

# WAITANGI ACTION COMMITTEE

APERIRA —

MEI —

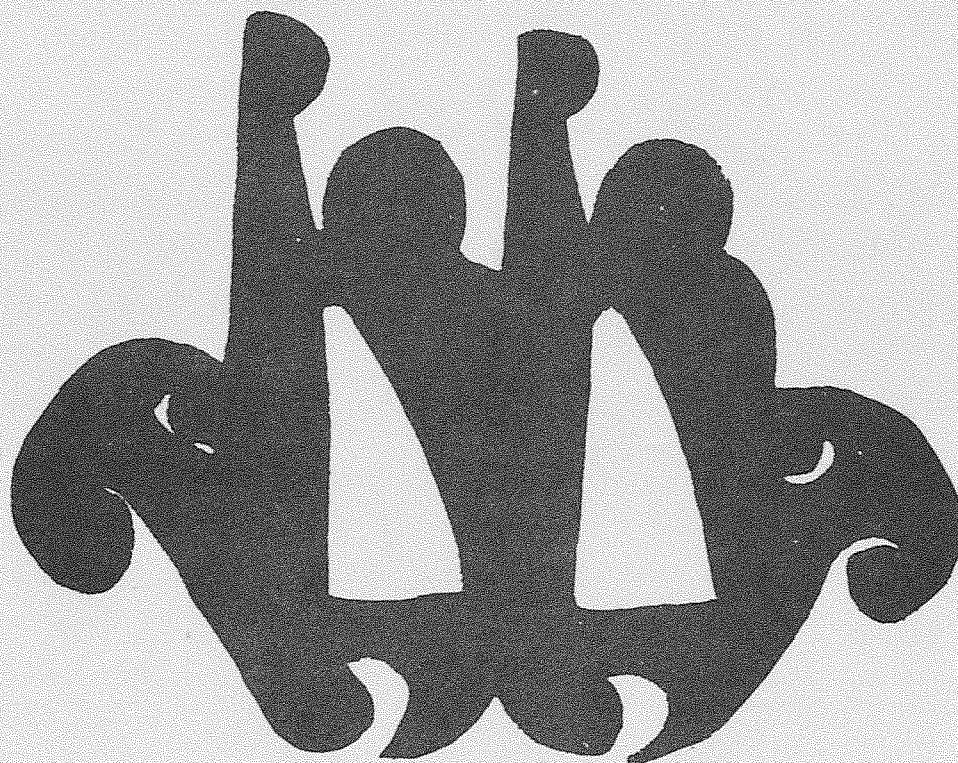
HUNE 1983

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recognition of their cultural and spiritual values. That the love of their people should form part of law of the land. Laws which for too long, topsided.

Perhaps Te Atiawa were once again to become the focus of STATE intervention. It seems ironical, that the dispirited sale of the Waitara Block in 1858 led to the use of force by the Government. 29th March 1860 the British Warship "Niger" stood off the coast of Taranaki and for two days and nights pounded the Warea Mission station. Thus, began the New Zealand Land Wars. It was to be four years before military action in Taranaki subsided. Events of that time were quickly glossed over and even today such events make disturbing reading. Judging by present events it would seem little if any has been learnt from the sad legacy of the past.

Indeed I well recall reading of the process of extinguishing Parihaka. The Government's own "Atlas of New Zealand", the name of "Parihaka" was removed from all official maps and renamed "Newall". Named after the arresting office of Te Whiti and Tohu. In 1974 as Minister of Lands, I directed the New Zealand Geographic Board to restore the name of "Parihaka". That change appeared in the History of New Zealand by Dr. McClintock and all New Zealand maps to this day.

The discovery of oil and gas in Taranaki has prompted increase economic activity. Energy projects that even received the "Tapu ceremony" from Elders of Te Atiawa. That has now been removed.

Pollution has become a major problem as a consequence of increased activity. In March 1982 the first signs of serious pollution arose when the Natural Gas Corporation Treatment Plant in Hawera, spilled ammonia into the Kapuni Stream and killing fish in it. The spill was the result of an "accident".

In October 1982 over 20 km of the same stream was again polluted killing more fish. A situation described by the Corporation Lawyers as "purely and simply an accident and not serious". However, on the 6 April 1983 the Kapuni Stream was yet again polluted by ammonia seepage, with more fish dying. And yet again the Natural Gas Corporation General Manager Mr R.M. O'Gallaher describing the matter as, "one of those accidents".

Last December forty tanker loads of urea waste was wilfully and deliberately dumped over the cliffs and foreshore into the sea at Manaia.

While Government was embarrassed by the accident prone Corporations, little seems to have emerged that would allay the growing concern over pollution, Minister of Energy Bill Birch stated that there would be no further unauthorised discharges.

