

Historical Tidbits
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Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao
 The School of Maori and Pacific Development
Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato
 University of Waikato

1835	<p>The first book published in Aotearoa, a Maori translation of <i>The Epistle to the Philippians and the Ephesians</i>: William Colenso's press in Paihia on February 17, 1835.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
1852	<p><i>Constitution Act</i> established Provincial Government. Only males over 21 who had individual title to property of a certain value were entitled to vote. Very few Maori males were able to do so.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1863	<p>Governor Grey invades the Waikato region</p> <p><i>Suppression of Rebellion Act:</i> No right to trial before imprisonment. Intention was to punish "certain aboriginal tribes of the colony" for rebelling against the Crown.</p> <p><i>New Zealand Settlement Act:</i> Over three million acres of Maori land confiscated to pay for the war.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1864	<p><i>Native Reserves Act</i> established. All remaining land reserved for Maori use put under settler control.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1865	<p><i>Native Land Court</i> established. Designed to determine ownership. Maori owners had to spend many months in town waiting to have their cases heard. If they did not show up, they lost the right to the land. This caused many of them to build up debts and they consequently had to sell land to pay for them. Maori owners had to pay for any surveying work that had to be done. Many Maori owners sold land rather than go through the humiliating experience of the Land Court sitting.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1867	<p><i>Maori Representation Act</i> established. Four Maori seats in Parliament established. A response to Pakeha fear that Maori (who by now had a majority under the property qualification clause of the <i>1852 Constitution Act</i> in a number of electorates) could gain a majority in Government.</p> <p><i>The Native Schools Act:</i> Extended the parameters of the 1858 Act. These schools would assist in the process of assimilation.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>

1869	<p>A new Maori version of the Treaty was requested by the Government: "Kawanatanga" in Article 1 is replaced by "nga mana Katoa o te Rangatiratanga"</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1871	<p>A Government stipulation that instruction in Native Schools had to be in English.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1877	<p>The Treaty is declared a nullity by Judge Prendergast in the Bishop of Wellington v Wi Parata case. Legislation was introduced to allow direct purchase of Maori land. Breach of <i>Article 2</i>.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1879	<p>An amendment by Grey of the <i>Native Land Act</i> made it easier for small farmers to secure Maori land. The Government sabotaged the Commission that was set up to investigate land confiscation in Taranaki.</p> <p><i>Peace Preservation Bill:</i> One year's hard labour for Maori people who refused to leave their abodes.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1880	<p><i>Maori Prisoners' Act:</i> 200 Maori arrested in Taranaki for preventing the surveying of confiscated land. Kept in prison for an indefinite period without trial.</p> <p><i>West Coast Settlement Act:</i> Any Maori in Taranaki could be arrested without a warrant and jailed for two years with hard labour if they built anything or in any way hindered the surveying or property.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1881	<p><i>Native Reserves Act:</i> The control of Maori reserves is taken over by the Public Trustee.</p> <p>2500 troops invade Parihaka and Te Whiti the prophet is arrested.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1886	<p>Te Whiti re-arrested (under the <i>West Coast Preservation Act</i> of 1881) without warrant, charge or trial and jailed for three months.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
1887	<p><i>Native Land Act:</i> Large-scale direct purchase of Maori land. Bastion Point, Auckland appropriated for defence purposes.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>

1892	The <i>Native Department</i> abolished. < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1897	92 Maori in Taranaki arrested for ploughing land in protest of Public Trustee control of their lands. < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1908	<i>Tohunga Suppression Act</i> : Penalties were imposed on tohunga (experts in Maori medicine and Maori spirituality). < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1909	<i>Native Health Act</i> : Maori could no longer use the whangai system for adopting children. Maori women could no longer breastfeed! < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1918	Maori servicemen who returned after WWI were not eligible for the benefits of the Rehabilitation Scheme. The scheme was only available to Pakeha servicemen. < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1932	Ratana M.I.'s present petition with 30,000 signatures calling for ratification of the Treaty. It was ignored. Maori received half the unemployment benefit given to the Pakeha. A single Maori received 7s 6d and a Pakeha 15s. < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm >
1933	1 October, Te Rata (the third Māori King), of Tainui, Ngāti Mahuta tribes, Te Rata, died on this day. Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from <i>The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</i> vol.4 (1998) < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html >
1933	8 October, Koroki Te Rata Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero was crowned as the fourth Māori King on the day of his fathers funeral. Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography vol.4 (1998) < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html >
1946	The Tainui Maori Trust Board was established. Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography vol.4 (1998) < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html >
1949	30 March, Koroki and 600 supporters presented Fraser with a petition demanding the maintenance of an agreement for liquor to be banned from the King Country in return for railway and other developments. Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography vol.4 (1998) < http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html >

