

# NEWSLETTER

PROJECT

*Waitangi*

PAKEHA DEBATE THE TREATY

P.O. BOX 825, WELLINGTON

PROJECT WAITANGI SEPTEMBER NEWSLETTER

Sept, 1988

## A CONSTITUTIONAL

## CON JOB!

## MAORI FISHERIES BILL

PROJECT WAITANGI HAVE PREPARED THIS BACKGROUNDER ON THE

MAORI FISHERIES BILL

PROJECT WAITANGI CALLS ON ALL GROUPS TO MAKE SUBMISSIONS, WRITE LETTERS, CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT MINISTERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Submissions are due by the end of October.

Copies of the bill are available from Government Bookshops.

BACKGROUNDER : The Treaty of Waitangi guarantees the Maori people, in the English text, "the full exclusive undisturbed possession of their fisheries". The new Maori Fisheries Bill tears up that guarantee:

(see over)

1. The Maori Fisheries Bill has been imposed by the government after they failed to reach agreement with their Maori Treaty partners over fishing rights.

2. The Bill has a lofty preamble about Treaty rights but then sets about destroying these very rights.

3. Clause 17 of the bill prevents Maori people taking Treaty fishing claims to the courts.

It is unconstitutional:

- a) because it is a breach of Article 3 of the Treaty to remove the right of access the courts
- b) because it is a general constitutional principle that people have the right to seek redress through the legal system.

4. The Maori Fisheries Bill is a con-job designed to ensure that Maori cannot get proper access to their fisheries. A huge capital sum is required for boats, processing plants, marketing and so on. The government will provide only \$10 million over 5 years - but over 50 times as much is needed.

The Government does not expect Maori people to fish more than 12% of the total fishing, yet talk of offering 50%. Maori must fish a "substantial" part of their yearly quota before becoming eligible for another 2.5% quota. The Government decides what "substantial" will be.

In this bill, Maori are restricted in entering into joint ventures to fill their quotas.

5. The Maori Fisheries Bill fits government actions of down-grading the Waitangi Tribunal. They cannot consider fisheries claims (even freshwater ones) for twenty years. Freshwater claims make up a large chunk of claims, this bill sends them down the tubes.

6. The Maori Fisheries Bill is one the worst examples of recent re-definitions of the Treaty.

For some years after 1840, the Treaty was accepted by both parties. By the 1850's and 60's the Crown continuously breached Treaty conditions, and have done so ever since. Now that partner, the Crown, is busy redefining the Treaty in terms to suit its own political purposes.

The Muriwhenua Fishing Report from the Waitangi Tribunal was clear - The Crown should negotiate the right to any part of the

fisheries. It should not take the right itself by cutting the Maori people out and preventing them from seeking redress.

## THE DOMINION

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1988

### Hooks in the Maori bill

**T**HERE are plenty of hooks in the Maori Fisheries Bill. Maoris are given the chance to take 50 per cent of the fishery over a 20-year period. In return, they surrender their right to take fisheries claims under the Treaty of Waitangi to the court; and for 20 years they may not take fishing claims to the Waitangi Tribunal either.

The Government says this is a reasonable bargain: once there has been a political settlement to the problem, there must be safeguards against "perpetual re-litigation". But things are not so simple.

The loss of access to the courts is a very heavy sacrifice. It might be contrary to the third article of the Treaty of Waitangi, which gives to Maoris "all the rights and privileges of British subjects". Some Maori leaders denounce it as a form of apartheid, because it denies to one race the legal remedies available to the other. At the very least, the Government cannot claim that it was a concession by the Maori negotiators in return for access to the fishery. The negotiators did not agree to such a concession.

In any case, the other side of the bargain is hardly watertight either. There is no guarantee that Maoris will in fact be able over 20 years to gain 50 per cent of the fishery. They lack the capital needed to take advantage of the offer of 2.5 per cent of the quota each year. The Government is to provide \$2 million a year for the first five years to help build a Maori fishing industry. Maoris say that this is simply not enough, and their case is strong. Building such an industry will be enormously expensive.