What was clearly emerging however, was not only the interest of Te Atiawa's traditional fisheries rights and the need to protect them. Safeguarding their rights would also serve the wider public interest against the persisting and growing levels of pollution. The need for energy and liquid fuels should not mean the destruction of our environment and cultural heritage. If anything it should aid our ability to safeguard and provide adequately for it.

On 17 March 1983 the Waitangi Tribunal filed their report and recommendations with the Government. Their findings were that the Reefs and Rivers referred to in the claim did contribute a significant and traditional fisheries of the Te Atiawa people. That the Tribes interests were being adversely effected by pollution and that such pollution was likely to continue. It was the Tribunal's further view that the construction and use of an ocean outfall at Motunui would lead to the reefs there being polluted by industrial waste and effluent.

The planning requirements for the region were regarded by the Tribunal as being

THINKING BIG  
AND TE ATIWA'S FISHERIES RIGHTS

by the Hon. Matui Rata, President Mana Motuhake

29 May 1983

The special legislation introduced to Parliament on Tuesday 3 May 1983 will provide the New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corporation the legal right to discharge their effluent into the Tasman Sea. From their Motunui Petrol Plant the effluent will be piped through the existing Waitara Borough Council ocean outfall. Although defective and already badly polluted, the Waitara outfall arrangement will buy time for a Regional and lasting solution being effected.

In introducing the Bill the Minister of Energy, Bill Birch, stated that the Bill implemented certain recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal. Furthermore, it would fulfill Prime Minister Muldoon's undertakings to the Te Atiawa deputation who saw him recently on the issue. Te Atiawa had met with the Prime Minister on two previous occasions asking that the Waitangi Tribunal recommendations including the Motunui outfall issue, be upheld and acted upon.

For Aila Taylor, a member of Te Atiawa Tribe, his application to the Waitangi Tribunal was one of simply stopping the Crown and others from dumping sewerage and industrial effluent into the sea along the Taranaki coast. With the Waitara foreshore already badly polluted and creating considerable health and recreational problems the move by Aila Taylor followed two unsuccessful approaches to other statutory authorities. Namely, the Planning Tribunal and the Court of Appeal. The submission of Te Atiawa were that pumping industrial effluent directly from the new petrol plant at Motunui into the sea would undoubtedly pollute their fisheries reefs along the North Taranaki coastline.

On the 2 June 1981 Aila Taylor filed an application with the Waitangi Tribunal claiming that the practices and policies of the Crown were failing to control the discharge of effluent into the sea and as such were inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The hearings began on the 5 July 1982 on the Manukorihi Marae, Waitara.

Te Atiawa were represented by Aila Taylor and 17 Tribal Elders and individuals. The Government had twenty-two Officials and officers from six State Departments. Public authorities, Recreation and interested individuals were also present to express their views. The Tribunal also visited the reefs and foreshores effected by pollution or were likely to be effected. Visits were also made to the local Freezing Works and the new Synthetic Fuels plant under construction at Motunui. A study of the literature regarding the issues before the Tribunal were also undertaken.

Clearly the Tribunal approach their task with considerable diligence. For Te Atiawa the opportunity was not lost in expressing their views about the complete disregard for their fisheries interests in the past. That problem was about to be aggravated further by the Think Big projects. Although willing to compromise in an interim arrangement for the existing outfall at Waitara they were opposed to any measures or proposals that would further pollute their reefs, off-shore fisheries and traditional rights.

Rights, which they believed were guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi. Rights which were and had been totally ignored and neglected. Rights which were now being prejudiced are under pressure from the State and then, "Think Big plans". They were adamant that the pollution should stop. That there must be the

insufficient to provide the necessary safeguards for the protection of Te Atiawa's Fisheries interests, as the result of further development and growth in energy and industrial activity.

One of the profound findings of the Tribunal relates to the Treaty of Waitangi. The Tribunal asserts that the Treaty obliges the Crown to protect the Maori people in the use of their fisheries and the appropriate priority being afforded their area. Furthermore, the Treaty obliges the Crown to provide for legislative recognition of Maori fishing grounds and suggesting the need to confer an acceptable and practicable solution.

The Tribunal recommended that Government discontinue the proposed Motunui plant ocean outfall. And they seek an interim arrangement with the Waitara Borough Council for the use of their outfall at the mouth of the Waitara River to discharge the effluent from the Motunui plant. A Regional Planning and Coordinating Task Force be established to deal with the defective outfall and ultimately replace this with a regional land-base treatment plant.

Equally important has been the heartening attitude adopted by the Tribunal. A study of their report indicates a sensitive and practical appreciation of the Treaty of Waitangi and its relevance to our time. There is every reason to believe that given the power the Tribunal could deal with many of outstanding grievances that the Maori has had to endure. To make the due process of law work in a bi-cultural way.

