

WAITANGI ACTION COMMITTEE

P.O.Box 61140, Otara, Aotearoa (New Zealand).

KIA
ORA

NEWSLETTER
HURAE 1984

WAITANGI ACTION CTTEE NEWSLETTER Hurae, 1984.

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Te Wa O Te Reo Maori - 31 July to 7 August.

Ahakoia ka haere koe ki hea, mai i te Hiku o te Ika tae atu ki te Waipounamu Kei te ako ngaa taangata i te reo Maaori, Kei roto i ngaa kura, kei runga i ngaa marae, kei roto hoki i ngaa Kaainga, Ka rongo koe i te tangi o te reo rangatira e rere ana. Ehara teenei i te aahua hooi; i pau noa atu te kaha o oo taatau tiipuna, maatua kia mau tonu ai te reo Maaori hei taonga motuhake moo ngaa whakatipuranga kei te tipu ake. Ahakoia ngaa mahi taurekareka a ngaa Kaawanatanga o mua - i te waa i wepua ai ngaa tamariki moo te koorero Maaori i te kura-kaare i whakarerea te reo e Ngaai-Taaua. E ai ki ngaa koorero a eetahi kei te matemate haere te reo, engari ki te uru koe ki roto i te Kura Tini (araa ki te Wellington Polytechnic) ka kite koe i te hee o eeraa whakaaro.

Kua rongonui kee ngaa mahi i roto i ngaa Kohanga Reo o te motu, engari kaare i te tino moohiotia ngaa mahi whakahirahira e haere ana i te Kura Tini. Na, e ono wiki te roa o oo raatau karaahe mai i te iwa karaka tae atu ki te whaa karaka o ia raa. Neke atu i te toru tekau ngaa tauira, noo ngaa hau e whaa. Ko te nuinga o raatau he Maaori, he rangatahi eetahi, ko eetahi anoo kua pakeke kee ngaa tau. Ko ngaa kai-ako katoa, he Maaori. (He mea nui teenei naa te mea, mai raa anoo te Paakehaa ka whakaako i a taatau i too taatau ake reo). Na, ka kitea i reira ngaa tauira Maaori - ngaa maatua o naiane, o mua hoki-kei te mate katoa raatau i te hiakai. Ko te kai e hiahia ana e raatau, ko te reo. Tuu ana te tauira ki te mihimihi ka tautokona e oona hoa ahakoia kei te hee ngaa koorero e puta mai ana. Ka ako, ka waiata, ka kai ka tohetohe peeraa anoo i te whaanau kotahi.

He paku too raatau moohio ki te reo Maaori i te urunga mai ki eenei karaahe, engari ka tere pau te ono wiki. Aa, ka tuu tangata raatau naa te mea kua mau i a raatau te mea ngaro, te reo Maaori.

Kaare i te ngaawari no te ako reo ka pakeke ana te tangata. Ko te painga o teenei momo mahi, ko te aahua o te whakaakoranga, e kiia nei 'intensive'. Kaare e taea te hoohaa; Noo reira, e ngaa roopu Maaori, waea mai ki te Kura Tini 843-632 i Pooneke moo eetahi koorero ano.

SNAP ELECTIONS - POLITICAL PARTY VIEWS ON THE TREATY OF WAITANGI Me nga Mea Maori

- NATIONAL Continues to celebrate Waitangi; land rights continue to wait. Refused to meet the hikoī or accept taha Maori in core curriculum changes. Has retained Maori seats.
- LABOUR - Want a National Day but look at "manner" Feb 6 marked. Expand Waitangi Tribunal, can look at claims to 1840, not given force of law. Will enshrine the Treaty of Waitangi in a Bill of Rights. Encourage bilingual schools.
- SOCIAL CREDIT - Will look at "cultural adjustments"; non retrospective ratification of Treaty but not Crown purchases; do away with Maori seats; drop Minister and Dept of Maori Affairs.
- NZ Party - No policy on the Treaty of Waitangi. Abolish Maori seats in parliament and Maori Affairs Dept. No special treatment "were all New Zealanders." Will repeal all sexist and racist legislation.??
- NZ WOMENS POLITICAL PARTY - Treaty of Waitangi a fraud. Would appoint a Bill of Rights working group representative of culture, gender, class, age and sexual orientation, decisions by consensus.
- VALUES - No more land taken from Maori control. Values worked with Te Atiawa on submissions about Motunui; Waitangi Tribunal to be given more clout. Maori people to decide on Waitangi.
- MANA MOTUHAKE - No Treaty celebrations until the Treaty of Waitangi is honored. Seek ratification of the Treaty. Become a Republic, and have a Maori Head of State. Give more teeth to the Waitangi Tribunal. Restore land taken under the 67 Maori Affairs Act at price paid plus interest. Up Maori seats to 10 - 12.