<p>1953</p>	<p>Maori Affairs Act: If Maori land was not occupied or being used then it was declared "waste land" and taken by the Government.</p> <p>Town and Country Planning Act: Prevented Maori from building on their land. This forced many Maori to move from rural areas to the cities.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
<p>1953</p>	<p>30 December, Queen Elizabeth visited Tūrangawaewae Marae Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from <i>The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</i> vol.4 (1998) <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html></p>
<p>1960</p>	<p>The Hunn Report: Jack Hunn, a top-ranking civil servant, recommended a stepping up of the assimilation process.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
<p>1966</p>	<p>23 May, Piki (the daughter of the fourth Māori King) was crowned, Te Arikinui Te Atairangikaahu a few hours before Koroki's burial on Taupiri. Written by Angela Ballara. Essay from <i>The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</i> vol.4 (1998) <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Maori/Mbfram.html></p>
<p>1971</p>	<p>1971 was the United Nations year for the elimination of racial discrimination, and there was talk among Maori of an appeal to the UN. Waitangi ceremonies were disrupted by incidents organised by the Auckland-based group Nga Tamatoa; the following year Nga Tamatoa staged a walk-out. The gap to be bridged in mutual understanding can be gauged by the Governor-General's ill-chosen comments: 'I just do not believe that racism or discrimination exists in this country', said <u>Sir Arthur Porritt</u>, who considered that Maori-Pakeha relationships were being dealt with adequately through intermarriage.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Gallery/treaty/protest71.htm></p>
<p>1984</p>	<p>1984 was a watershed year. A hiko (march) to Waitangi, organised in protest against 'celebrating' the day, included representatives of many tribes, church leaders and some Pakeha. The impact of the protest was blunted when Governor-General David Beattie, James Henare and Hiwi Tauroa waited in vain for two hours to meet hiko leaders. But the expression of kotahitanga (oneness of purpose) was impressive, and two hui followed, calling for a Maori consensus on the treaty and no further Waitangi 'celebrations' until the treaty had been 'honoured' (a term much used thereafter).</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Gallery/treaty/waitangi1980.htm></p>
<p>1986</p>	<p>The Crown created a property right with the introduction of a fisheries quota system. A breach of Article 2.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>

<p>1990</p>	<p>Maori Fisheries Act: Re-definition of an important part of Article 2, which guarantees Maori "<i>full exclusive possession of the Lands and Estates, Forest, Fisheries</i>". By 31st October 1992 Maori are granted 10% of the fishing quota. The Government has re-defined full as 10%. A further breach of the Treaty agreement.</p> <p><http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/Treaty.htm></p>
<p>1995 April</p>	<p>Cathy Dewes was elected Ngati Rangitihi representative to Te Arawa Trust Board, after a 16 month battle over her right as a woman to stand, including High Court action.</p> <p>Heneriata Whaingata (Tai) Green, a daughter of Sir Apirana Ngata and thought to be the first Maori woman to attend a NZ university, died in Rotorua aged 90.</p> <p>Former NZ Governor General Sir Paul Reeves was sworn in as chairman of Fiji's constitutional review committee. The other members are former speaker Tomasi Vakatora as government nominee and Australian academic Dr Brij Lai, a Fijian expatriate, as Opposition rep.</p> <p>Customs appointed long-serving staff member Riki Moeau Maori perspectives co-ordinator. His job includes identifying the importance of artefacts and taonga entering and leaving the country.</p> <p>Whangarei sickness beneficiary Joseph Murphy, 39, was charged with dishonouring the NZ flag by trampling on it at Waitangi on Feb 6. His request the case be heard on Waitangi marae by his own people was refused.</p> <p>Hamilton Youth Court judge David Brown turned down a father's request his 16-year-old son face kidnapping, armed robbery and conversion charges on his home marae. The Raglan man said kaumatua and the victims were the appropriate people to judge the case. Judge Morris said the law was administered in the recognised court system.</p> <p>In convicting Steven Andrew Waaka, 24, of refusing to supply a blood sample and refusing to accompany police, Tauranga District Court Judge David Wilson said several High Court decisions made it clear the Transport Act applied to all people. Waaka told police that under the Treaty of Waitangi they had no authority to test him, and that under the Declaration of Independence he had a right to have his elder there.</p> <p>Vandals hacked the penis off a carving of ancestor Te Au o Te Whenua at Arataki Visitors Centre in Auckland's Waitakere Ranges.</p> <p>Arson severely damaged Te Aitarakihi Multicultural Centre's marae in Timaru April 10. Chairman Dan De Har refused to link it to racial tension round the country, or to a graffiti attack in December when "One statue: 10 niggers" was scrawled on the building. The marae was built over the past 16 years for non-Ngai Tahu people in the</p>