Indeed it would not be an idle claim to suggest that the "findings" of a semi-judicial Tribunal had for the first time reflected and expressed a New Zealand experience of consequence. A ruling based upon our law and should be strengthened by the laws of the land. How much more would our Justice system mean if the administration and practice were to adopt the methods and approach used by the Tribunal. There is much to be gained from a system that is drawn from the practice and everyday usage of its people. There is much to be gained from it.

Every school library and New Zealand history and Maori Studies classes should have a copy of the Waitangi Tribunal Report. Knowledge of our country and the relevance of things "Maori" is not just a matter that is of interest to the Maori people, but is a matter of considerable public interest.

The reaction of the Government to the Waitangi Tribunal Report was hardly surprising. The Prime Minister did not even bother to read the Report before announcing that his Cabinet had declined the Tribunal's recommendation on the Motunui Outfall. A swift "No" from the Government was provocative and arrogant in the extreme.

Public reaction was equally as swift and vocal. It would have impressed the Government and in particular those Cabinet Ministers who had direct responsibilities who had remained silent on the issue. Te Atiawa sent a deputation to Wellington to meet with Prime Minister Muldoon.

Meantime, the Christchurch Engineering Firm of Consultants commissioned by the Department of Energy reported to Government on the Motunui plant and ocean outfall. The consultants supported the recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal. The Government, although claiming that any delays could cost up to \$20 million a month, decided to back down. The Prime Minister suggested that Government was prepared to introduce the legislation provided the Maori Members of Parliament would assure him of their support. As the Bill was introduced without dissent we can assume that the call by the Prime Minister was purely diversionary.

The Synthetic Fuels Plant (Water Right) Bill is regarded as having major defects by the Coalition for Open Government as it fails to revoke the Fuel Corporation's

water right at Motunui. Instead of a temporary right to use the Waitara outfall the Bill provides a permanent right. The Bill is designed to meet the convenience of the Corporation and places no obligation on anyone to ensure a lasting solution as recommended by the Waitangi Tribunal.

Although the Fuels Corporation was not successful in seeking a 27 year water-right in 1982, the Planning Council did grant a 10 year water-right for a Motunui outfall. The provisions in the Bill will mean that the Corporation will not only have a duplicate water-right but one in perpetuity. A bonus.

The Government has again placed the interests of the Fuels Corporation above all else. The Bill goes nowhere near meeting the recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal. Unless major amendments are made to the Bill the whole exercise will become yet another-part in the continuing saga of fraud and deceit on the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Prime Minister was recently quoted as saying: "If they do not have a water-right at all times, they are in default of the loan agreement". The loan negotiated through Citibank for the construction of the Synthetic Fuel Plant at Motunui was for \$1.7 Billion.

The matter is far from over or likely to be resolved quickly. It remains for Parliament to ensure that it does so.

## H U I K A W I T I

E nga reo, e nga waka, e nga hau e wha tena koutou i runga i nga ahuatanga o te wa kua hipa o tenei ao hurihuri a me nga whakaaro hoki mo te wa kei te tu mai.

E nga mate kua ngaro atu ki te po haere, haere, haere tenei ka tangi atu mo koutou me nga taonga tuku iho tenei ra a koutou mokopuna.

A group of us joined Tawai Kawiti's family to cater for the Opening of their marae on Saturday April 2 and te hura kohatu o Tawai Kawiti.

The hui was well attended for the duration of the Easter weekend and was convened by Sir James Henare.

Te whare nui, " Te Riri Maihi Tawai Kawiti" was opened by Mrs Tawai Kawiti and Matiu Rata and te whare kai blessed by Rei Tana.

The stance that Tawai Kawiti took against the Treaty of Waitangi celebrations during his lifetime was remembered and recalled in korero by many orators.

None of us in Waitangi Action Committee can forget the mantle that he has embraced us with over the years.

Even in his passing his strength, courage and determination warms our bodies and our spirits as we continue along a well worn path. The shelter - the sanctuary - he has provided for us in the past will always be sincerely and gratefully appreciated.

Our aroha to his loving family who continue to manaaki the people .....we know the warmth of this marae cradled in the caves of Waiohio.

Kia kaha, kia toa, kia maia.

R E X R U M A K I E K

Was an active member of the Student Christian Movement in Indonesia from 1963-66 and it was the bloody repression in 1965, resulting in thousands being killed or imprisoned which led to his involvement in social action, rallies, seminars and demonstrations.

Then followed what Rex described as "revolutionary experience" in West Papua.

There he saw active duty with the freedom fighters of the Free West Papua Movement in the jungles of West Papua resisting Indonesian occupation forces.

