

KŌTUITUI

Issue 8

20 February 2020

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HATO PAORA COLLEGE TO HOST THE FIRST NGĀTI RAUKAWA HEARING



Hato Pāora, the historic Catholic Māori Boarding School in Cheltenham will now host the first Waitangi Tribunal hearing for the Ngāti Raukawa claims.

Founded by the Society of Mary and opened in 1948, the College's vision is "To take good boys and grow them into great young men".

Testimony to the success of the College in this regard is the many successful students who have gone on to make significant contributions to the nation.

Almost a year ago, old boy Judge Damian Hohepa Stone was sworn in as a Māori Land Court judge in the presence of 300 family, friends and colleagues at Hato Pāori. Judge Stone said "The reason I did law was that Moana Jackson spoke at my senior prize giving here at the College".

Changes in Waitangi Tribunal scheduling meant that the original venue, Manfeild Park was not available. Northern Planning Committee convenor, Dennis Emery said that "Hato Pāora was really quick to answer our call for aid and we're very grateful."

Principal and HP old boy Dr Nathan Matthews says that "It's a great opportunity for our students to be part of the event. It will be a wonderful learning opportunity for us all."

The hearings start on Monday 9th March and will run through the week finishing on the afternoon of Friday 13th. The final timetable is to be confirmed by Judge Fox in days to come but we can expect the tangata whenua witnesses, Jerald Twomey, Te Kenehi Teira, and Tā Taihākurei Durie will be heard on the first day. Their job will be to describe the whakapapa connections of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, the motivations and routes of the various migrations south and settlement of the hapū and iwi groups. A **free bus** will travel from Ōtaki for the first day only and will stop at Levin and Foxton on the way returning at the end of the day. Send us an email or give us a call to **book your seat today!**

The Northern Planning Committee made up of representatives of the northern hapū has put together a team to ensure that we have a "smooth, functional, effective and enjoyable first hearing week".

The event team includes Āwhina Twomey, Rareti Matakī, Daphne Luke, Dennis Emery with others. It's fabulous that the students are going to help out at the hearing but we also need iwi members during the week with maintaining the site, kaumātua support, etc. Please be in touch if you're willing to give us a hand—email daphne@taoni.maori.nz or get in touch with one of the other Kaihautū directly.

Join our facebook page to get updates in the coming weeks or register for e-pānuī and emails by dropping us a note with "subscribe" in the subject line to thkr.trust@gmail.com.

DR WHATARANGI WINIATA RETIRES

Veteran Māori rights campaigner, Dr Whatarangi Winiata retired from the Te Hono ki Raukawa Council last month.

The Professor has been part of Te Hono since its inception in 2008 and kept our Board grounded in kaupapa tuku iho.

As the Chair of the Ōtaki & Porirua Trusts Board, a position he held for thirty years, Dr Winiata lodged the Wai 437 lands claim in 1994. He remained named claimant until last month when he resigned that position. Fourteen years later, he and Ani Mikaere lodged Wai-1580, the Tino Rangatiratanga claim on behalf of the iwi. Dr Winiata remains a claimant for this claim.

Dr Winiata has a long history of taking the Crown to task over its article 2 and 3 breaches. He has been a claimant, a negotiator, an advisor and supporter of national claims relating to te reo, broadcasting, spectrum, water, fisheries, electoral boundary reform, land as well as iwi claims.

In a written resignation, Dr Winiata said that "Ngāti Raukawa is nearing the end of a 30-year journey towards having their Treaty claims heard by the Waitangi Tribunal. It has been a challenging time with many of our best people falling on the wayside, they will be sorely missed in coming months".

He added that "Te Hono has been a catalyst for getting our Iwi claims organised. The research and preparation of the He Iki Nā Motai oral and traditional history report with 19 hapū was an important and satisfying piece of work to complete. While completed as part of our claims research, our teams were very focused on the preparation for a document for the future generations: one that would help their mokopuna to know themselves as Raukawa. The feedback from hapū and iwi in this respect is positive."

In his letter, Dr Winiata said "over recent months it has become obvious that the claims and related matters are in good hands. The Wai-113 Forum appears to be managing the hearings preparations appropriately." He closed with "I will continue to support our Iwi, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Te Hono in this activity".

Council member and Te Reureu representative Hare Arapere said I am "greatly saddened, shocked but not surprised to receive this letter". The Council received the resignation with regret and invited him to attend any meeting of the Board he might wish to join. Typically, Matua has refused any acknowledgement or recognition of his contribution. This article seeks to express our appreciation, admiration and aroha for this Ngāti Raukawa taonga.

In 1984, the Venerable Bishop Manuhia Bennett spoke to Whatarangi following a presentation on Māori leadership. Bishop said that his old people described rangatiratanga as *Te tohu a te rangatira, he manaaki. Te kai o te rangatira, he kōrero. Te mahi a te rangatira, he whakatira i te iwi.* For many of us, matua Whatarangi embodies all of these characteristics.