<p>1995 April (contd.)</p>	<p>district, and opened last year. Community member Mike Tahī said North Island problems weren't the business of South Island Maori, and the fire must have been set by out-of-towners because "We don't have a racial problem in Timaru."</p> <p>Squatters moved onto the Allan Titford farm at Maunganui Bluff, which is included in Te Roroa claim. Mr Titford moved to Australia after negotiations to sell it to the Crown broke down.</p> <p>A group from Te Paatu hapu of Ngati Kahu occupied Takahue school near Kaitaia on March 29. The land is owned by the army. Tina Perry from Te Paatu said the hapu wanted direct negotiations about the site. Muriwhenua Runanga executive officer Matiu Rata said the land was already in the Muriwhenua claim land bank, and would be returned when the wider claim was settled. Te Paatu should negotiate a lease for the school.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
<p>1995 May</p>	<p>Kahu Morrison, mother of Sir Howard Morrison and grandmother on Temuera, died in Rotorua on May 9 aged 84. Mrs Morrison was awarded the Queens Service Medal in 1987, and performed with her son until last year.</p> <p>Actor and director Don Selwyn won the arts and culture section of the Awards of NZ.</p> <p>7 May, Pakaitore Maori sent a letter to Treaty Negotiations Minister Doug Graham seeking direct talks with the Crown rather than the council, because of the treaty and sovereignty implications. Mr Graham rejected talks because the Government won't discuss sovereignty.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
<p>1996 September</p>	<p>Samoan director Sima Urale's film <i>O Tamaiti</i> won the best short film award at the 53rd Venice International Film Festival in Italy. It was produced by Kara Paewai and filmed in Wellington.</p> <p>Emma Paki released her debut album, <i>Oxygen of Love</i>, after a two year hiatus.</p> <p>Whakatane private training establishment Te Whare o Awanuiarangi was given university status. Chief executive Himiona Nuku said it would allow the centre to offer a wider range of courses.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
<p>1997 November</p>	<p>A 6.5m carving by Heke Collier, believed to be the largest in the country, was unveiled in Opotiki, despite being slightly singed in an arson attack.</p> <p>The Tainui Maori Trust Board celebrated its 50th birthday by giving a \$230,000 Mercedes Benz S500 limousine to Te Arikini Dame Te Atairangikaahu. Board chairman Hare Puke said the cost was</p>

<p>1997 November (contd.)</p>	<p>insignificant: "This is the admiration of the people for Te Arikiniui. I think this is just reward." Given the tens of thousands of kilometres a year the Maori Queen clocks up attending hui and tangi, the gift should relieve her supporters of some concerns over her safety.</p> <p>Maori Council foundation member and deputy chairman Sir John Mokonuiarangi Bennett died in his Havelock North home Oct. 28 aged 85. Sir John, a teacher for 40 years, became chairman of the Maori Education Foundation in 1975 and later chairman of the Kohanga Reo Trust, playing a key role in the revitalisation of the Maori language. He is survived by five of his six children, and by his eight brothers and sisters, including Sir Charles Bennett and Bishop Manu Bennett .</p> <p>Entertainer Robbie Ratana died at his Mangere home Nov. 7 aged 55. Ratana worked in show bands on the international circuit, particularly with the late Prince Tui Teka, before returning home .</p> <p>Emma Coyne of Whangarei won a NZ Senior Achievers Award. Coyne, 75, was the first Maori to attend the Bible College of NZ, going on to join the United Maori Mission, taking school bible classes in the Northland region. She is also a kuia of Pehiaweri Marae and Northland Health Services.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
<p>1999 August</p>	<p>A Wellington jury Aug. 6 awarded activist Dun Mihaka \$5000 compensation from the <i>New Truth</i> for a Feb. 95 article describing him as a "bare buttocks" "fun loving" protester. Mihaka said made him sound like he protested for the fun of it. Justice John Wild reserved judgment to hear arguments from News Media Auckland Ltd that the story was covered by qualified privilege.</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>
<p>1999 October 28</p>	<p>Taranaki Maori marched on Oct. 28 to commemorate the signing of the 1835 Declaration of Independence. Organiser Takawai Murphy said the document was still as significant for Maori people, because it acknowledged Maori sovereignty. "The Government ignored it for a long time and has consistently discredited it, but to Maori it has status and mana." Historian Bill Oliver said while Murphy offered a fair representation of the Maori nationalist position, "it would not be accepted by most historians". He said the declaration was not a sign Maori were seeking to "retain their authority", because in 1835 their authority was not under threat. "There would have been lots of meetings and debates over that 15 to 20 year period, but I've not heard of any evidence that matters of sovereignty were discussed."</p> <p><http://webnz.com/tekorero/korero-archive.html></p>