Now living the life of a political exile in Papua New Guinea where he completed a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Rex is now the co-ordinator of the Vanuatu Pacific Community Centre which was formed in 1981 to:

- \*assist the struggles for independence in New Caledonia, West Papua (Irian Jaya) and French Polynesia by disseminating information in the Pacific and elsewhere
- \*to rally support for these struggles
- \*providing an information service for those taking part in the struggles
- \*campaign for a nuclear free Pacific.....  
no nuclear testing, nuclear waste dumping and storage of nuclear bombs and material
- \*a centre for those genuinely fighting in the Pacific for their rights and human dignity, particularly land rights and independence movements.

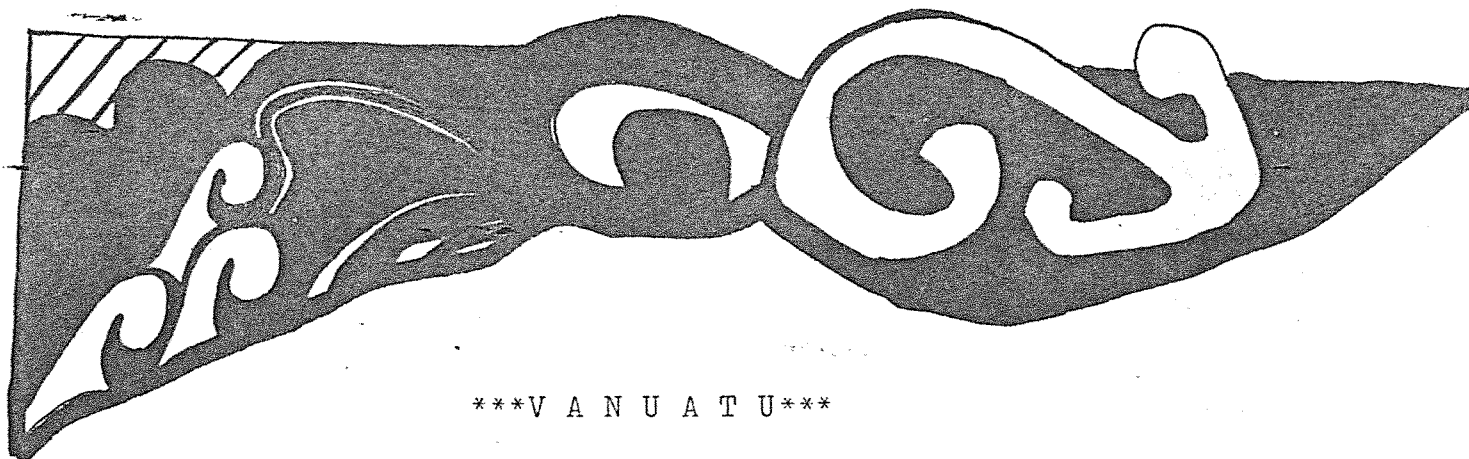
Travelling throughout Aotearoa Rex was able to point out the vital link between Maori self-determination and the self-determination of the people of French Polynesia, the Kanak people of New Caledonia, the people of West Papua and the Aboriginal people of Australia. Attention was focused on the current issue of Motunui where Rex travelled to, giving international solidarity with people of Te Atiawa.

Meetings were also held with the Black Power Gang, the 4 Maori MP's, Maori and Pacific Island activists, Maori Mens anti-sexist group and other Maori groups which he found very valuable.

As a member of Pacific Peoples Anti-Nuclear Action Committee I was privileged to have accompanied Rex and we look forward to meeting

with him in Vanuatu at the Nuclear Free and Independence Conference in July which will be followed by the Vanuatu Independence Celebrations.

Hinewhare.



\*\*\*VANUATU\*\*\*

The condominium of dual colonial rule in any country basically means that with no real sovereignty established, each colonial power looks out for their own.

This leaves the indigenous people of the country in limbo...forced to live in a dual world that has no recognition of them as people, left stateless in their own country.

Because laws are jointly made, no-one really obeys them. In the New Hebrides, French would not bow down to British laws and vice-versa. When land, labour and independence issues came up, they were either pushed aside or given the token reply: "there has been no directive given from either London or Paris on this issue!"

This is the reality of the condominium system - total chaos - neither colonial power can move without being seen by the other, and the indigenous people are not given recognition or land titles.

\*\*\*INDEPENDENCE\*\*\*

The 'Vanuaaku Pati' was formed officially in 1975. The main issue being land.

One of the first steps was to set up a Peoples Provisional Government, and dissolve the Territorial Assembly set up by the condominium powers in 1977.

As well, the Government of National Unity was set up and planned for elections in 1979.

The Vanuaaku Pati met regularly to decide on tactics and pressures that could be applied both locally and internationally, to hasten

independence.