Some believe the agreement is a cynical con-job, designed to ensure that Maoris cannot get proper access to the fishery. This is not just because of the lack of capital, but also because of the requirement that Maoris must fish a substantial part of their yearly quota before becoming eligible for another 2.5 per cent the next year. The bill nowhere defines what "substantially" fishing the quota would mean. Nor does it say how the fishing would be done. Would tribes be permitted to form joint ventures with Pakeha companies to take fish, or would the Government require them to do all the fishing themselves?

Under the bill, the tribes would establish a committee to advise the Government on these issues. But the Government does not have to take the committee's advice. It could lay down arbitrary rules of its own and use them to deny Maori access to further yearly increases of 2.5 per cent. Most important, Maoris are precluded under the bill from mounting a legal challenge to the Government's decisions about "substantial" fishing of the quota. In other words, the Government is judge and jury in its own case; and Maoris are unable to ask a properly disinterested judge to decide. No wonder many feel cynical.

The Treaty guarantees to the tribes "the full exclusive and undisturbed possession" of their fisheries. The proposal to grant only 50 per cent of the fishery does not sit very easily with that pledge. The bill might just be defensible, given present political and economic realities, if Maoris really did end up with a half-share in 20 years' time. But as the measure stands now, the odds seem stacked against such an outcome. If the Government wants to serve justice, it must make big changes to the bill.

Claimants denied right  
to challenge Government

Dominion  
Sunday  
Times 25 9 55

# Courts impotent on Maori fisheries

By TIM GRAFTON

**NOBODY** will have the right to challenge the Government in court over fisheries claims that rest on the Treaty of Waitangi.

That is the effect of clause 17 of the Maori Fisheries Bill rushed into Parliament late on Thursday.

Once passed, it will give the Government unfettered power over Maori fisheries for all time unless repealed.

It also denies anyone the right to appeal against the Government's allocation of quotas.

To earn their share of quota, the Government says Maoris have to "substantially" fish their quota each year to gain more quota the following year.

No agreement has been reached on what "substantially" means and Fisheries Minister Colin Moyle has said guidelines will have to evolve over time.

However, the Government has the final say. Nobody can challenge its decision on whether a quota has been substantially fished.

The deputy group director of fisheries, Robin Allen, said the general thrust of the bill was to prevent the Fisheries Act, or the Maori Fisheries Act when it became law, from being used as vehicles for claims in court.

It also benefited the inclusion of the bill was to place a moral obligation on the Government to give Maoris access to 2.5 per cent of quota annually.

That is supported by the wording in the bill which says the minister may, from time to time, increase the total allowable quota by up to 2.5 per cent.

Maori negotiators were adamant this week that they had not given up their claims to 100 per cent of the fisheries.

They interpret the treaty in the English version, which talks of "full, exclusive and undisturbed possession... of fisheries" as giving them that entitlement.

As the bill stands, there is no legal course open to Maoris to claim any more of the fisheries than they acquire through the Government over the next 20 years.

And any claims made after that time could not be taken through the courts for a judgment on their legality.

It would be highly unlikely that any government would hand over the remaining fisheries after working the proposed system for 20 years.

# Claims could be ruled out

By KAREN BROWN  
Political reporter

More than half of the 166 claims before the Waitangi Tribunal will be wiped if fisheries legislation introduced in Parliament yesterday becomes law.

The Government's Fisheries Bill amends the Treaty of Waitangi Act of 1975, which set up the tribunal, so that no fisheries claims — either commercial, non-commercial, salt or freshwater — can be brought before the tribunal for the next 20 years.

The tribunal is banned under the Bill from inquiring into or making recommendations on any claim relating to the taking, allocation of rights or control of fish, aquatic life or seaweed from New Zealand fisheries waters.

This is despite the fact that the Muriwhenua fisheries claim, which led to the Government's

## Specialists 'staggered' by Bill

decision to offer Maori control of up to 50 percent of the fisheries resource, concerned only commercial, saltwater fisheries.

The broad sweep of the proposed legislation, which would, for example, stop in their tracks such major claims as the Ngai Tahu claim for most of the South Island, has staggered specialists who have realised its full potential.

The Post discussed the Bill with leading authorities who would not be named.

