

NETWORK WAITANGI

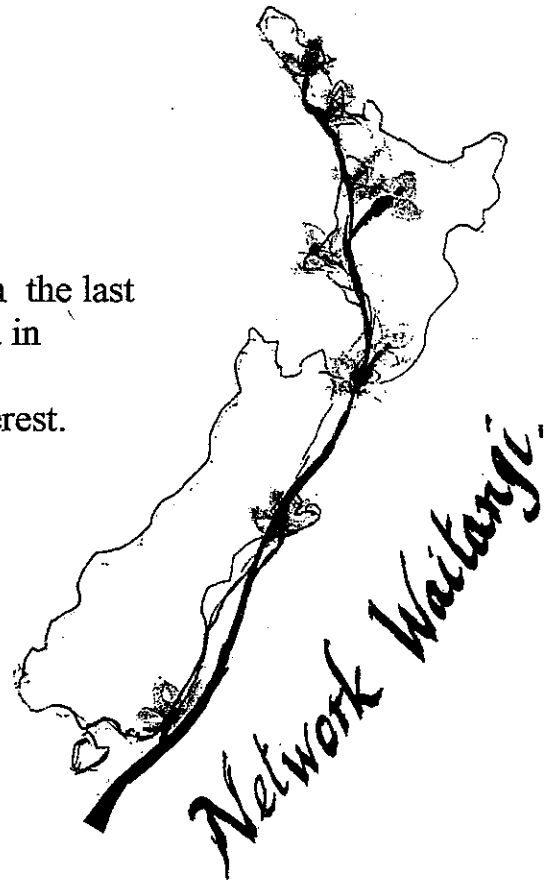
Newsletter

March 2002

GREETINGS FROM WHANGANUI-A-TARA!

Welcome to the first rotational newsletter for the Network this year.

This issue includes the draft minutes and reports from the last Network Conference Call plus contributions included in our 2002 Resource Kit, articles on recent events in Wellington plus other information that may be of interest. So, enjoy some Easter reading!



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Opening Greetings

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- Poems
- Discovering your Land Story
- Questionnaire

Draft Minutes of the Conference call 28/02/0

National Co-ordinator - Comments from Karen, job Description

Report on the Archiving Project

Poem - Race Relations

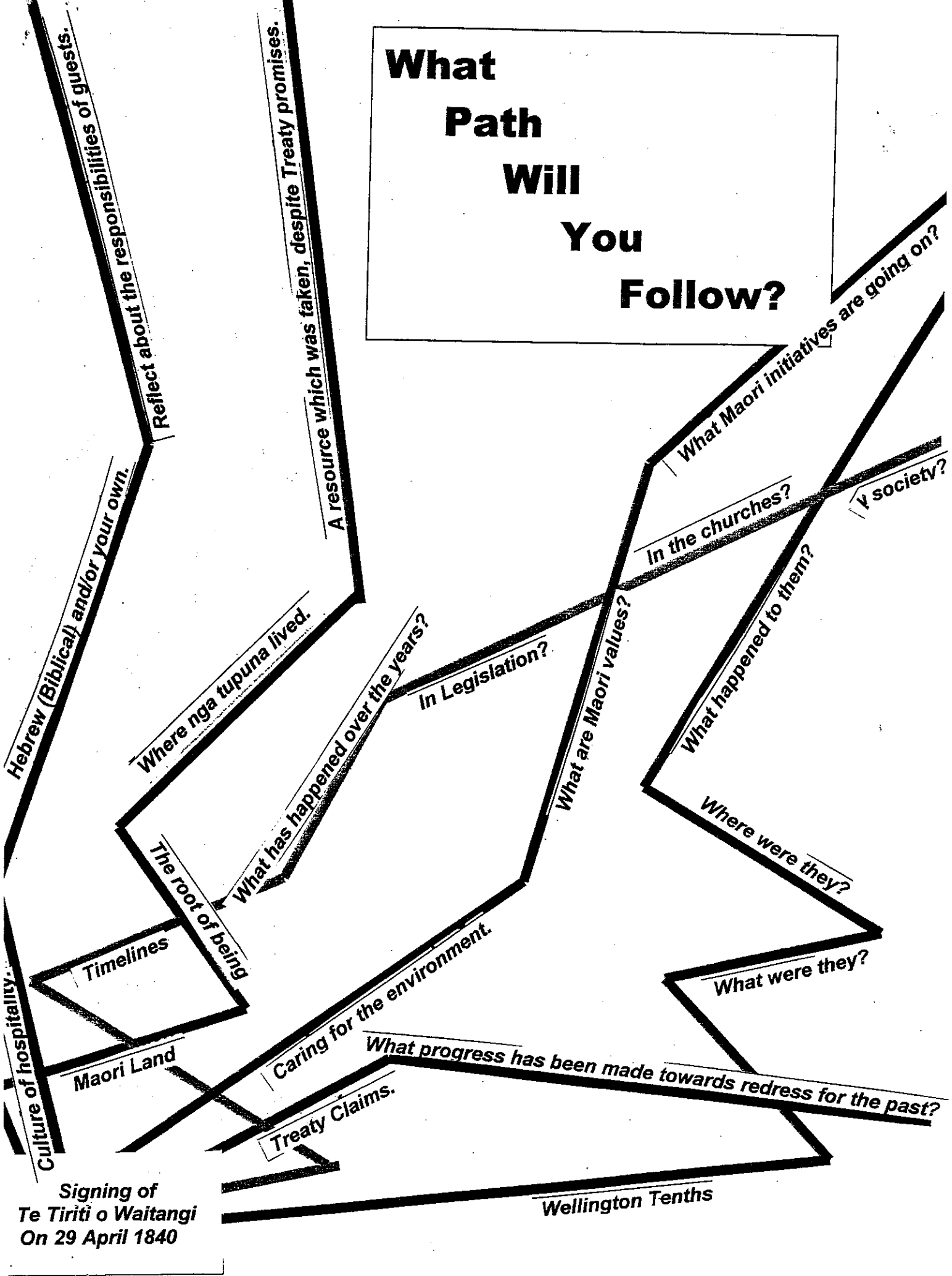
New Human Rights Commission - article "New Beginnings"