The Pati has consistently struggled and spoken unceasingly against any form of colonialism or neo-colonialism.

There are many who say that people cannot be united

There are many who doubt the future

There are many who wish to have the French and British stay on and rule the New Hebrides

**BUT**, there are many more people who wish to see the country achieve independence.

THEY wish to control THEIR own land,

run THEIR own villages,

organise THEIR own islands and

rule THEIR own country..."THIS IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE".

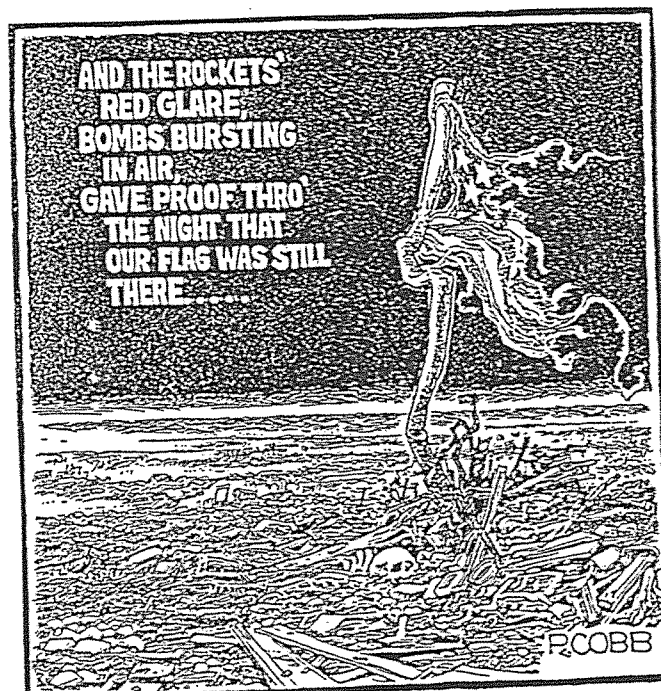
On July 30, 1980 Independence was attained.

The name New Hebrides was changed to VANUATU ( My Land)

Many of the land problems caused during the colonial rules of France and Britain still remains.

This is one of the effects Vanuatu suffered while the indigenous people were stateless, and without recognition of any sort.

Vanuatu will celebrate their Independence for the third year on July 30, 1983 and our delegation Te Reo Oranga O Aotearoa will extend our solidarity to their continued struggle.



SUNG TO THE TUNE OF THE  
AMERICAN NATIONAL  
ANTHEM.

P O L I T I C A L P R I S O N E R S

Les Howe

Tainui Pene were released from custody in April.

Tigilau Ness

They had each served eight months from August '82 to April '83 for allegedly "Rioting" against the Springboks at the last test in September 1981.

Michael Oldenhampsen and Fa'afete Taito were also serving sentences of 12 months and 6 months respectively but are still completing sentences for other unrelated charges.

F U T U R E C O U R T C A S E S

In October/November 1981, 24 people were arrested and charged with various "riot" related charges arising from the Springbok's last test match in Auckland on 12 September, 1981.

All but 7 of the 24 have yet to endure the debacle of white justice! Their courtcase comes before a judge and jury in Auckland District Court on August 8.

Keep your calendar free to support our comrades in the continuation of the stand that thousands of people took in opposition to the Tour of '81.

S T I L L M O R E A R R E S T S ! ! !

The Police are still desperate to redeem their battered image -

The '81 Tour

Paul Chase's Murder

Arthur Allan Thomas's acquittal

Lax security during the royal tour

not to mention their wide-mouthed mascot Ben Couch, who does little to restore credibility to their dented image.

Another brother has been hauled before the courts to face riot charges from 12 September, 1981.

He has to appear in court in July.

Yet another trumped up charge.

Kia hiwa ra...Kia tupato, e hoa ma.

TE ROOPU WAHINE MAORI TOKO I TE ORA  
MWWL 32ND NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
SHERATON HOTEL, TAMAKI MAKAUURAU  
8TH - 13TH MAY 1983

E mihi kia koutou ki te tangata whenua o Aotearoa  
tena koutou, tena koutou, tena koutou katoa.

"ME ARO KOE KI TE HA O HINE AHU ONE"  
(Pay heed to the dignity of Women)

The theme of the conference '83 highlighted the MWWL's need to  
review the status of Maori women in and out of its organisation.