They confirmed that the Bill bans all fisheries claims, which would directly affect more than half of the claims before the beleaguered tribunal and incense the Maori people who, quite apart from the debate about who owns the country's fish resource, are keen to reserve certain areas

from commercial fishing by anyone and protect sensitive breeding areas.

Most claims before the tribunal are comprehensive in nature, and even though they may not mention the word fisheries they do encompass the issue, sources said.

"Any comprehensive claim is in fact a fishing claim even if they haven't mentioned the word fishing," it was said.

Another leading authority described this section of the Bill as "an extraordinary provision" and an "absurd" measure that the Government must drop.

"If people were to pollute inland waters, Maori could do nothing about it. They would have no access to the Waitangi Tribunal," the source said.

"This is a simplistic attempt,

an indiscriminating attempt, to deal with one point — commercial fishing... It clearly is illogical when you have a Bill dealing with topics of commercial fishing by a side wind to knock off not only non-commercial but freshwater [fishing], which has never been anywhere near the issue."

On the effect on claims before the tribunal, sources said if the measure becomes law, "it will just kill them."

They said the Government's intention to give Maori greater control over fishing appeared honest, but could not work because the Maori lacked the resources to manage even the first 2.5 percent of quota they were to be given. Maori would be lucky, they said, to take up this small share in five years, not one building to a total share of between 10 and 15 percent.

More REACTION page 10

# Maoris seek court help for fish rights

MAORIDOM was seeking legal action against the Crown to protect its rights to the fisheries, Maori Council chairman Sir Graham Latimer said yesterday.

Nearly 40 prominent iwi (tribal) representatives — including Dame Whina Cooper, Sir Henare Ngata and Sir James Henare — were named as plaintiffs in proceedings filed in Wellington yesterday, a lawyer acting for the Maori leaders confirmed.

Maori representatives meet Attorney-General Geoffrey Palmer today with hopes that an accord could lead to the withdrawal of the action.

The court application asserts Maori property rights in fisheries based on their customary rights, at present protected by section 88 (2) of the 1983 Fisheries Act but which will be removed under the new Maori Fisheries Bill.

The proceedings allege negligence by the Crown and a breach of trust for failing to fulfil its obligation identified by the Treaty of Waitangi to protect Maori fisheries.

The Maori Council has also refiled its case, with amended statements of claim, seeking a review of the Government's de-

By VANESSA STEPHENS

cision to implement the individual transferable quota system.

Sir Graham said the threatened loss of Maori legal rights prompted the return to court but proceedings could always be withdrawn.

A clause of the Maori Fisheries Bill, the Government's attempt to settle the issue, would prohibit for all time the right to file fisheries claims in court under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The clause has been condemned as apartheid.

Sir Graham conceded that litigation was a no-win situation and would not resolve the issue.

A consensus through negotiation had to be found otherwise a court ruling in favour of either party or the proposed legislation would lead to trouble.

Maoris had upheld their part of the bargain.

"On a number of occasions I have given my word we would not interfere with privately owned land and now individual quota and we have not done that.

"We have tried at all times to honour these responsibilities."

Maori Council fisheries subcommittee chairman Maanu

Paul said Mr Palmer was notified court action would be taken unless an appropriate reply was made by noon yesterday.

An inappropriate response was made, Mr Paul said.

Muriwhenua tribal leader Matiu Rata said he was conscious political solutions could not be achieved in court but measures had to be taken against some provisions of the bill.

He hoped Maori elders would impress upon Mr Palmer that the legal rights of Maori people could not be traded away.

"The reason for filing is purely a time restraint, that unless we take some action to safeguard ourselves, we could be in difficulty if we don't get a response.

"No Pakeha in New Zealand society would tolerate being denied access to the courts."

A fisheries hui between the four litigants of the previous court action against the system — the Maori Council, Tanui, Ngai Tahu and Muriwhenua tribes — has been organised for Friday at Parliament.

Mr Paul said the hui was to develop a strategy for the settlement to be contained in the bill though it had been organised before the bill was seen.