- information from the Commission

Events at Te Papa - on Waitangi Day and NZ Festival 2002.

Call for papers for a Research Conference.

What Path Will You Follow?



Te
On

WAITANGI By Catriona Budge

The tears fall
For cheating long ago.
The tears fall
For young ones lost and babes unborn.
For endless pain o'er land that's gone
The tears fall.

The tears fall
For power abused and people used
And now ---what's new?
Some people care, try to share.
But still they fall.

When tears fall from pakeha eyes,
And hearts repent,
When tears fall for pain inflicted
And power upheld
It's time for change.

Now tears fall
And hope is born,
Tears fall.

Can trust be built?
Can power be claimed?
Can love hold sway?

The rainbow gleams
Two peoples strive
To find new ways,
Where love is shared and both shed tears.

From AUTUMN TESTAMENT by James K. Baxter

Wahi Ngaro the void from which all life comes
Has given us those woven spider-cages.

That tie together the high heads of grass
A civilisation in each. A stick can rip the white silk.

But that is not what I will do, having learnt
With manhood mercy, if no other good.

Two thousand perhaps is the tribe of nga mokai
Scattered like seeds now in the bins and the jails.

Or occupied at their various occasions
Inside the spider-cage of a common dream.

Drugs, work, money, Sian, Kat
Don and Francie, here with me at home.

In the wharepuni---One great white flower
Shakes in the wind; turning a blind head towards our veranda.

Discovering your Land Story

People like stories. When we tell stories of our past, we discover who we are. Our history and heritage are part of us. The place where things happened and the land itself is a source of spiritual nourishment

Discovering the story of a piece of land you share with others, be they family, schoolmates, a church congregation or workmates, will take time and energy. But the journey of exploration can develop bonds between you and also be exciting. The story goes beyond the land owned or rented. The stories of the district in which it is situated are significant and contribute to your seeing the context.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to help you piece together the story of your land. We hope the questions will point you in helpful directions. There may be different stories for different parts of the land. Then you will answer some questions more than once.

The stories are of interest to many people and we encourage you to decide where and how to share them. In schools a class project would interest the whole school. Libraries often have local history sections, which could help with answers and be glad to hold your story when you have completed it.

Questionnaire --- Our Land Story

1. What Land are we looking at?

- a) When did your operation begin in the area? _____
- b) What Land has been used for that purpose? _____
- c) What Land does your organisation now own / use? _____
- d) When was the present Land acquired? _____
- e) From whom? _____
- f) For how much? _____

2. What are the Stories about the Land?

- a) What stories have you heard? _____
- b) Who else can tell us more stories? (Maori or Pakeha) _____
- c) What other stories are there likely to be? _____
- d) What is the Maori tribal history of the area? _____
- e) What are the legends associated with the area? _____

3. What is the History of the Land in your community / area?

- a) What can you discover about the original inhabitants of the area? _____
- b) What is the history of European settlement in the area? _____
- c) How did the Europeans acquire the land in the area?
Purchase?
Gift?
Confiscation?
Conquest?
- d) If purchased, for what price? _____ How does this compare with values at that time? _____
- e) Are there any claims or disputes with regard to Land in the area? If so, what are they? _____

4. What use has been made of your land?

- a) What is the Land used for at present? _____
- b) What was the first use by your organisation? _____
- c) What was the purpose of the first acquisition? _____
- d) How does the present use relate to the purpose for which the land was originally acquired by the organisation?

5. How was the Land your Organisation presently owns / rents originally acquired?

- a) How was it acquired from the Maori people?

- Purchased?
- Grant?
- Gift?
- Confiscation?
- Bequest?

If purchased, did the purchase have tribal consent? _____

- b) How did the purchase stand with the Treaty of Waitangi? _____

c) If the Land was confiscated were any payments made later? _____

d) To complete the picture please indicate if other land was previously owned that might have been gifted, confiscated, or a Crown grant? _____

6. Reflections on this Questionnaire:

- a) What does this story say to you about your relationship with your land, its use and its future? _____
- b) How does this affect what you have set out to do? _____
- c) How did you go about discovering this story? _____
- d) What processes, skills, helps did you use? _____

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE CALL BY NETWORK WAITANGI 28/2/02

Apologies: Sylvia Bagnall (Wgton), Elena Ilalio (Nelson).

