part in a savings scheme leading to home ownership. This housing loan may be applied to any type of home, whether existing or new. The home ownership loan will only be made available to each person once.

The law will be changed to ensure that there is no impediment to the ownership of marae-based housing on tribal land or commune-based housing on co-operative land.

ARTS

The New Zealand Party recognises the considerable intangible values implicit in a flourishing artistic, recreational, and cultural climate providing vitality and expression in and to the community at large. Arts, recreation, and culture do not lose money — they cost money and a New Zealand Party government will accept a part of that cost.

We are in the midst of a technological revolution which will bring in its train shorter working hours and longer leisure hours. The New Zealand Party recognises the need for meaningful use of this new found leisure time and the role Arts, Recreation, and Culture must play in it.

The present funding system is often wasteful and reaching undeserving recipients while not encouraging overall development. Administration has taken far too high a proportion of the vote. Funding from the state must be on an incentive basis to encourage efficiency and innovativeness. We support the principle of private enterprise sponsorship.

The New Zealand Party believes every New Zealander must have access to the Arts, Recreation, and Culture and be encouraged to participate where possible and will:—

1. Abolish the QEII Arts Council and replace it with the NEW ZEALAND ARTS CORPORATION which will comprise:
 - (a) The New Zealand Symphony Orchestra — domiciled in Wellington.
 - (b) The New Zealand Opera Company — domiciled in Dunedin.
 - (c) The New Zealand Ballet Company — domiciled in Christchurch.
 - (d) The New Zealand Cultural Theatre — domiciled in Auckland.

This will have special reference to the protection and development of Maori and other Polynesian culture as well as that of all immigrant groups to this country.

- (e) The New Zealand Concert Radio Programme
This will be a low cost, high quality, FM stereo radio station promoting and broadcasting the arts and other cultural programmes. Advertising will be acceptable but will no doubt be discreet. Operation may be contracted by the Arts Corporation to National Radio or private sector broadcasting interests.
2. Ensure that each part of the Arts Corporation fulfils the following objectives:
 - (a) Operates to the highest possible standard of artistic excellence.
 - (b) Maximises its cost recovery performance.
 - (c) Ensures the increasing artistic and cultural awareness of New Zealanders.
 - (d) Provides training and encouragement of young New Zealanders seeking to participate in the Arts. A school for the performing arts will be established in Auckland.
3. Ensure the National Art Gallery fulfils the need to encourage New Zealand artists by purchasing their works to create an art bank. Some cost recovery will be possible by renting such works to public and private sources for display.
4. Ensure funding for the Arts, Recreation, and Culture is adequate by a mix of corporate sponsorship, ticket sales, and a floating bonus scheme based on ticket sales paid by the state four times per year. A ticket purchase scheme for schools and senior citizen groups will be considered. All profits from Lotto and Golden Kiwi will be committed to the Arts, Recreation, and Culture.
5. Encourage a wide range of recreational activities available to all at minimal cost. We will continue the expansion of the walkways project and access to National Parks.

THE DEPTH OF A CIVILISATION IS JUDGED BY ITS CULTURE

BROADCASTING

The radio frequency spectrum is a limited natural resource which must be shared among all peoples of earth. It is not the property of the New Zealand government or any other sovereign state. Any governmental monopoly or control is incompatible with the essential right of citizens to use this resource to freely receive and impart information. The only justifiable role for the government in the management of broadcasting is that of technical arbiter assigning frequencies within the broadcast spectrum in order to ensure the greatest benefit for the greatest number.

This is not to say that government should avoid the use of broadcasting in the pursuit of its legitimate responsibilities. The proper functioning of a democracy is dependent upon an educated, informed, and responsible electorate. Therefore it is right and proper that a government use the broadcasting medium to encourage civic pride and political responsibility; to raise the education level of its citizens; and to foster an appreciation of the arts and culture. **However, there is absolutely no justification for governmental monopoly or control in the broadcasting industry.**

The history of broadcasting in New Zealand has been one of delayed introduction of technology and frequent upheavals in the broadcasting system to the detriment of all.

