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coalition with the Labour Party. Subsequently, Mana Motuhake and the **Democratic Party** also defected from what was left of the original Alliance Party. *See also* ANDERTON, JAMES PATRICK (1938–).

AMERICA'S CUP. The oldest international sporting trophy in the world, dating from 1851, the America's Cup was first contested by New Zealand off Fremantle (Western Australia) in 1987. In 1995, New Zealand's NZL41, "Black Magic," won the "Auld Mug" with an overwhelming 5–0 victory over the holders the San Diego Yacht Club. At that time, this was only the second occasion on which the cup had traveled outside the United States. New Zealand retained the cup with NZL61 in its first defense at Auckland in 2000, but in 2003, it was comprehensively defeated by the Swiss entry, "Alinghi" (bankrolled by Ernesto Bertarelli and captained and partly crewed by several of the New Zealanders who had won the cup in 2000). Off Valencia in 2007, Team New Zealand was again defeated by "Alinghi," this time 5–2. In 2013, Oracle Team USA came from behind, winning eight straight races in a row, to beat Emirates Team New Zealand in the 34th America's Cup race in San Francisco.

ANDERSON, MARY PATRICIA (1887–1966). Politician. Born in Greymouth, Anderson was one of the founding members of the Labour Party in 1917. She became party secretary in 1918 and held that position for 38 years. She became a justice of the peace in 1943 and in 1945 was reputedly one of the first women in New Zealand to sit on a magistrate's court bench. In 1946, Anderson, along with Mary Dreaver, became the first women appointed to the New Zealand **Legislative Council**. She served on the council with Dreaver until it was abolished in 1950.

ANDERTON, JAMES PATRICK (1938–). Politician. Originally a member of the **Labour Party**, Anderton is one of the very few **Members of Parliament** to resign from their party and retain a seat at the subsequent election. Paradoxically, his **NewLabour Party** stood for traditional, or "old," Labour principles. In 1991, NewLabour joined with other third and minor parties to form the **Alliance** in opposition to the Fourth National Government's policies. Subsequently, as leader of the Alliance, Anderton served in coalition with Labour as deputy prime minister (1999–2002) before forming Jim Anderton's Progressive Coalition Party following his loss of the leadership of the Alliance Party organization. Despite a significant electoral setback—the party won only two seats in the 2002 general election—he retained a place in the Labour cabinet although no longer as deputy prime minister. In 2003, the **Democrats**, which had also left the Alliance at the time of the 2002 split, defected from the Progressive Coalition. **In 2004, the party**

formally changed its name to the "Progressive Party," but shortly before the 2005 election, it was again renamed, this time as "Jim Anderton's Progressive Party." Anderton was the only candidate from his party to win a seat in the 2005 election, but he remained the third-ranked minister in the Labour-led government as minister of agriculture, biosecurity, and forestry as well as a number of lesser portfolios. Anderton retained his seat in the 2008 election and retired from Parliament in 2011. *See also* ALLIANCE.

ANGUS, HENRIETTA CATHERINE (RITA) (1908–1970). Artist. Henrietta Catherine Angus was born in Hastings, the oldest of seven children, and was raised and educated in Palmerston North. She studied at the Canterbury College School of Art and at Elam in Auckland. Early in her career, Angus lived in Christchurch, working as a teacher and illustrator for the *Press*. Working largely in watercolors and oils, Angus established herself as one of the most prominent figures in New Zealand art. She is best known for her portraits and landscapes, perhaps the most famous of which is *Cass* (which in a television poll in 2006 was chosen as New Zealand's most loved painting). Although *Cass* is held up by others as an example of "regionalist" art capturing the tones and textures of a specific landscape, Angus herself did not pursue a national style, seeking instead to perfect a distinctive and highly personal art. A feminist and a pacifist (reflected in her three goddess images, *A Goddess of Mercy*, *Rutu*, and *Sun Goddess*), Angus refused to undertake war work during World War II and was prosecuted by the Industrial Manpower Appeal Committee in late 1944. In the late 1940s, she experienced psychiatric health problems and underwent a period of treatment at Sunnyside Hospital in 1949. In 1955, Angus settled in Wellington, from which base she produced a number of her finest landscapes, including *Moon (Leaf Series)* and *Boats, Island Bay*. Rita Angus died of ovarian cancer in January 1970.

ANNEXATION OF NEW ZEALAND. By the 1830s, circumstances were changing rapidly for Maori, particularly in the Far North. Concerns about increasing lawlessness, particularly among sealers and traders, prompted a group of northern *rangatira* to petition the British king seeking his protection. In 1833, the British government appointed James Busby as official British Resident in New Zealand. Busby bought land and built a house at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands. In 1835, Busby drew up the **Declaration of Independence of New Zealand**, which was signed by northern *rangatira*. The declaration asserted New Zealand's independence and the sovereign authority of the United Northern Chiefs in New Zealand. Busby continued to collect signatures after this initial signing; by 1839, the declaration had been signed by 52 *rangatira*.