1. Around the Regions:

Roni Fitzmaurice: Project Waitangi Manawatu.

They have been working with the Runanga, particularly Aroha Kurawai, on treaty education of mental health staff in supported housing projects. They have had 12hr funding from community education of adults.

Jo Cottrell: WRAC, Hamilton.

This group hasn't met yet this year as Margaret Stuart has been very busy.

Ingrid Huygens: Tamaki Treaty Workers.

Lots of focus on Waitangi Day this year in Aotea Square, also a service at St Matthews in the City.

Karen Way: Tamaki Treaty Workers. Also a combined event with other people, did the washing line item, had an information & stall for questions with Mitzi, good music. About 300 attended, mainly Maori and Pacific Island people.

Gwyn (TTW & Peace Pacific)/Kathryn McKenzie: Network Waitangi Whangarei.

Talked about the 3 day education process for rangatahi and 2 day forum including NWW constitutional change and pakeha identity workshop. Now looking at action for next year. Kathryn commented on the interesting dynamic of being "older". Moea also mentioned about what is good media attention, how much information should be given beforehand.

Gwyn also said that Project Waitangi Tamaki Makaurau had a meeting last Monday, 8-9 attended, need to hold an AGM.

Eileen Sherwin: Network Waitangi Otautahi.

They have kept a low profile with not a lot happening, doing workshops, including edible garden trust. Thanks for the last newsletter!

Catriona Budge and Anne Wells: Network Waitangi Whanganui-a-tara.

Wellington Tenth's organised a concert plus information stalls (including Waitangi Tribunal) on Waitangi Day, plus a discussion panel at Te Papa on becoming a republic.

2. Next newsletter and Conference call: Whangarei offered to do the next call but not newsletter. Kathryn will check about this. Any other offers?

Next AGM/Gathering: Tamaki Treaty Workers to consider about 2002 in Sept/Oct after March meeting. Whanganui-a-tara possibly in 2003 with Manawatu.

3. Financial Report - Karen to check if need to be audited, might effect ability to apply for funding.

4. Minutes of the AGM - It was agreed to note specific items; and that a separate report be accepted at the next AGM. The job description of the national coordinator was tabled but not discussed - it depends on the decision of the national organisation structure.

5. Questions and Answers: Karen advised that draft work has been mislaid. She will send out drafts and wants comments by 29 MARCH ready for final edit. Roni and Jo need copies. It was agreed that \$1,000 be used for Karen to work with Madeline McNamara at present. It was suggested that a budget of the amount of work involved to produce a final draft, published and printed be prepared; and a request for further funding be considered. Kathryn is looking for up-to-date photos about Waitangi action.

[Karen has since advised that the costs in 1993 of setting up/printing Q & A = \$3,500
type setting/advise = \$1,000
N.B. These costs do not include research time or "people" costs.]

6. National Proposal: Kathryn reported that Whangarei supported C and they valued the national link. Ingrid spoke about the discussion group from the Conference wanting a broad-based group of treaty education activists. Roni felt that "staying alive" was important - being able to respond to requests, regional projects, but they had little energy national work. Perhaps a broader based organisation would have more energy. Eileen thought the ideas were not mutually exclusive: regional/local work most important but still have value in continuing national electronic communication network. The need to continue an incorporated society was questioned but it was agreed that this umbrella is needed. Overall there was support to accept the national proposal C and this was happening anyway (Gwyn and Catriona).

Kathryn offered to re-visit the national millennium funding application; Karen offered to help.

7. Discussion Site:

Gwyn had been unable to access the discussion site but will look into starting an egroup and e-list. Karen was aware for email overload.

8. Job Description: national coordinator:

Karen considered that the role for networking was already broader-based and now connecting at different levels with the sharing of resources, ways of doing things and research valuable. This could be done with one person or 10. The role that was missing was the pakeha "voice" in the arena although there are regional voices. [See sheets Karen prepared for the AGM - National Waitangi Tasks, National Waitangi Internal Development are attached for your information, and consideration at the next teleconference].

9. Archiving Project:

It was agreed that Karen Culpepper be authorised to pay for work done. It was understood that a grant of \$2,500 (\$2,000 is recorded in the report) had been received for Project Waitangi Tamaki Makaurau; \$1,250 for Auckland PW, and \$1,250 for National Waitangi. A budget would need to be prepared for any further work that was needed and is included in this newsletter.

NEXT NEWSLETTER: by end of March.

NEXT TELECONFERENCE: May organised by Whangarei.

Items to consider: additional funding for Q & A project and Archive Project.

COMMENTS BY OUR COORDINATOR:

There are questions that require some deeper discussion.

For example,

- We have a code of ethics, how do we want to make it meaningful ? Is it just something we read and discuss? Is it something we are all accountable to? If so how does or would that work? If a code of ethics is to work what kind of structure would best suit both the members, and those groups and peoples that the members (who now have this code of Ethics) work with? What would be an a possible process/outcome if the Code of Ethics was not adhered to? Who would decide and how?...etc.and;
- is accountability important any more?, or;
- now that we have moved from group membership to individual membership, how are individuals accountable? How does power balance out for example, in a telephone conference call where some individuals are representing groups and some are representing themselves, yet all have the same say?
- is an organic organisation that constantly changes to meet the needs of a diverse membership the priority now?, and
- what exactly do we, the members, want from belonging to our organisation? What do Maori want from our organisation? What do the people we provide a service to want from our organisation? and;
- does the organisation need to change or could there be several different but affiliated organisations? For example an affiliation of organisations that have the same goal/values/commitments, but have a process unique to the members it's made up of (and maybe different from others)?
- why do members want to belong to Network Waitangi?