The technology gap between what is **possible** for New Zealand and what is **available** still exists today. Stereo sound on both AM and FM channels, cable television, direct satellite transmissions, and other features are all available in most developed countries while New Zealand still flounders in the attempt to launch a private television channel after many months and millions of dollars spent in hearings and other bureaucratic delay mechanisms. By the time the channel is approved the technology may well be obsolete as in the case of drive-in movies.

Those countries which have treated broadcasting as a competitive industry have enjoyed the greatest technological progress and innovation. It may be argued that those nations with state control have produced the "best" programmes while those with private ownership have produced the most "popular" programmes. However, we do not believe the two are incompatible. An educated public will also seek and enjoy the most informative quality programmes.

Broadcasting stations (whether television or radio) exist to serve their community and a wide diversity of stations will meet the needs of the wider community in a deregulated environment better than any state manipulation. State control restricts rather than develops diversity of opinion.

The New Zealand Party believes the current broadcasting system does not meet the needs of New Zealand and will move quickly and effectively to deregulate and privatise most of the broadcasting industry.

The New Zealand Party will:—

1. Privatise both TV1 and TV2 under separate owners.
2. Establish a broadcasting council which will have overall control of the allocation of frequencies and setting of standards. Provision of some educational and artistic programmes will be a requirement of obtaining a warrant. Access programmes will also be required.
3. Encourage the establishment of third television channel community stations in regional areas with maximum local input.
4. Privatise all current New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation commercial radio stations.
5. Retain and improve the current National Programme to cover news, current affairs, and some music. Broadcasting strength on short wave will be greatly improved to cover the South Pacific effectively and extend coverage to Asia. Satellite television transmission will also be used eventually. These programmes will be direct funded from Vote Internal Affairs and Vote Foreign Affairs.
6. Abolish the Broadcasting license fee.
7. Transfer the Symphony Orchestra and concert programme to the ARTS CORPORATION.
8. Ensure access to the airwaves by as many amateur users as possible with a minimum of restriction on citizen band and amateur radio short wave bands.
9. Encourage the broadcasting of both Parliament and local body debates to ensure an informed public.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New Zealand Party believes the regions of New Zealand have been neglected for too long by central government. Power is concentrated in Wellington, however most of the productive wealth of the nation still comes from the regions. The growth of Auckland and Wellington may enable extra facilities to be provided in those cities, however at the same time, creates its own problems of development. Where growth is at the expense of the regions it is harmful to the nation as a whole.

A policy of 'equal costs' across the country may have been socially acceptable when it was introduced, but is now working to the severe detriment of the regions ensuring that there is no incentive for industry to base itself away from main markets — in fact, quite the reverse.

The New Zealand Party believes each region has all the resources it needs to provide a strong and viable commercial base enabling young people to enter the work force in their own region and ensure employment is available for all along with all the social services in health, education, the arts, transport, and commercial services which need an adequate population base to function. United councils have been established in many areas with considerable enthusiasm and expertise for the development of their area — only to see their efforts frustrated as central government has retained control and governed on the basis of political expediency rather than regional productivity.

In order to ensure regions can develop to the maximum of their potential the New Zealand Party will:—

1. Devolve as much decision making power as possible to regional councils providing the framework within which councils can function effectively.
2. Ensure each region can capitalise on its advantages; e.g. electricity rates in the lower half of the South Island will reflect the much lower generating and transmission costs compared to the top half of the North Island.
3. Ensure the human inhabitants have priority in sensible development in environmentally sensitive areas.
4. Immediately implement the 'beautiful New Zealand' scheme through the unemployed three-day work requirement in regions where it will provide maximum attraction.
5. Through our progressive farming policies, ensure all rural areas can participate in the more dynamic and affluent New Zealand society.
6. Ensure that adequate promotion of regional tourist attractions attracts both New Zealanders and overseas tourists to explore New Zealand to its fullest bringing employment and services to base in the regions, with no detriment to the workers.
7. By abolishing the national labour award system allow wages to be related to costs of housing and general lower-living expenses in regional areas, providing further incentive for business to base in the regions, with no detriment to the workers.
8. Allow a two-year tax holiday for new businesses employing at least four people commencing in Northland (outside 50km radius of Whangarei), East Coast area from Opotiki to Wairoa, and the West Coast. A one-year tax holiday will be provided in certain other areas.
9. Ensure that transport services are fully adequate for the regions needs at the lowest possible cost.
10. Ensure adequate services in education and health are provided to all New Zealanders irrespective of location.