Topics of discussion ranged from:

Womens Health

Junior representation

Government Departments involvement and  
relationship with the League

Te Kohanga Reo

Education within schools

Te Reo Maori in the media

All these were fitted in to the lengthy format of minutes

remits

open forum

area rep's reports

Presidents report

Financial report

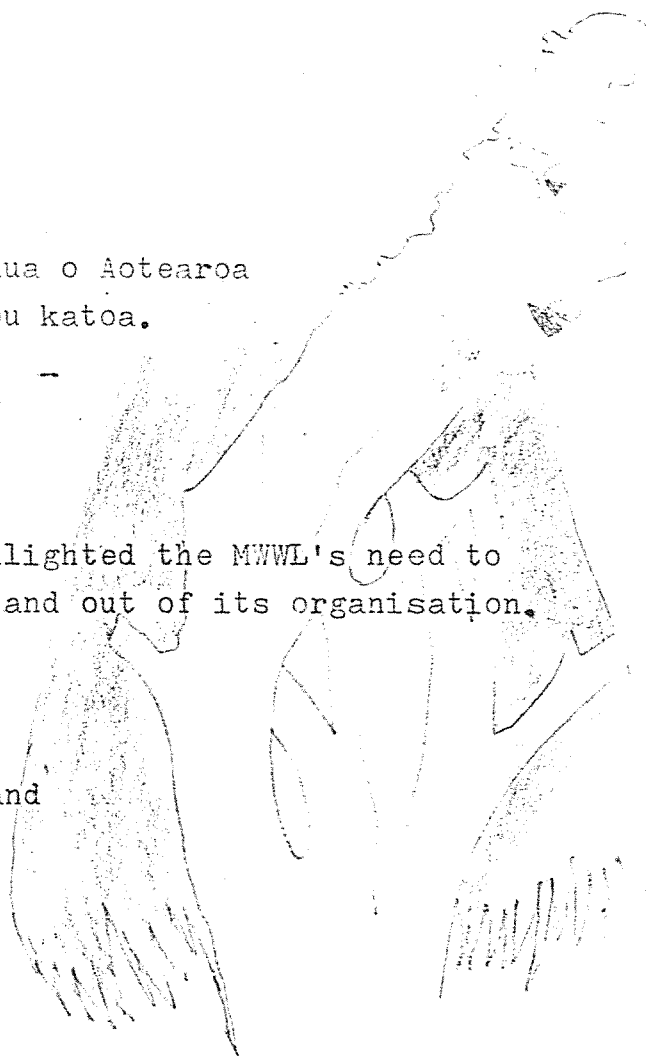
Administration

and numerous impromptu skits and items.

The Sheraton Hotel's service was taxed beyond imagination, although  
some people questioned the choice of venue, the conference was action  
packed and responsibilities shared collectively with the Tamaki  
Makaurau Region and National Executive.

In all, the conference consolidated contact between old and new  
members.

Being the oldest modern Maori organisation and largest Maori Women's  
group in Aotearoa many outside groups, organisations and departments  
made sure to show their faces and get to know the workings of the  
MWWL, for their own various needs.



Since 1951 MWWL has strived to work for Maori communities in rural and urban areas for the benefit of Maori people. The internal workings have differed over the 3 decades but the aims of the League to maintain better health and general welfare for people continues as long as Maori women are concerned.

Tatau tatau  
Te Roopu Tuatahi (Tamaki Makaurau Branch).

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W A I T A N G I C O U R T C A S E S \*1983\*

The only charges laid by the police against our people arose out of this years's Auckland to Waitangi March where 4 people were arrested en route to Whangarei.

On May 24th these cases were held at Whangarei District Court.

A Cooney

B Dalton appeared and presented their own case jointly

C Sullivan before Judge Callander.

According to the defendants, the 2 police witnesses contradicted each other.

However Judge Callander saw fit to dismiss Dalton and found Cooney guilty for insulting language and fined her \$75 plus \$20 court costs.

Sullivan was given 6 months disqualification for dangerous driving..

..he was doing 2m.p.h. at the time!

The fourth defendant was heard seperately from the first three but Judge Callander was adamant in finding H Harawira guilty of insulting language and fined \$100 plus \$20 court costs.

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W A I T A N G I D E F E N C E K O M I T I R E P O R T

At Waitangi on February 6th this year, ninety-nine arrests for "breach of the peace" were carried out by the police after the police had told protestors that they could march across the bridge towards the Treaty house grounds for a peaceful protest.

The protestors were detained for over seven hours, hand-cuffed and stored inttwo buses and one van.

This charge -"breach of the peace" gives the police the right to apprehend or hold people without taking them to court to prove

the police suspicion of the peace being jeopardised.

As a result of this treatment the Waitangi Defence Komiti is supporting TWELVE people who are in the process of filing charges against the police for wrongful arrest!!

One team of three will be heard in the Kaikohe District and the remaining nine will be heard in the Auckland District Court. The battle continues six months after the celebrations in February but the court machine will no doubt process them more slowly than if the police were laying charges against our people. It is anticipated that these cases will not be heard till the new year.