Regarding the position of National Coordinator-

Presently Network Waitangi has two positions combined in one, the Coordination rôle and the Convenor rôle. The constitution requires only the **Convenor** rôle, and the responsibilities of this rôle are clearly spelt out in the NW constitution.

I think this combination of rôles has been confusing for some members, and requires clarification to pathe the way for further discussion.

The Coordinator rôle was created as a paid position when Project Waitangi changed to Network Waitangi . There is a job description and the position was filled by way of a normal employer/employee recruitment process. There was a panel of decision-makers mandated by the organisation, to facilitate the employment process and make the final decisions.

When Karen Kendrick resigned from this rôle I was the next successful applicant.

When I was appointed I decided to donate my salary back into the organisation, where it still sits in the bank account (although I have been reimbursed for some work and contributions).

I had organisational support for working in the position part time as well as sharing some of the coordination with (for the majority of the time) two other Auckland members, namely Joan Macdonald and Jane Cooper.

This sharing of work was often recognised by way of an acknowledgement to the 'Coordinating Group'. All national and regional communications and information were (because of ease of access with the central physical location and because fiscal restraints meant we needed to make the process cheaper) funnelled in and out by way of Joan's resources-Post Office Box, phone and fax.

I carried the bulk the Coordinator tasks whilst Joan carried out the Treasurer's tasks.

Donating the Coordinator's salary back into the organisation has caused some confusion, although this

was entirely unforeseen and unintentional.

Now sometimes the position is seen as 'voluntary', sometimes as an 'annual position to be reviewed at each AGM', and sometimes as a rôle that the organisation set up and employed a person into.

In regards to this position description, rôle and/or status, I think all the above would need to be addressed.

Have to go now...will send more re Q and As later today maybe

love Karen W

App.3 Job Description of [NW] Coordinator.¹

Coordinate the functions of the Network by:

- Circulating information to member groups by:
- Keeping member groups and associate member individuals informed about the issues relating to workshops and Nation Treaty issues at least every 2 months.²
- Ensuring that a minimum of 4 issues of the Net Working [newsletter] are produced in 12 months.³
- The setting up and attending at regional training for trainers gatherings- a minimum of 3 per year.⁴
- Ensures that day-to-day administration of Network Waitangi activities is carried out.
- Networking with community groups, individuals and organisations in Aotearoa who share similar aims with the Network.
- Marketing education programmes, and responding to requests from member groups and individuals in relation to these⁵
- Facilitating the development and updating of resources as defined by consultation with members of the support⁶ group, member groups, and Maori consultants
- Being accountable to members of the support group by submitting monthly reports.⁷

Coordinator This past year Karen continued as the national coordinator, e.g. organising teleconferences.

At the Durban Conference Karen met with Margaret Wilson, Bob Scott and other NGOs and reported that she will be involved with follow-up meetings with Race Relations and Margaret Wilson on Treaty education for non-Maori.

¹ As re-written by Karen Kendrick and 1992 NW Support group, for a funded /paid position.

² Currently implemented by way of bi-monthly national conference calls. This process was suggested by Karen Way and agreed to at NW AGM 1999.

³ Currently regional groups take turns to produce the newsletter, as of NW AGM 2000.

⁴ This now occurs in response to a regional group request.

⁵ Currently regional groups take responsibility for this.

⁶ Currently support group consists of representatives from Taranaki and Whangarei NW groups, as of NW AGM 1999.

⁷ Monthly accountability was set up for the paid half-time position. Currently accountability is enacted via the bi-monthly conference calls and annual AGM.

13 March 2002

Dear Network Waitangi members,

Here is the report asked for on the recent conference call of 28 February 2002.

Paid to date:

Payments to Heather Mac Pherson, archivist	\$1477.50
Photocopying	\$9.00
Computer Consultant & customised archiving software	\$843.75

Still to pay:

Librarian cataloguer to tidy & check our inventory ready for deposit -	up to \$400
Computer consultant to copy discs for each group	\$75
Final payment to Heather	up to \$100
10 Discs @ \$2.50	\$25

TOTAL COST OF ARCHIVING PROJECT	=	\$ 2930 .25
Funding received from Lottery Grants	=	\$ 2,000

Balance requested from Network Waitangi	=	\$ 930.25
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Proportion of archiving local/national:

Project Waitangi National 8 boxes, plus 2 shared

Network Waitangi 4 boxes plus 2 shared.

Project Waitangi Tamaki Makaurau 5 boxes plus 2 shared

So out of 17 boxes, 12 are national material, 5 are local. This means that just over two thirds of the material is national. Therefore, it would seem fair to request up to two thirds of the costs of the archiving from Network Waitangi. However, Joan is only asking for one-third of the cost from Network Waitangi, since the rest has been covered by the grant she gained from Lottery.