THE ENVIRONMENT

New Zealand is a land blessed above most in the beauty and diversity of our environmental heritage. We are the guardians for future generations and any development of the environment must have due regard to their needs. Our clean air and water, peaceful forests, majestic mountains, unspoiled coastline, and unique bird life are all assets beyond price in a rapidly polluting world.

The New Zealand Party believes in a balanced approach to the environment, believing there is sufficient scope for many to draw their livelihood from the forests and lakes while preserving intact vast tracts for the protection of our flora and fauna and enjoyment of our people. National Parks must be made available to a wider range of New Zealanders. Native

trees should be used for quality-end uses and not exported in log or chip form and logging will be highly selective.

Substantial penalties for environmental pollution will be imposed and mining will only be permitted subject to rigorous environmental controls. We will not permit the pollution of our streams and coastline.

The land is to be managed and enjoyed — not exploited.

We will encourage large areas of organic agriculture to capitalise on the growing world wide movement towards chemical free food.

ENERGY

The New Zealand Party believes that in an unstable world moves towards self-sufficiency should be encouraged. Much more of our research expenditure should go into renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, wave, and geothermal. This coupled with conservation to ensure minimum cost to the consumer and maximum extension of our current resources will limit the expense on large capital works such as dams. Energy should be generated where ever possible

close to its market and prices should reflect the cost of generation and transmission, for example, lower-cost South Island electricity should be substantially cheaper than northern North Island.

Use of our resources will be carefully managed to ensure minimum wastage and maximum benefit to our own and future generations.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is, and will remain, New Zealand's major industry. High interest rates and a constantly decreasing share of the market value of the product have caused much of the heartache in the rural community. This has been compounded by a lack of awareness in the past of market needs.

New Zealand Party policies for the economy in general will lead to lowered interest rates, a more flexible and dynamic labour market, lower transport costs and a better trading environment through our bilateral free trade agreements. When all these factors are under control the resilient farming community will no doubt rise to the occasion and ensure market-oriented production, maximum processing in New Zealand, and effective marketing overseas.

The New Zealand Party is committed to ensuring all sections of New Zealand society, rural or urban, have the opportunity to participate in a more dynamic economy and enhanced society. We do not believe the farming community wants or requires special subsidies and government interference in their affairs.

The role of the producer boards needs to be examined. We believe these may have deterred change to market needs in the past. Producer boards will be abolished and a free trading environment encouraged unless the majority of farmers wish to retain a specific board.

The tax system for farmers needs to be reappraised to tax income rather than potential income. The abolition of death duties and other capital taxes will assist in enabling land to remain in family hands. The low interest loan scheme for first houses [see HOUSING] will be applicable to farmland.

ALL NEW ZEALANDERS BENEFIT FROM A FINANCIALLY STRONG RURAL SECTOR.

Adoption of New Zealand Party policies in their fullest will provide for this and substantial flow-on effects to the wider community.

FISHING

The sea is one of New Zealand's greatest resources. Inadequate management has led to the decimation of fishing in many areas. The outrageous price of fish has removed one of our best foods from the tables of many families.

The New Zealand Party will:—

1. Ban commercial fishing from recreational fishing areas for two years.
2. Allow foreign boats to fish only if their catches are processed in New Zealand.
3. Hold urgent discussions with the fishing industry to overcome the absurdity of the current quota system where tons of good fish are thrown overboard. Fish should be available on the table of every family in this country at a reasonable price.
4. Encourage fish farming.
5. Ensure adequate research is available in order to wisely manage and develop our resource.
6. Form a Ministry of Fisheries, separate from the Ministry of Agriculture to give this major resource its true status.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

New Zealand has always enjoyed a profile and stature in the International scene beyond our size and place in the world.

The New Zealand Party believes that our prime responsibility in international affairs is in the South Pacific, secondly within the Pacific Basin, and thirdly Europe/Africa, while accepting our special ties with Great Britain.

To enhance our stature in the world the New Zealand Party will:—

1. Establish further diplomatic and trade posts in strategic positions around the world including every independent nation of the South Pacific.
2. Follow a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of any other country.
3. Encourage peace initiatives including halting the arms race, and development of lasting peace between nations.