We will endeavor to keep you all posted on the activities as they happen.

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TE KORONEIHANA HUI  
TURANGAWAEWAE MARAE  
NGARUAWAHIA 21 - 23 MAY

Tena koutou e nga mana, e nga reo

Koutou e aku rangatira e noho ana i te kainga  
kia ora koutou katoa.

He korero paku tenei mo te koroneihana hui i Ngaruawahia.

Tenei te koa o taku ngakau i te rongo me te kite atu i nga korero  
o whakawaha i taute e nga rangatira o nga hau e wha.

Ko te kaupapa tino miharo i wananga ai otira i tautokona e te  
katoa ara ko te Kaunihera Maori Mana Motuhake.

On May 23 a delegation from WAC arrived at Turangawaewae Marae  
invited by Te Arikinui to discuss Te Tiriti O Waitangi.

Times and venues were provided to enable WAC members to talk with  
interested people.

This proved very successful in that it prompted and generated  
awareness and response to the 'take' presented.

In conclusion, the discussions provided much stimulus to generate  
the establishment of 'Te Kaunihera'.

A hui to consolidate Te Kaunihera will be held at Waahi on October  
8.

Na to mokai,

Tukuroirangi Matiaha.

TAIRAWHITI HUI  
Hinetapora Marae  
Mangahania  
Ruatoria  
May 27 - 29th

Ka nui te mihi ki a koutou nga  
whanaunga mo o koutou aroha ki a tatou  
kei roto i nga taone...Tena koutou-katoa.

An exchange of ideas, thoughts and knowledge,  
was the purpose for the hui which brought  
together young Ngati Porou who are working in urban areas, and Kaumatua and  
Kuia from home.

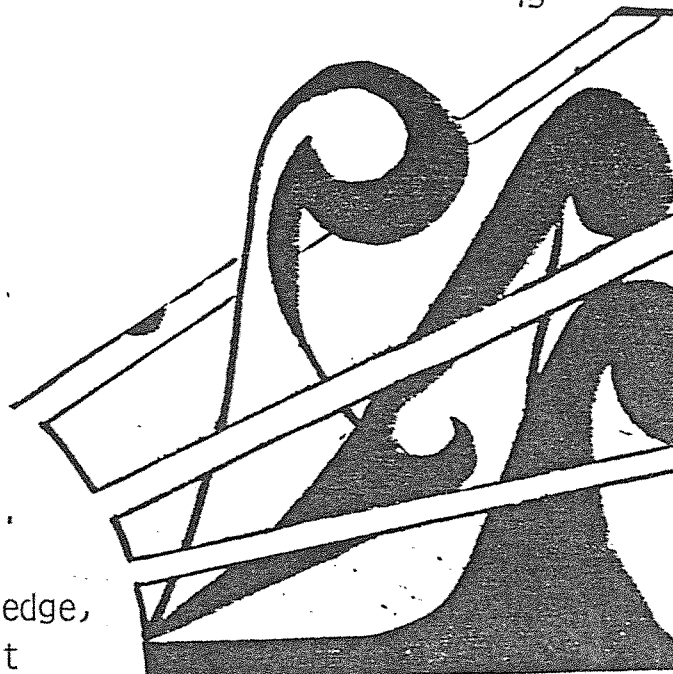
The hui was also a follow-up to the hui held at Turangawaewae during the  
Coronation, where Te Tiriti o Waitangi was discussed, and the tribes'  
responses to a request from Waitangi Action Committee for all of Maoridom  
to boycott the celebrations, was also discussed.