# Fishing Bill's 'Idi Amin' clauses under attack

post  
23/9/82

Clauses in the Maori fishing proposal which denied Maori people basic human rights are unacceptable, says Maori Council fishing committee chairman Maanu Paul.

Denying Maori people the right to take fishing claims to the Waitangi Tribunal for the next 20 years and removing the clause in the Fisheries Act on Maori fishing rights were described as "Idi Amin" clauses by Mr Paul.

"If there was a policing issue, we wouldn't have the rights any other people have [to get redress]," he said. "They're taking all our rights away."

Not allowing Maori to enter joint fishing ventures with the general industry was also an immoral imposition, he said.

"We need the flexibility to be able to manage a commercial operation on the same rules as everyone else. We don't want discriminatory legislation that forces us to fail."

Apart from those clauses, the proposed legislation was acceptable, he said.

"If it is solely an economic proposal, I'm all for it, but if it contravenes the rights we presently hold under the Treaty of Waitangi, substantiated by the courts, I'm dead against it."

The Maori Council had already set up three corporations to handle Maori fishing, he said.

The parent body was the Tangaroa Maori Corporation which had a capital base of \$500,000, awarded to the council as court costs last year.

Two arms of that were the Maori Fishing Corporation which would deal with fishing, processing and marketing, and the Kahukura Fishing Corporation which would deal with conservation control and allocation.

How the quota was to be allocated would be discussed by the Maori Council at a meeting in Wellington next Thursday, Mr Paul said. The meeting would

also decide whether to accept the proposal.

High Court action by the council was still a possibility.

The council had launched a survey of the national Maori fishing capacity which already indicated that Maori people could easily manage the first year's quota of 2.5 percent, he said.

Many Maori fishermen had been grounded by the introduction of the ITQ (individual transferable quotas) system and were ready and keen to get back to sea.

But Ngati Raukawa elder Whatarangi Winiata was less confident about Maori fishing capacity in his tribal area, centred in Otaki.

## Small stuff

"We have operators who have the capacity to handle 85 tonnes to keep them busy for the whole year but that's pretty small stuff," he said.

And there was no provision for processing once the fish were landed.

He believed the Government should provide \$25 million a year to enable the Maori fishing industry to fill its quota.

To hand over the quota without providing the capital needed to grasp it was something of a "con trick," he said.

Professor Winiata believed control of the resource should be 50-50 Maori and Pakeha and that the proposed Fisheries Council was not acceptable.

There would be three Maori people out of 10, with the Crown in the chair, he said. There was no talk of co-chairmanship or equal partnership.

Conservationists must be represented on the new Fisheries Council if the country's fisheries are to survive in the long run, says a leading conservationist.

Ms Cath Wallace, who is a lecturer in resource economics at Victoria University, said it was vital fisheries be managed for long-term sustainable yield rather than short-term gain.

# Claims to Maori fishing rights solved the 'Prebble way'

WHILE Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer was courting the Pacific way in Tonga, Cabinet and caucus rushed through the Government's solution to the fisheries claims the Prebble way.

It was probably just as well. What has happened would give even the most amenable of constitutional purists cause to drop their statute books.

That, though, the Government would argue, is one of the costs of hammering out a commonsense, practical solution to a deeply vexing problem.

Prime Minister David Lange has hailed it as a victory for tolerance which makes extremists on both sides irrelevant — the inference being that to disagree with what is happening is to be intolerant and extreme.

The impression the Government would have us believe is that some historic agreement has been reached over the claims with a middle course to satisfy the moderates.

For a start, there is no agreement.

No document signed by the negotiators has been produced, only a declaration by Richard Prebble that the Government has resolved the issue and the introduction of legislation to put that into effect just before Parliament breaks for a recess.

What the Maori Fisheries Bill says lays it open to attack from all quarters.

Mr Palmer must have qualms over clause 17 which effectively prohibits for all time any person taking to court a fisheries claim which rests on the Treaty of Waitangi.

Of course, many Maoris would have trouble with that.

It means this present Government's interpretation of the treaty referring to full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of fisheries becomes the only legal interpretation.