WAI 113 CLAIMS FORUM —Feb 10



By Kuini Rikihana Hyland

The Forum hui at Te Rūnanga of Raukawa on February 10th supported the Northern Planning Committee recommendation that Hato Pāora College be the new venue for the opening of Ngāti Raukawa's hearings.

Forum co-convener Rachael Selby chaired the hui. Her co-convener Denis Emery was recovering from minor surgery.

Te Kenehi Teira discussed the land-banked properties he has noted such as the Health Camp in Ōtaki and Kohitere in Levin. Land banked assets usually go to hapū concerned but often properties may already have been sold or properties given to Crown.

The Wai-113 Forum was established by the 25 hapū and iwi of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga with each hapū naming a representative to the Forum. The Forum meets regularly and has initiated a number of wānanga to help hapū prepare for the hearings.

DECEMBER 2019 HUI A IWI UPDATE

By Kuini Rikihana Hyland

The Wai 113 Hui a Iwi took place at Ngātōkōwaru marae in December (2019) with a recorded 92 hapū and whānau members present.

Co-Chair Rachael Selby said it was the 7th Hui a Iwi on Treaty claims and there were 47 claimants present.

There have been deep discussions about where the overarching claims should start. It is expected that the process will see the claimants statements of claim filed by 28 February 2019; a joint or overall statement of claim agreed; identification of common issues, a code of behaviour developed; and participation in gap filling in progress as well as setting up a database.

Maharanui Jacob, Iwikatea Nicholson and Whatakaraka Davis as members of Te Rūnanga o Raukawa, worked with young mum, Ani Mikaere to draft the Wai113 claim on behalf of the Iwi.

Tā Taihakurei Durie said that the iwi has made amazing progress since then. "We have a distinct factor And that is the extent of land we lost in this District and in the manner of how it was lost. This is compared to Taranaki and Waikato."

"Our claim is that hapū in the northern district lost 319,000 acres from Foxton to Tokomaru .." "That puts as as 7th in the number of Maori Iwi land losses in the country." "What is more not one acre was sold by our hapu. That is because the government changed all the Māori land into Government hands. ...We had major losses ... we were treated as rebels." Tā Durie said "Ngāti Apa was loyal to the Crown".

He said "Those who will be presenting the claims are the hapū; evidence of the providence of Maoridom society that the lead is from the bottom up not top down."



Te Hono Council members Tā Taihakurei Durie and Tony Manning attend the Wai 113 Forum hui in Levin.



Te Hono ki Raukawa
A coalition of Te Reureu, Ngāti Kauwhata and Ngāti Raukawa

Kōtuitui is the official newspaper of Te Hono ki Raukawa. Up to 3000 copies of each issue are printed and distributed to locations throughout the takiwā. To receive your copy directly, send us an email.

Te Hono was established by a Hui-a-Iwi in 2008 to support hapū and iwi of Ngāti Raukawa to prepare and present their Treaty of Waitangi claims to the Waitangi Tribunal.

The Trust is a coalition of Te Reureu, Ngāti Kauwhata and Ngāti Raukawa. Each iwi is represented on the Te Hono Council.

Checkout our website www.thkr.weebly.com or www.facebook.com/tehonokiraukawa. Send us an email at thkr.trust@gmail.com or give us a call on 06 364 8598.

TECHNICAL WITNESSES AT THE FEILDING HEARINGS

The authors of five Ngāti Raukawa specific research reports will be providing evidence at the hearings. The following are brief outlines of the reports.

NGĀTI RAUKAWA: RANGATIRATANGA AND KĀWANATANGA LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND LOSS FROM THE 1890s TO 2000

Eljon Fitzgerald, Dr Areti Metuamate, Kiri Parata and Dr Grant Young wrote the text of the report and appear to present it. Tiratahi Taipana undertook archival research at the Māori Land Court and Piripi Walker translated documents from te reo to English.

The report examines a large number of diverse issues relating to land and autonomy to consider the relationship between rangatiratanga, as it was exercised by leaders of Ngāti Raukawa, and kāwanatanga, as it was exercised by the Crown, through the 20th century. Rangatiratanga is the exercise of chiefly authority over land, resources and people which is the hallmark of an independent iwi. It is fundamentally a personal relationship between an iwi and their leaders and it is a relationship bound by whakapapa, by descent from common tūpuna. Rangatiratanga is central to the mana of the iwi and the ahi kā the iwi holds over their lands and resources.

The report is one of four Ngāti Raukawa specific historical projects commissioned by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust. The two key objectives of the project were to:

- Provide an overview of land management issues and land loss from around 1890 to around 2000 (that is, from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century); and,
- Discuss whether leadership was assisted – or thwarted – in efforts to exercise rangatiratanga.