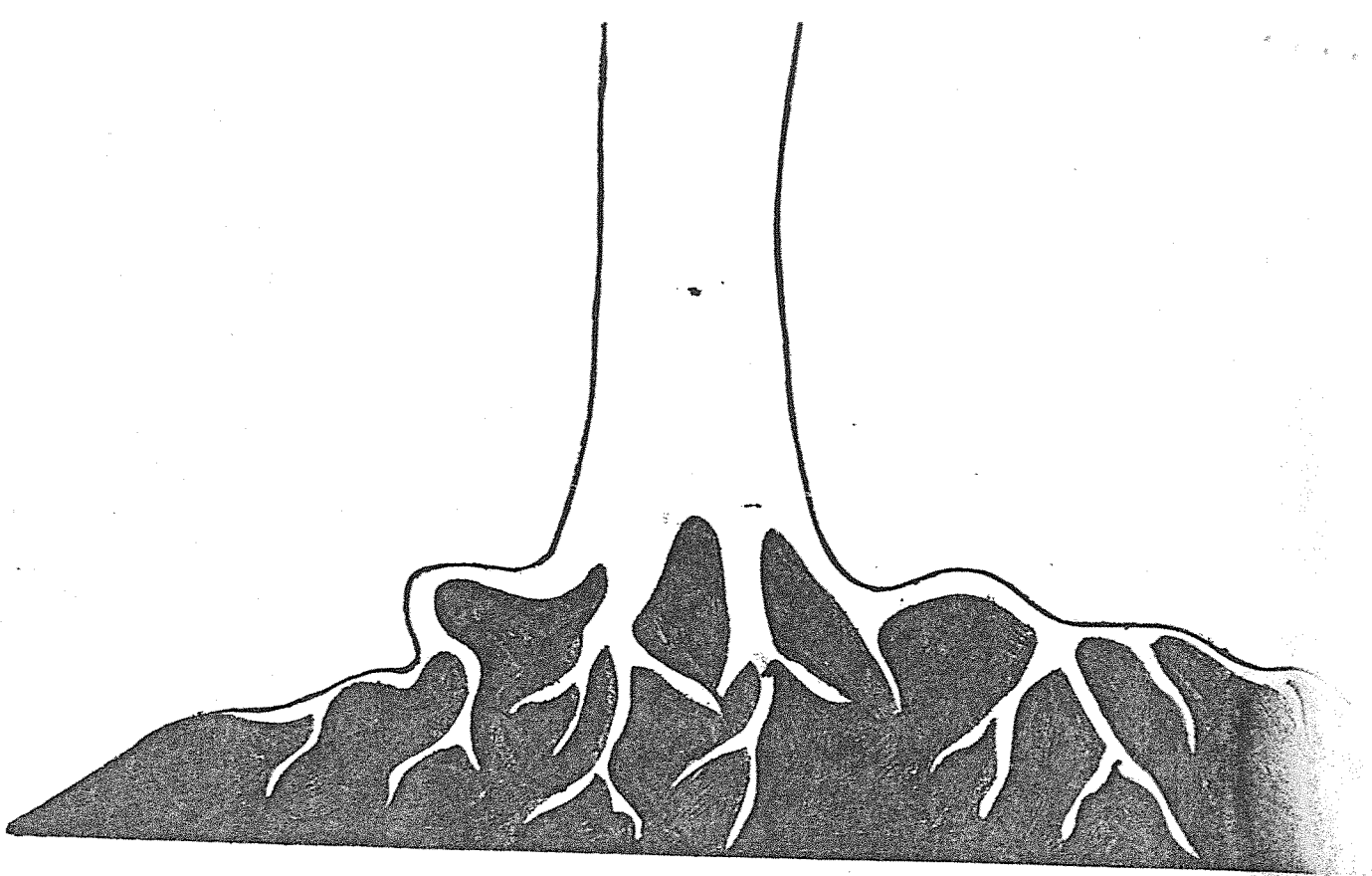
Korero opened on the establishment of a Kaunihera which would be made up  
of representatives from all tribes, and would provide a forum for  
discussing issues of relevance to Maoridom.

We also talked about Maori Mana Motuhake, Kotahitanga, Whakapapa, and  
there were presentations by those working with our people in urban areas.

The hui initiated on-going dialogue and sharing between those of us in  
the urban areas, and those at home.

Follow-up hui at other marae are to be organised.





T E H U I T A N E O A O T E A R O A

THE HUI WILL BE HELD AT WAAHI MARAE (HUNTLY)  
FROM FRIDAY AUGUST 12 TO MONDAY AUGUST 15

WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO ORGANISE A GROUP OF MEN  
FROM YOUR AREA TO ATTEND.

IF YOU HAVE A PARTICULAR TAKE YOU WOULD LIKE DISCUSSED,  
PLEASE CONTACT THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE  
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

HUI TANE  
26 ARIKI STREET  
GREY LYNN  
AUCKLAND

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE W.A.C. OFFICE

W.A.C. PUBLICATIONS:

- Te Tiriti O Waitangi - He Teka.....\$1.00
- Remember Waitangi.....\$1.00
- Ko Matou Nga Kaitiaki O Aotearoa (Tamariki Book).....\$2.00
- Education Kitset -Tuatahi.....\$ .00

BADGES:

- "The Treaty Is A Fraud".....\$1.00

PATCHES/ARMBANDS:.....\$2.00

T SHIRTS:

- "Waitangi Treaty is a Fraud-  
Stop the Celebrations".....\$8.00

\*\*\*We take orders for T-shirts. Contact us with the color preference and size.\*\*\*

POSTERS:

- The Treaty of Waitangi - 140 years on.....\$2.00
- Black Land Rights .....\$2.00

Visual Display Boards

Leaflets

Personnel - to speak at schools, job sites, marae, public meetings, radio talkback shows, etc.

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Please find enclosed \$8 for new/renewed subscription for one year.

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