OUR PROMISED LAND

Muldoon is my shepherd, I shall not work
He maketh me lie on park benches
He leadeth me beside still factories.
He restoreth my faith in labour and credit parties.

He guideth me in the paths of unemployment
Yea though I walk through the valley of soup kitchens
I shall be hungry.

I feel evil for they are against me
Muldoon has annointed my income with taxes
My expenses over run my salary.
Surely poverty and hard living shall follow me
All the days of my national administrations

5000 years ago Moses said
Pick up your shovel Mount up your camel or ass
I will lead you to the promised land

5,000 years later Tom Skinner said
Lay down your shovel, sit on your ass
Light up a camel, this is the Promised Land.

Now if you dont watch out
Muldoon will take your shovel
Sell your camel, kick your ass
and take away the Promised Land.

Im glad that Im a kiwi and glad that Im free
I wish that I was a dog and Muldoon was a tree.

TE RUNANGA - WAITANGI COMMITTEE

He powhiri ki nga waka
ki nga iwi
ki nga reo

"Talk, conciliation, healing"

TURANGAWAEWAE MARAE
Ngaruawahia

14 - 16 September 1984.

TE KAUPAPA

"He karanga hui mo te iwi Maori whanui,
kia wanangatia te Tiriti o Waitangi,
me ana taumahatanga katoa, me kore e kite i etahi
huarahi e noho ai tatou katoa, hei whanau kotahi
ahakoa te rerekeetanga o nga whakaaro maha,
kei waenganui i te iwi Maori."

- 1) Tenei te mihi, te tangi ki o tatou tini mate, mai i te Rerenga Wairua ki te Wharekauri. Na reira, tena tatou i roto i enei ahuatanga katoa.
- 2) Te hui e karangatia nei kia tu ki Turangawaewae Marae, hei hui whakawhitiwhiti whakaaro mo te Tiriti o Waitangi - ona painga me ona mawe.
- 3) Ko te hiahia o nga Hahi Maori katoa, me tae mai nga hapu me nga ropu Maori katoa, ki tenei hui, kia wanangatia tenei take i waenganui i te iwi whanui, i roto i te wairua humarie, me te maungarongo, me kore e puta mai etahi hua hei painga mo tatou, me nga uri whakatipu i roto i tenei ao hurihuri.
- 4) No reira, haere mai haere mai!

Na Manuhuia Peneti
Tiamana o te Komiti Whakahaere

TE RUNANGA WAITANGI COMMITTEE

Chairman Bishop Manuhuia Bennett

and representatives of:

Te Runanga Whakawhanautanga i Nga Hahi o Aotearoa
New Zealand Maori Council
Maori Womens Welfare League
Te Kotahitanga
Maori Memembers of Parliament
Mana Motuhake
Maori Battallion
Race Relations Conciliator
Maori Wardens Association

AWHITU VICTORY

AWHITU VICTORY

AWHITU - is one of the last remnant lands of Ngati Te Ata given back to Ihaia Te Manga after the Pakeha Land Wars in Waikato. The land has wahi tapu on it.

Around 1920, a Pakeha farmer moved in and cleared 30 acres of native bush of the 100 acre Reserve without permission of any Maori owners. Successive farmers used this land without any consent from tangata whenua.

In 1950, the Maori title in Ihaia te Manga's name was updated. And successions were to be put through by the Maori Affairs Department. One year later the neighbouring Pakeha farmer Mr Bath (Senior) wrote to Maori Affairs asking who were the Maori owners as he wanted to lease or buy the land. The Maori Affairs wrote back telling him who the owners were, but that Maori Affairs couldnt sell or lease Bath the land. But Maori Affairs did tell the Pakeha how he could acquire the land for nothing under legislation.

So time passed on and the son (Bath Junior) took on the farm until 1970. When a few Maori owners returned to claim their land, they were told they didnt own it anymore. And so it wrangled on.

The Ngati Te Ata took it to court where it was ruled in favour of the Maori owners as Maori Freehold Land. But naturally being the lowest court in the land, the decision was overruled by the Appeal Court. And so the Ngati Te Ata people wrote to the government MPs etc pleading with them to rectify this take. They were given three months.

Finally with no satisfaction from their bureaucratic bullshit, they moved back onto occupy their land November 1, 1980. Despite alot of opposition from all Pakeha fronts they pitched their tents, had karakia and have remained there ever since living under extreme conditions.