TE WHARE WĀNANGA O WAIKATO

Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao



THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO THE SCHOOL OF MAORI AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

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Dean's Welcome

Nau mai haere mai

Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao (The School of Māori and Pacific Development) aims to lead the way for the new millennium as an educator and research institute in Māori and Indigenous Studies. In achieving this we strive to be a world centre of excellence in teaching and research. Underpinning our School activities is the commitment to the advancement of Māori through the teachings of Te Reo, Tikanga, and indigenous development. With our quest for knowledge, Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao is committed to building long term relationships. Our School aims to provide life long learning opportunities and to prepare our students for successful careers. We welcome all to join our whānau at Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao.

Professor Tamati Reedy
Te Pua Wānanga Ki Te Ao

The School consists of several departments that contribute to our vision of uplifting the people:

- Te Tari Māori
- Development Studies
- Te Tīmatanga Hou
- Te Whakapiki i te Reo
- Centre for Māori and Pacific Development Research
- Centre for Māori and Pacific Development Research
- MSAAC

Te Tari Māori

Our School was founded on the strong teachings of Te Reo (Māori Language) and Tikanga (Māori Protocol or Traditions). It is through the teachings of language and traditions that the School aims to maintain and develop the cultural identity of Māori as indigenous peoples of New Zealand.

Staff at our School are involved in a wide range of activities outside of their teaching duties. Staff are involved in activities such as iwi/hapū management and treaty negotiations, kapa haka and other Māori performing arts, which all contribute to the teachings and learning within Te Tari Māori and our School.

By maintaining and developing Māori cultural identity, the School plays an important role in indigenous nation building in New Zealand.

Development Studies

Our Development Studies department offers the opportunity for incorporating the international dimensions of development issues for our School. Alongside the Māori development issues, the department offers learning about other indigenous peoples and the challenges they face in nation building. The department provides a multidisciplinary approach to learning by offering courses from a wide range of fields that relate to issues of development.

Te Timatanga Hou

Te Timatanga Hou is a foundation programme designed for Māori students in mind. The programme is taught under a kaupapa Māori philosophy where tikanga, and te reo are incorporated where possible. The programme targets in particular Māori who do not have any previous tertiary education study experience and require preparation for entering the tertiary education environment. This is a commitment by the University and the School for providing accessibility to tertiary education for Māori through providing sufficient academic preparation in a culturally sensitive environment.

Te Whakapiki i Te Reo

Te Whakapiki i te Reo offers practicing teachers the opportunity to enhance and develop their language proficiency and competency. The course further seeks to develop language skills for the delivery of Māori as a second language. This service helps the School to achieve the promotion and development of Te Reo outside and beyond the tertiary level of education.

Centre for Māori and Pacific Development Research

Given our School's relative youth, we have been successful in securing and undertaking research contracts. There are currently three major areas of research which different research teams, from the School and University, are undertaking:

- 1) Māori Sustainable Development in Te Puku o Te Ika
- 2) He Rangahau Tikanga Māori - Traditional Fisheries Research Project
- 3) Māori Language Proficiency Tests for Year 5 and Year 8

The School will be opening a new Centre for Māori and Pacific Development Research, which will help to manage the research activities within the School.

Māori Student Academic Advisory Centre (MSAAC)

To support Māori students studying at the University of Waikato, a centre was established to provide advice and a friendly environment for Māori students. MSAAC services provide academic advice and support Māori students to ensure there is a high retention rate of Māori students at the tertiary level. Students who approach MSAAC will find an environment that encourages academic learning with a particular focus on tikanga Māori, supporting both the cultural and academic development.