That rests uncomfortably with Mr Palmer's advocacy for the inclusion of the Treaty of



Tim Grafton  
THE WEEK IN POLITICS

Waitangi in the Bill of Rights which would be supreme law in New Zealand.

The fishing industry argues that the prohibition on claims to the Waitangi Tribunal for 20 years will only see Maori claim the entire resource after that time.

Even if the tribunal at that time supported that claim, there would be no recourse to the courts to uphold its recommendation because of clause 17.

The only other alternative would be for the Government to act on such a recommendation.

Given that this Government, which has gone further than any before it to meet Maori claims, is not prepared to concede sovereignty of fisheries to the Maori, none in the future is likely to deem it politically wise to do so.

So, it seems that what Maoridom gets over the next 20 years will be that and no more.

Tentative acknowledgement by the four Maori negotiators that it is better to get a right to try to fish 50 per cent of the resource than nothing does not answer for the whole of Maoridom.

After all, those four represent three specific tribes with the fourth, the New Zealand Maori Council, having a shaky mandate to speak for the remaining 39 tribes.

There is also the question of who is a Maori. The bill introduced this week offers no definition and while it may seem an academic question it opens up a huge can of worms.



MR PALMER

Resorting to the Electoral Act, a Maori is any person with a Maori ancestor who claims to be Maori. A simple declaration is all that is required to put one on the Maori roll, so someone with one-512th part Maori can claim that right.

The Government has conveniently left it to Maoridom to sort out the problems that and those of mixed tribal ancestry present to the allocation of quota. Whatever solution is arrived at, there are bound to be aggrieved parties, but legal redress through the courts is severely limited by clause 17.

So also is the right to challenge what the Government assesses as substantial fishing when it comes to allocating further quota to Maoris. In fact, the bill merely says the Minister may allocate further quota — there is no legal obligation to do so.

This poses serious problems because there will probably be at least six different governments over the next 20 years. Already, Opposition leader Jim Bolger has promised to significantly amend or repeal the Maori Fisheries Bill if National win in 1990.

So while the Government has found it necessary to make an executive decision on this matter without agreement with

the main players, it has also failed to recognise another political reality. Like the superannuation issue, Maori claims are too important to let drift without some sense of bipartisan agreement on how to handle them.

The Government, though, has been painted into an impossible corner. It views Opposition comments as inflammatory and divisive and would be unable to seek resolution from that quarter.

Equally, it was faced with an intractable claim on all fisheries from the Maori negotiators. To accept that would be to concede the Crown's sovereignty, so it has taken a gamble on trying to lure Maoridom with the chance to acquire 50 per cent of the fishery.

Some Government estimates reckon on Maori only being able to acquire 30 per cent of the fishery and other sources put that figure much lower. In the end, their share may just roughly equal their proportion of the population by 2008.

Ironically, that state of affairs would probably be quite acceptable to the Opposition, providing as it would some rational basis for dividing up the fisheries. That, however, has to be inferred from their comments, which so far have fallen far short of spelling out any clear solutions.

Rushed and untidy, the Maori Fisheries Bill leaves open many questions, not least of which is whether the Government has adequately consulted with its treaty partner before taking what amounts to unilateral action which partly nullifies the treaty. And all that based on only the findings on the Muriwhenua claim.

Having ignored the reservations of the Maori Council about the bill, the Government has far from resolved the issue and may have to call on Mr Palmer once more to sort out the detail.

1990 UPDATE

The 1990 Commission has put out a leaflet entitled "Te Wero, The Challenge" containing funding and project information. Project Waitangi Christchurch have taken up with the Commission the issue of the 1990 video (intended to be circulated to schools, communities). The video presents a history of New Zealand from a colonists perception, and promises Maori Prime Ministers and space travel over the next 50 years.

Project Waitangi (National), Lily Wilcox (Race Relations) and John Egan (CCEJD) went to see Bob Cater recently. We were told that the reason that we cant meet the Commission is that the the Commission isnt meeting anyone. HOWEVER, if we ask to meet with Commissioners then a meeting will be set up! So all this time we have been waiting and its all because we used the wrong language! We pointed out to Cater that we had asked to meet with Commissioners many times.

