

## Government Breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (health)

Provision was made for M ori education as part of the process of "civilizing" people of iwi descent – "which object may best be attained by assimilating as speedily as possible the habits and usages of the Native to those of the European populations". (1844)

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British Parliament passed the New Zealand Constitution Act, conceding to the settlers the administration of all matters relating to land in Aotearoa. The parliament of New Zealand was established without iwi representation because voting was restricted to men who owned land on a single title and since people of iwi descent held land communally, they did not have the vote. (1852)

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The M ori Representation Act was set up with four M ori seats in Parliament in response to settler concern that, with individualization of land titles, voters of iwi descent might outnumber P keh in some electorates.

Native Schools Act provides for the setting up of schools in M ori villages so long as the hapu provide the land, half the cost of the buildings and 25% of the teacher's salary. English is to be the only language of instruction of M ori in schools. Later this policy of "English only" was rigorously enforced. (1867)

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The Suppression of Tohunga Act outlawed the spiritual and educational role of the tohunga. It was partly a response in particular to the success of the prophet Rua Kenana in convincing his people to remove their children from the debilitating influences of European schools. It was also intended to try to shift M ori health care from a M ori paradigm to one based on Western concepts and methods. This forced M ori healers and their treatments (including rongo and karakia) underground. (1907)

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The Public Works Act authorised the taking of land for public works. Europeans had rights to object and were entitled to compensation, but neither applied in the case of M ori land (until 1974). (1908)

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The positions of M ori health inspectors and officers (the first generation of M ori community workers established in 1903 by the M ori Councils at their first conference to improve housing, sanitation and water supplies) were disestablished. (1909)

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People of iwi descent were deemed eligible for only half the unemployment benefit available to Europeans (amended 1936). (1928)

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The Division of M ori Hygiene was abolished, removing the likelihood of a M ori Health workforce closely linked to M ori communities, skilled in M ori approaches to health and able to offer effective leadership. (1930)

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During the survey by the NZ Council for Educational Research of M ori usage, "in many rural areas, half or more of the adult informants interviewed...reported having been punished at school for speaking M ori". (Benton) (1970s)

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Of those sitting School C M ori, only 38% were allowed to pass, because of the way the scaling system operated. Of those sitting Latin, German or French, 80% were allowed to pass. (1983)

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"Judged by the system's own standards, M ori children are not being successfully taught, and for that reason alone, quite apart from a duty to protect the M ori language, the education system is being operated in breach of the Treaty." (Waitangi Tribunal) (1986)

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The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination determined that "... the [2004 Foreshore and Seabed] legislation appears to the Committee, on balance, to contain discriminatory aspects against... M ori customary titles over the foreshore and seabed". (2005)