ONE PAST, MANY HISTORIES: TRIBAL LAND AND LAND POLITICS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Terrence John Hearn prepared the report entitled One past, many histories: tribal land and politics in the nineteenth century (Wai 2200, #A152).

One past, many histories attempts to, compare and evaluate the many narratives that purport to describe and explain the tangled history of this district. A key part of that history has been a protracted, often violent, and intensely bitter struggle for the control of its lands that began with the displacement of the original inhabitants by Ngāti Apa, Muaūpoko, and Rangitāne, continued with the arrival of several iwi from the north during the 1820s and 1830s, and culminated in the political and legal struggle that marked the efforts of the Crown to extinguish native title. Displacement, dispossession, and loss are recurring themes in the pre-and post-annexation history of Porirua ki Manawatū. That history and especially the Rangitikei-Manawatū purchase have been the subject of many and varying assessments. Hence in this report the author focused upon the key events and issues and to reach some conclusions about the integrity of the Crown's efforts to acquire 'the Manawatū lands.'

MĀORI ASPIRATIONS, CROWN RESPONSE AND RESERVES, 1840 TO 2000

Dr. Paul Husbands has taught history at universities in New Zealand, France and the US. He was employed for eight years as a contract historian, research analyst and inquiry facilitator, and historian report writer. April Bennett and Piripi Walker also contributed to the project; April as a researcher and Piripi for his translation work.

This report is a study of the areas of land – commonly known as 'reserves' – that were set apart for the hapū and iwi of Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Kauwhata as part of the Crown's land purchasing process. North of the Manawatū River most of the Māori land purchased by the colonial government was acquired in four large Crown purchases: the Rangitikei-Turakina purchase (1849); the Te Awahou purchase (1858 and 1859); the Te Ahuaturangi or Upper Manawatū purchase (negotiated in 1858 but not completed until 1864); and – most significantly for Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Kauwhata – the Rangitikei-Manawatū purchase (1866).

NGĀTI RAUKAWA: CUSTOM COLONISATION AND THE CROWN

Dr. Richard Peter Boast is a Professor of Law and Queen's Counsel and a specialist legal historian who has published numerous books and articles on New Zealand legal history and on the Native Land Court in particular.

This report is about the effects of the Native Land Court (and other judicial bodies) on Ngāti Raukawa, its affiliates, and Ngāti Kauwhata. It is *also* about the pre-1840 history of Ngāti Raukawa and of Ngāti Kauwhata (who are distinct).

The report covers the broader connections between Ngāti Raukawa and other iwi in the Waikato region, and traverses briefly the Ngāti Raukawa conquest of the Waikato Valley. This history raises very complex questions of interactions with other groups in the region, notably Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Apa, Muaupoko, and Rangitane – and also others. The post-migration history is complex and full of conflicts of varying degrees of intensity, for example the very serious conflicts between Te Ati Awa and Ngāti Raukawa in the Ōtaki-Waikanae area.

Chapters focusing on the Himatangi Case (1868), the Rangitikei-Manawatū Case (1869), Aorangi and Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Kauwhata and Maungatautari, Te Reureu and the Rangitikei-Manawatū Reserve lands, inconsistencies in the Native Land Court and Rangimarie and Pene Raupatu statements of evidence are included in the report.

CROWN ACTION AND MĀORI RESPONSE: LAND AND POLITICS, 1840-1900

Robyn Anderson along with Dr Terence Green and Mr Lou Chase – and with the assistance of members of ARRK and many others – wrote the report: "Crown Action and Māori Response: Land and Politics, 1840-1900"

There are a number of themes that run throughout the report including:

- the strategic objectives of the Crown in acquiring the area between the two established settlements of Port Nicholson and Whanganui and the tactics its officers employed.
- the assumption of the superiority of British institutions and of the supposed incapacity of Māori to resolve differences other than by force.
- the failure of the Crown to respond meaningfully to sustained demands from Ngāti Raukawa and the tangata heke for the empowerment of their institutions within the governance of the colony;
- the changing characterisation of "Ngāti Raukawa" in Crown communication from a numerous and powerful tribe whose leaders needed to agree and consent to actions affecting them to one which depicted them as a migrant, fractured people who held no collective standing and whose rights were derived from and were dependent on the sufferance of others.
- the continuing agency of the tūpuna of the claimants as they struggled to engage with colonisation and the Crown in its many guises – Governors and increasingly powerful colonial and provincial administrations, government ministers, their officials and land purchase officers, local government, the Native Land Court and the "law" in general.

A number of these authors will attend the hearing at Hato Pāora as witnesses to give evidence to the Tribunal. The reports and short summaries can be downloaded on from our website www.thkr.weebly.com.