Basically, Cater and others said to us "We're trying our best, give us time" We pointed out a few steps to him that would show to the public that they are Trying Their Best, for example, coming out strongly on Treaty, not supporting recent coments of Sir Keith Sinclair, etc etc. With this, they said that Project Waitangi wasnt the only group they had to listen to. There was also the Chamber of commerce!

**1990 is the ...**

**- 8th International Wool textile Conference!**



**- 15th World Orchid Conference!**

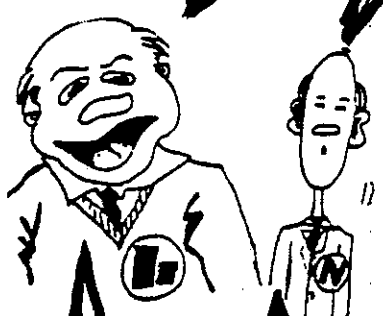


**- 20th ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS!**



**- 100 years of the GRAND Lodge of Ancient FREE & Accepted Masons!**

*- (By the way its also 150 years since the Treaty of Waitangi was signed)*





## MEDIA HUI

The Race Relations office and Te Herenga Waka Marae recently organised a media hui on race relations in the media and Project Waitangi went along.

Special messages were sent to the hui from the Governor General, Sir Paul Reeves ".... the relationships of the media to Maori issues is like a person gazing at a strange land through a telescope and reporting what they see or think they see. The media speaks about Maori issues but usually from the perspective of a spectator..... Maori issues are portrayed as a deviation from the norm of expected NZ behaviour..." and Prime Minister David Lange's message: "... The Treaty of Waitangi cemented a partnership between Maori and British, tangata whenua and tauwi. The characteristics of all partnerships were inherent in this compact - trust, commitment, uncertainty, hope and goodwill....."

Themes of discussion included: Demographic changes and role of journalists, promotion of stereotypes, misinformation, media presentation of Pakeha/Tauwi cultures, media monitoring groups - who controls them?, who owns the news? who owns the media, reporting Treaty issues, journalists Training and retraining.

The Hui was very good, although it turned out to be bit of a media bash. At least, this makes a change from a Maori bash, which the media seem preoccupied with.

A list of the recommendations is given here. It is interesting to note that the media itself has yet to publish a list a the media hui recommendations.

### MEDIA HUI RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the New Zealand Press Council and all Broadcasting Complaints Authorities be asked to extend their membership to ensure Maori representation on the basis of partnership as envisaged by the Treaty of Waitangi.
2. That the New Zealand Press Council and all Broadcasting Complaints Authorities be asked to draft in partnership with representative Maori authorities, a code of ethics covering racial issues. This to include a policy that any English translations of Maori words used follow in brackets the original Maori word eg...hui (meeting).
3. That the Race Relations Office be asked to take the initiative in establishing a media-monitoring group.
4. That this hui notes concern for the future of New Zealand's race relations with the widespread unbalanced and inadequate reporting of Maori news. This concern for poor professional standards is to be registered with the New Zealand Press Council, Journalists Union, Newspaper Proprietor Associations, Public Service Association and other relevant agencies.

5. That this hui deplores the appearance of deliberately misleading and racist advertisements published in major daily newspapers. (eg. C. Thompson in 'Evening Post' 8/10/88) and asks that the matter be referred to the Commerce Commission with a view to appropriate legal action being taken against the newspapers concerned.
6. That this hui urges the Broadcasting Assistance Commission to accept its responsibility under the Treaty of Waitangi for the equal resourcing of Maori broadcasting.
7. That this hui recommends that all media seek out and highlight positive examples of reconciliation in the area of bicultural development.
8. That this hui urges the media to increase significantly its coverage of the proceedings of the Waitangi Tribunal and other related issues.
9. Recognising that the media industry fails to serve Maori adequately, this hui recommends that recruitment programmes, training programmes and employment practices include a recognition of the status and needs of Maori as tangata whenua and the responsibility of Pakeha in the spirit of partnership under the Treaty of Waitangi. It urges the devoting of more resources to better reflect the Maori perspective by ensuring that:-
  - (a) pakeha reporters attend bi-cultural courses to learn about their responsibility as Treaty partners.
  - (b) all non-Maori reporters be given specific training in Maori pronunciation.
  - (c) All journalists and trainees attend recognised bi-cultural courses run by Maori to ensure a commitment to Maori concerns and to fair reporting of Maori events. Included in this should be language pronunciation, marae kawa and techniques for interviewing kaumatua and kuia.
  - (d) The present journalism course at Waiariki to consider courses for Maori trainees only and that specific refresher courses for Maori are held to offer on-going support and the continued development of Maori reporters' unique skills.
10. That this hui urges the the Race Relations Office and local Marae to promote further educational hui targeted at senior media people and other opinion shapers.
11. That the recommendations of this hui be treated with urgency and with the utmost good faith by the media.