Attached reports:

I have attached the original request that Joan and I made to Network Waitangi for \$1,000 on 9 May, 2001, which was to be sent out to you all via the National Coordinator. I understand that many groups did not receive this, so here it is again, giving the background to the project.

I've also attached the archivist's (Heather) first report (October, 2001) that was tabled at the AGM in hard copy, but which wasn't circulated as part of the AGM minutes as intended. Her second report (February, 2002) gives further detail, relevant addresses and to-do lists for completing the project. Heather's personal record of the first briefing meeting is an Appendix.

The two reports give an inspiring introduction to archiving, and show the value and importance of our records. There is a wealth of material about what is important in archiving, and easy-to-understand lists of the tasks involved. Other groups may find Heather's material very useful in making their own decisions about archiving their material locally or nationally.

Thanks for your consideration,

Ingrid Huygens on behalf of the Archiving Project

9 May 2001

Subject: Circulating Network Waitangi

Sent to: Karen & Joan

Dear Network Waitangi members,

Joan Macdonald and Ingrid Huygens are working on a project to archive the records that are stored in Joan's home office. These are the records of Project Waitangi Tamaki Makaurau (several boxes), and also the records of the period when the Tamaki group were the co-ordinators of Network Waitangi between 1990 - 1997-ish (a large file drawer) (I'm sorry that my dates are not precise - Karen and Joan can be more specific).

We have an archivist who has started work on the PW records, and we are seeking your permission for her to also archive the NW records of that period. The NW records would be deposited in the Alexander Turnbull library, since they pertain to a national group.

At this stage, we would recommend that we specify that the archive is OPEN, except for papers of a personal nature (there are likely to be few of these - we would contact the person concerned, and ask what their instructions were - they may choose to have the record returned to them). We have been informed by archivists that OPEN archives are much more likely to be used by researchers and writers. As soon as permission needs to be sought, many applicants give up and move onto easier-to-access archival material.

Finally, the project to archive both sets of material will cost about \$2000 in total (\$1500 for the archivist, \$500 for customised software and expenses). Joan's husband is willing to underwrite the project, so that it can begin, but we need to seek funding. We are asking Network Waitangi to consider contributing up to \$1000. We hope that if this project is successful, other NW groups may use the software and the archivist (Heather MacPhearson) for further archiving work.

So, please consider:

- 1) Your permission to archive the NW co-ordinating group material circa 1990 - 1997
- 2) Your conditions for access, i.e. OPEN access except for personal records, which will be negotiated with the person concerned
- 3) A funding request for \$1000

Please respond to Joan Macdonald JoanMac@pl.net

Thank you,

Ingrid

PROJECT WAITANGI AND NETWORK WAITANGI

Archivist report 18th February, 2002

There are 20 boxes of Project Waitangi records. The first five boxes have been accessioned by hand, with accession sheets, the remainder are on the data base programme. The boxes accessioned onto the database have a printout of their contents with them.

The database programme is an original innovation composed by Jan Mahoney on information supplied by the archivist. It enables an organisation to quickly record and access their records, saving time, paper and space; also to access the information and print it up. The archivist has been most grateful to Jan Mahoney and the elegant database programme for these reasons; it will also be a wonderful tool for branches.

The archivist has had some difficulty handling the Search programme and suggests that perhaps Jan and her successor might work out a public library catalogue level of instruction for future researchers.

The Archivist at the Auckland Library, Josie Te Whiu has been most welcoming towards deposit of the Project Waitangi Tamaki Makaurau in the Auckland Library archives.

The national Archivist, Mr David Colquhoun has been most helpful over an extended period and will welcome Project Waitangi national records in the National Library.

Initially the archivist accessioned every record individually. The National Library archivist advised this level of detail was not required. Subsequently only folders with some outline of their contents and the naming of important contributors were accessioned.

THE NEW HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION - VALUES

Hutia te rito o harakeke, kei hea te komako e ko?
Ki mai ki au, He aha te mea nui ?
Maku e ki atu, He tangata, he tangata, he tangata.

As the rights of people are the reason for our being, the Human Rights Commission is totally committed to promoting and protecting universal human rights, and will reflect those rights in everything it does.

The Commission -

Values diversity

The Commission celebrates diversity and values difference, open-mindedness, and the plurality of views and perspectives among all the people of New Zealand.

Respects Tangata whenua

The Commission values and respects, in its work and its ways of working, the place of Tangata Whenua in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Honours the Treaty of Waitangi

The Commission values and respects, in its work and its ways of working, the Treaty of Waitangi as the founding document of our nation.

The Commission is -

Accessible

All people who come into contact with the Commission will be listened to, heard and respected. The Commission is committed to removing barriers to its services.

Relevant

The Commission works to improve understanding and enjoyment of universal human rights in ways that are meaningful to New Zealanders and New Zealand communities.

Strategic

The Commission takes a strategic approach, based on careful analysis and open consultation, to carrying out its primary functions.

Independent

The Commission will ensure that it is independent in carrying out its functions.

Credible

The Commission's reputation and credibility are built upon its integrity, professionalism and the quality of its work, and its willingness to be fully transparent and accountable.

New beginnings

Race complaints will now be dealt with by the new Human Rights Commission. Gregory Fortuin explains how the new process will work and outlines the goals for race relations in New Zealand.



GREGORY FORTUIN IS NEW ZEALAND'S RACE RELATIONS COMMISSIONER

This year marks a new beginning for race relations in New Zealand. On 1 January the Office of the Race Relations Conciliator and the Human Rights Commission became a single organisation. The new Human Rights Commission is designed to protect the human rights of all New Zealanders more effectively by combining the two agencies.

Leading role

There was, and probably still is, apprehension among ethnic communities who fear their concerns will become submerged in a bigger commission. Parliament recognised this and the new legislation takes it into account.

While the role of the Race Relations Conciliator no longer exists, there will now be a full time Race Relations Commissioner who will:

- Lead the Commission in matters of race relations;
- Develop strategies and programmes that recognise the special characteristics of race issues.

The organisation has a new direction requiring it to assist in maintaining and developing harmonious relations between individuals and New Zealand's diverse social groups. Parliament expects the Commission to take an active role in encouraging tolerance and understanding among New Zealand's increasingly diverse population.

Promoting diversity

For ethnic communities to feel they have not been short changed, it is not enough to simply establish a race unit within the Commission. They must be able to have confidence that the organisation can meet their needs. To achieve this, the Human Rights Commission should actively promote diversity's positive aspects:

- Recognition and appreciation of difference is central to an inclusive society;
- It is only by fully understanding the benefits of diversity that people begin to trust others and feel less threatened.

Excluding ethnic groups, whether intentionally or unintentionally, can lead to frustration and discontent. This has the potential to seriously undermine race relations and impede efforts to build a just and fair society where everybody has the same opportunities.

Exemption removed

Change was probably inevitable given the repeal of section 151 at the end of last year. This section made the Human Rights Act subordinate to other legislation. It also pre-empted complaints against the government on the grounds added by the 1993 Amendment.

Section 151 had concerned civil libertarians since the Act came into effect. It had also led to discontent among many in the private sector, particularly small employers, who felt irritated that while they were required to comply with the legislation, the government itself was not.

It is interesting to note how New Zealand's approach to government compliance differed significantly with how similar legislation was introduced in other countries. Most other governments led by example, accepting responsibility for their own discriminatory acts before requiring private sector compliance.

From the beginning of this year the government has been bound by the Human Rights Act:

- The public sector is now required to act in a non-discriminatory manner or at least be able to justify their actions if they do;

- There is also a publicly funded mechanism for questioning legislation that is seen to be discriminatory.

Complex complaints

While the government exemption did not apply to the race grounds, both the Race Relations Office and the Human Rights Commission were struggling to deal with increasingly complex complaints. This significantly limited their ability to tackle systemic issues. It was also becoming clear that it was often no longer possible to classify complaints as resulting from a single issue.

Where two, or even three, grounds intersect, the impact is greater than simply 'double or triple discrimination'. The intersection of different grounds was initially identified in the context of gender issues, eg women of particular races' vulnerability to trafficking and sexual slavery, equal pay or lack of childcare facilities. It is also evident in relation to race, ethnicity, religion and disability.

Such complaints would be more effectively dealt with by a single organisation rather than a variety of fragmented agencies.

New process

The changes are not intended to detract from the organisation's ability to deal

with complaints but rather to ensure a mechanism is in place allowing issues to be addressed quickly and in a non-adversarial manner. To accomplish this the Amendment does away with the Complaints Division.

The Complaints Division was a group of Commissioners who decided complaints on the evidence of investigation reports. This system has been replaced by a more flexible structure:

- Emphasising alternative dispute resolution;
 - Modelled on the ERA's process.
- This will enable a quicker turn around of complaints and will hopefully be more satisfactory to both complainants and respondents.

Equal opportunities

A less well known change is the late addition of a commissioner with the specific responsibility of monitoring and promoting equal employment opportunities. He or she will play a key role in addressing social and economic exclusion issues.

This addition should help to alleviate the difficulties new immigrants face in getting employment, an issue that

Global Compact

The eight principles of the Global Compact encourage businesses to:

1. Support and respect internationally proclaimed human rights;
2. Ensure they are not complicit in human rights abuses;
3. Uphold freedom of association and recognise the right to collective bargaining;
4. Eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
5. Abolish child labour;
6. Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation;
7. Support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
8. Undertake initiatives which promote greater environmental responsibility and encourage the development of environmentally friendly technologies.

There was, and probably still is, apprehension among ethnic communities who fear their concerns will become submerged in a bigger Commission.

Republicanism and the Treaty

— are they mutually exclusive?

Waitangi Day – Panel Discussion. Wednesday 6 February, 2pm – 3pm. The Marae, Level 4. Free entry.

The panel will discuss the Treaty of Waitangi, its history and its relevance to the current day. The chairs of the Treaty of Waitangi Commission, Michael Bassett, will moderate the discussion between Judge Joe Williams, Judge Carrie Wainwright, Donna Hall, Derek Fox, Colin Keating and Robyn Anderson.

Michael Bassett, Labour MP for Waitemata and Te Atatu, was a cabinet minister between 1984 and 1990, holding the portfolios of Health, Internal Affairs, Local Government and Arts and Culture. He has been a member of the Waitangi Tribunal since 1994. He trained as an historian at the University of Auckland, and at Duke University in North Carolina. He taught history at Auckland, and in 1992-3 was JB Smallman Professor of History at the University of Western Ontario. In August 2002 he takes up the Fulbright professorship in New Zealand History at Georgetown University in Washington.