PROJECT WAITANGI NATIONAL OFFICE

It has been an incredibly busy few months for Project Waitangi National office. We have had so many requests for courses, speakers, etc that we are booked up until Christmas. We are turning down courses until the beginning of next year when we will review the situation again.

The National office has a new worker, Nikki Saffery, employed to work on resources. She is currently producing a series of clipping file kits and a basic Treaty kit. It has made a lot of difference with two people now in National office. If you ring up there is likely to be someone there to answer your calls, at the very least.

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NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Up until now, this newsletter has been sent out free to all our mailing list. However, this mailing list is increasing and so are our costs. We have decided to ask you for \$20.00 per year (or more if you are able) to help with costs of the newsletter.

At this stage, it is going out bimonthly.

PLEASE SEND \$20.00 TO Project Waitangi, Box 825, Wellington.

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**THE PEOPLES' PAPER!**  
WHAT REALLY HAPPENS

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## PROJECT WAITANGI REGIONAL GROUPS

Auckland Contact: Joan McDonald, PO BOX 9573, Newmarket

Since the National meeting, we have had several workshops at the College of Education. The first was an optional one during Nga Kakano week for students who were interested. It was well attended and the students were interested and enthusiastic.

The second was a 2 day compulsory workshop for Child care trainees. All sorts of issues arose from this workshop and we will be keeping in touch with the tutors. One of the things we thought we might do is to encourage the students to write to the Minister of Education regarding the fact that so little is taught in schools or information given about the history of this country and the significance of the Treaty. A lot of these women had only recently left school and knew practically nothing.

We had an exciting meeting last week with a number of new members who are interested in joining us to help with workshops, so we are going to have a 2 day facilitating session next week.

Someone from the 1990 Commission in Auckland contacted us last week asking for Project Waitangi kits. I am encouraging them to have some workshops.

The Commonwealth Games Festival committee is trying to initiate a Women's Festival as part of its activities during the Commonwealth games, and an invitation was sent to a wide range of Women's groups to attend a meeting. Some members of Project Waitangi and other members of anti racism movement in Tamaki attended the first meeting at which there were between 20 and 30 women present. There were several Maori women present who asked that the significance of the year not be overlooked and we endorsed this and also said that anything that was planned should be in accordance with the Treaty. At the 2nd meeting there were only about 12 women so it was decided that nothing would be done until a wider range of women had been consulted. In the meantime it was decided that a copy of the Treaty and an offer of information and workshops from Project Waitangi be sent out with the invitation to the next meeting.

Some members of Project Waitangi attended Te Hui Oranga O Te Moana a Kiwa which was held in Tamaki recently. With the approach of 1990 and possible celebration in Aotearoa the overall theme was Maori self-determination. There were also visitors from Canada and Australia who spoke about the indigenous peoples struggles in their countries. A tape slide presentation is being prepared and also a book which will contain the statements and resolutions.

NAPIER

Contact: Karen Kenrick, 80 Te Awa Avenue, Napier

Locally we are starting up discussion groups at the Women Centre next month using the Christchurch kits. Some work has been done with the refuge.

Following the national meeting, I spent two days with two other anti racism trainers and a Maori consultant, looking at the whole aspect of anti racism training, as we three had been feeling increasingly uncomfortable with the effects of our training. We came up with what we feel is a much better way of running workshops. It has a more holistic approach and has built in mechanisms for stopping people getting into guilt trips! The logical next step seems to be to pass this on to other trainers, but it cant be done on paper, it needs a "Training for Trainers" situation for evaluation purposes. We are excited about it and want to share it with others. Any ideas?