Dr Michael Bassett – Photo: Mike Walker

Judge Joe Williams is the Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court and Deputy Chairman of the Waitangi Tribunal. He has a Masters Degree in Law from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and was formerly a Partner in Kensington Swan, Auckland. He has a high degree of commitment to Māori language retention. Judge Joe Williams has been a director of Ruia Mai (National Māori Radio Service) and has had extensive experience in litigation and negotiation with Te Mangai Paho in respect of National Māori Radio Service. He has been a director of Hauraki Seafood Limited and a Trustee for Te Reo Māori Television Trust.

chairman of the Māori television Service, the body charged with having a Māori television channel on air by the middle of this year. He has fronted Marae on TV1 and is regularly sought out by the media for comment on issues that affect Māori. He has also promoted the concept of a new Māori political party, and at the last election campaigned on that idea when he stood for the Ikaroa Rawhiti electorate as an Independent. Derek Fox has consistently spotlighted the need for a stronger, independent Māori voice in the New Zealand media, and has been a critic of Government policies left and right on the development of Māori media.

Colin Keating is currently a Partner at Chen Palmer & Partners, Public Law Specialists. He comes to this discussion with a wealth of experience in Foreign Affairs, where he was Director of the Legal Division and principal adviser to the government on international law. He served at the United Nations where he

was New Zealand's Ambassador on the United Nations Security Council. More recently as the Secretary for Justice, Mr Keating managed one of the most influential government ministries, developing legal solutions to major policy problems. He has in depth knowledge of human rights, Treaty of Waitangi issues and the law relating to indigenous peoples. In this role he was responsible for overseeing Treaty settlements and policy development on Treaty matters, as well as oversight of the Bill of Rights and human rights law and practice.

Donna Hall, legal advisor to Sir Graham Latimer, President of the New Zealand Māori Council, is the solicitor for the Māori Appointers to the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, and represented Māori in the overall management responsibility of the Māori Electoral Option Campaign 2001. Donna Hall, who is the Principal of her own law firm Woodward Law Offices, has represented the New Zealand Māori Council in international forums all over the world, including the United Nations launch of the Decade of Indigenous Peoples in New York and the 5-year Earth Summit Review at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Currently she is the 'strategic advisor' to the Volcanic Interior Plateau tribes.

Judge Carrie Wainwright is a Māori Land Court Judge and Deputy Chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal. Prior to her appointment as a Judge she was a Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Waikato.

Derek Fox, well-known broadcaster and politician, was last year appointed

Robyn Anderson studied in Canada and has worked for many years as a Treaty historian for the Crown Congress Joint Working Party, Crown Forest Rental Trust, the Waitangi Tribunal and iwi groups before becoming concept leader (history) at Te Papa in 2000.

Call for Papers/He Panui

The Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Conference (ANZTSR) for 2002 will be held at UNITEC, Auckland, New Zealand between 27 and 29 November, 2002. The conference will be co-hosted by ANZSTR and UNITEC on the UNITEC Campus.

Together ANZTSR and UNITEC wish to invite people from the 'third' (or community/voluntary/not-for-profit/NGO) sector to come together to discuss their research interests, needs, challenges and outcomes. We have interpreted the notion of research very broadly. We hope to attract to our conference those people who research by informal enquiry as well as those involved in highly formalised projects and programmes of research in or for this sector, as well as those interested in the interplay between this sector and the business and/or government sectors.

We hope that people with a wide range of interests (spanning community based research through to researcher with primarily an academic, theoretical or philosophical focus) will come together to share insights, ideas and strategies for strengthening our understanding of and work in, through and by the sector – and the sector's relationship to other sectors of society.

The aims for the conference are to

- enhance passion in Third Sector research
- encourage in Third Sector initiatives in developing research within the sector and across sectors
- enhance the integration of research and practice
- explore new, radical or controversial research methodologies in, for or by the sector's researchers
- showcase new research, researchers and emerging issues
- raise the ANZTSR profile
- raise a fund for further research

The themes for which we are inviting presentations include

- doing well, measuring and reporting to stakeholders
- new and innovative research methodologies
- partnerships, compacts and relations with central and local government
- opportunities for indigenous organisations
- new models of practice
- enterprising Third Sector organisations
- reports/stories from the field regarding the 2001 International Year of the Volunteer

Open Space Technology

As well as the streams of formal papers that will come from the responses to this call for paper, we intend to experiment with a form of 'Open Space Technology' we have seen productively used elsewhere. This means that some conference time will be set aside for Faxas themes and to name new ideas and emerging issues that they would like to discuss. Topics will then be allocated a venue, time and facilitator so that these ideas might be explored and fed back into the conference.

To submit a paper to be considered for presentation please send a proposal about your topic and the way you wish to present it in about a 300 word/half page. You may choose a format from the options below:

- 1) A ten minute presentation of your key ideas in a group of 3 other presenters with a general discussion of all four papers, moderated by a discussant
- 2) A one hour demonstration of your work including a discussion with session participants facilitated by you.
- 3) A 30 minute presentation. This option means the hour long session will be shared by another presenter – if we can manage it - on a related topic.