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MANAWATU PROJECT WAITANGI CONTACT: Sandra Gray 9 Manawatu Street. Palmerston North

The core of this group is an antiracism group called Friends Against Injustice and Racism, composed of 6 to 8 people. There is a wider circle of people whom we can call on for support in various ways. FAIR does the antiracism workshops, then we change hats to become Project Waitangi Manawatau and do education work, on the Treaty in particular. For those of us who are in both group there is a blurring of roles and double hitting at times.

Project Waitangi Manawatu have recently facilitated:

1. session with 3rd year Teachers College students on Treaty
2. Publicity on Planning council Forum
3. Planning a public lecture series in November on the Treaty of Waitangi - in conjunction with WEA and MARN - Manawatu Anti Racism Network. We consider there is a need for public information at this time, and expect to attract many people with this wider group of organisers.

Three of us have attended an anti racism trainers course in Wanganui. We are planning, in conjunction with Wanganui, a regional get together before the end of the year. Two workshops coming up with local groups.

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WELLINGTON PROJECT WAITANGI

A local Wellington Project Waitangi group has recently been reestablished. If you or your organisation is interested in being involved please contact us:

Richard Whatman 857732 (work)  
Linley Carpenter 850289 (work)

We look forward to hearing from you.

TAURANGA Contact: Maggie Dowson, Pahoia Road, R D 6 Tauranga

Project Waitangi Tauranga contributed a session on Pakeha Culture during the Maori perspective programme for groups of Community Health staff at Tga hospital. As this was seen to be of vital importance to the success of their programme, the Tga Maori Enterprise Agency - (now changed to Maori Perspective Consultants) is continuing discussions with PW Tauranga regarding possible future cooperation.

Other training activities include - Marriage Guidance - 2 evenings, Pakeha culture and the Treaty and Partnership Occupational therapists, Tga Hospital - The Treaty D S W - negotiating further PW input.

Monthly PW open meeting showed video Race Against Time, followed by discussion.

New basic study group - using Aotearoa NZ Beyond 1990 - beginning soon.

Have written to 1990 Commission requesting video, and to Tga Mayor asking for involvement in any planning for 1990 locally.

PW TGA with a number of other community groups involved in educating for social change (Community Health Education Group) have put together an application for Telethon funds to employ two people to provide training and support for educators/groups leaders.

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**REGIONAL MEETING Project Waitangi**

**groups - November 11 and 12**

Groups: Matamata, Hamilton, Rotorua, New Plymouth, Ahuriri, Taupo/Turangi, Whakatane (WARU), Tauranga

Meeting to be held at Tauranga at Maggie Dowsons place (address above) Phone 480475

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The New Zealand Post recently published a list of towns and Maori placenames.

New Zealand	Aotearoa or Niu Tirenī
Auckland	Tamaki-makau-rau or Akarana
Hamilton	Kirikiriroa or Hamutana
Gisborne	Turanga-nui-a-Kiwa
Napier	Ahuriri
Wellington	Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara or Poneke
Christchurch	Otautahi
Dunedin	Otepoti

On the strength of this, we have been merrily sending off letters to these places with Maori names. However, they come back looking like this:

BOX 453  
WELLINGTON



AUCKLAND R.L.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO SUCH STREET OR PLACE IN NZ.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
POSTED	<input type="checkbox"/>
ILLEGIBLY ADDRESSED	<input type="checkbox"/>
INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO POST OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/>

Kath Rushton  
4- Project Waitangi  
P.O. Box 453  
OTAUTAHI



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LAW REFORM

Project Waitangi has just finished on submission on this.  
If you would like a copy, send \$4.40 to National office.

SENDER: Project Waitangi  
PO Box 825  
WELLINGTON

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KAREN KENRICK  
80 TE AWA AVENUE  
NAPIER

**SEE INSIDE FOR  
BACKGROUND ON  
MAORI FISHERIES BILL**