Please send your proposal by 28 May, 2002 to
The Chair
ANZTSR Conference Paper Selection Committee
C/- Associate Professor Maria Humphries
Waikato Management School
Waikato University
Private Bag 3105
Hamilton, New Zealand
Ph: 00 64 7 8384432

*Electronic versions can be sent to
mariah@waikato.ac.nz*

For further enquiries about the conference contact:
John Stansfield
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Private Bag 92025
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Email: jstansfield@unitec.ac.nz

OR

Check the Website for:
Australian and New Zealand

The FIRST Foundation (Foundation for Indigenous Research in Society and Technology)

has run a series of wananga: Ngai Tatou 2020, in Wellington, during the last two years.

The papers (and a CD-Rom) for each wananga / edited by Te Kohu Douglas and

Mark Robertson-Shaw, are now becoming available at a cost of around \$195 per set.

List of titles are: (please open word document for contents page for each volume).

Indigenous peoples and justice

ISBN: 0958228604 (available)

Indigenous governance and accountability

ISBN: 0958228612 (available)

Water : values, uses, rights, laws

ISBN: 0958228620 (expected: March 2002)

Indigenous land resources

ISBN: 0958228639 (expected: May 2002)

Health and indigenous people

ISBN: 0958228647 (expected: March 2002)

Implementation of indigenous rights

ISBN: 0958228655 (expected: July 2002)

Fifth Young Maori Leaders Conference

ISBN: 0958228663 (expected February 2002)

Enquiries to :

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FRIENDS OF TE PAPA MARAE EVENT PROGRAMME

23 February – 17 March, 10am – 4pm. The Marae, Level 4. Free entry.

Saturday 23 February – Sunday 3 March 2002
WEAVING, 10am – 4pm

The richness and timeless spirit of Māori weaving comes alive at Te Papa. Take this rare opportunity to observe senior weavers as they showcase the various techniques of this art form, including the preparation of flax and the weaving of tukutuku, kete, hieke, taniko and kiwi feather cloak-making.

Erenora Puketapu Hetet, Jean Puketapu and others form a group of weavers and carvers you will meet during this week. Your participation in joining in a range of activities including flax preparation and simple weaving would be most welcome. You will also have an opportunity to view the video *Tu Tangata* which explores weaving and its part in Māori development and culture.

The weaving week particularly accentuates the link between the people of Waiwhetu in Lower Hutt and Tūhoe. The relationship between both is part of an ongoing story. The whāriki (woven mats) on display illustrate this special bond.

Monday 4 March – Sunday 10 March
ACKNOWLEDGING THE ELEMENTS, 10am – 4pm
Meet contemporary Māori sculptors and see them create new works that explore ideas relating to environment and whakapapa (genealogy).

Monday 11 March 2002 – Sunday 17 March 2002
RONGOĀ MĀORI WEEK, 10am – 4pm
Teawhina Riwaka and her group Te Whānau Kotahi Ora share their skills in Māori holistic healing. Learn about massage and the use of indigenous plants for healing and health. You will be able to experience and try out various massage techniques. Healers will talk about their work and the displays of medicinal plants and medicines. Te Papa Botany Staff will also be on hand to add their knowledge.

Weather permitting the 2pm talk will be a walk to Bush City to look at plants and hear stories relating to their healing properties.

Wednesday 13 March, 9.15am – 10.30am
The Friends are invited to hear Teawhina Riwaka, Director of Te Whanau Kotahi Ora, which specialises in traditional and conventional Māori holistic health. (See Friends' Events for further details.)

A gift from the Friends

The Friends of Te Papa are proudly supporting this Marae Event Programme.

An acknowledgement of the Friends' gift for the completion of the Rongomaraeroa Marae Atea sculptures will be prominently displayed. The set of contemporary sculptures now in development will be completed this year and will be a permanent feature of the courtyard outside. The artists involved have been invited to explore and develop creative ways to interpret the Māori gods and the themes and concepts associated with them. More particularly, the project will focus on extending the whakapapa of the Marae and its surrounds which incorporates notions of Māori Atua and their antecedents. Contemporary artists will express the interpretation of these Maori gods, and major themes and relationships. Included in the display will be information and working drawings on these sculptures. The Friends will be on the Marae during the Festival, do come and see us!

Friends of Te Papa Marae Event Programme

2002 New Zealand Festival

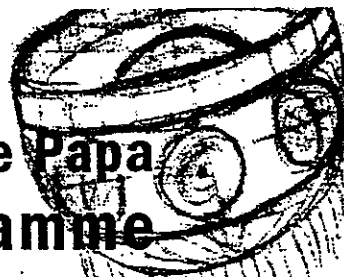
23 February – 17 March 2002
The Marae, Level 4, Te Papa
Free entry

Your questions are welcome. Please feel free to talk with the weavers, sculptors, and healers as they work.

Enjoy Māori Performing Arts

Keep an eye and an ear out! Every Saturday and Sunday between 23 February and 17 March, Māori kapa haka and musical performances will take place at Te Papa from 12.30pm – 1pm.

Phone: (04) 381 7000 www.tepapa.govt.nz



TE PAPA
THE PLACE