We ploughed the paddocks and planted kai to feed ourselves. In 1982 our whare puni was built, with help from nga hau e wha and against the threats of the local Franklin Council to bulldoze it down. Although our nearest water supply was 200 feet down the gully we struggled on. Then with alot of hard work we were able to erect some decent fences. We bought 16 bobby calves off the calf truck. We hand reared our own beasts and grew veges in our garden. Keith and Waatara are fencing at the moment and are getting paid in sheep.

Pakehas are slowly just getting around to accepting that we are there to stay though they cant stand being told that every bit of land, they claim they 'own', their grandparents ripped off our ancestors.

Finally in May 1984, the Government accepted our claim to the Land and relinquished the Pakeha farmers claim.

Our future plan is to develop the 30 acres in paddocks by growing kai, which we have been doing. We will be raising our own meat, beef and mutton and selling to our own people at a much reduced rate. Anyway none of our people will ever go without kai whether they got money or not. We plan to put up a whare kai in the near future. The other 70 acres we plan to replant back in native bush.

Kia ratou i haere mai nei ki Awhitu ki te tautoko i te take, he mihi nui atu tenei ki a koutou. Tena koutou katoa.

JUNE 1st EDUCATION BOYCOTT

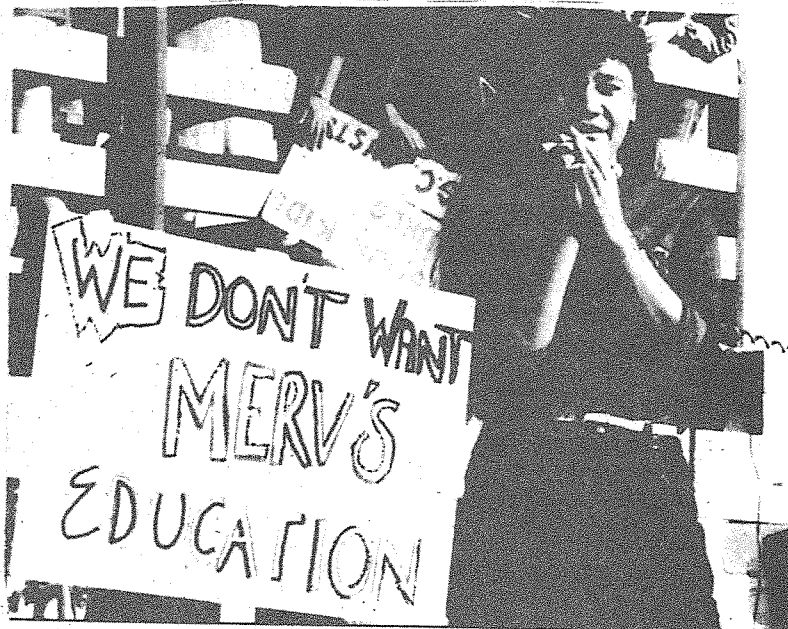
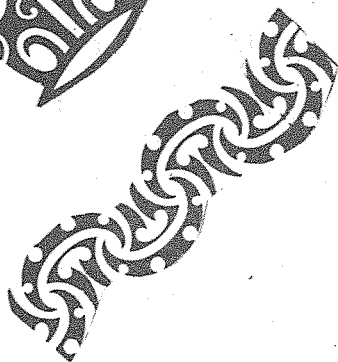
June 1st was the closing day for submissions on the government's core curriculum. Some 150 students from 80 schools had attended the PPTA's Maori Education hui at Waahi marae in April to discuss problems of the education system and why it fails Maori and other Polynesians. Upset at the inadequate treatment of taha Maori in the core curriculum report, they called on all students to withdraw from classes on June 1st and to hold forums on their school premises. Nationwide they organized at local and regional levels their Student Action Day.

At Hillary College students registered before 9am, then broke into workshops to discuss the remits which emerged from the Waahi hui. The Waahi remits included that schools interact more with their local Maori community, that taha Maori be an integral component in the total curriculum, structure and organization of all schools and that it be given a minimum time allowance.

ka uia mai ki ahau, 'he aha te mea nui?' maku e kii, he tangata, he tangata, he tangata!
what is life's most precious gift? ask me and I will say - it is people, it is people, it is people!

After the morning workshops, delegates from Hillary College met with other delegates from Tangaroa College, Mangere College, Nga Tapuwae College and Green Bay High at Kōkiri Rahuitanga in Otara. There they discussed what had happened at their own schools that morning and matched notes. Meanwhile, back at Hillary, people finished their lunch and made their way to the Hall for a karakia before marching, with placards and banners, to O TAMARIKI PARK. There, students from the five schools held their rally and the stage was opened for anyone to stand up and speak out about what they thought of the core curriculum (This week's cover - kia ora e hoa ma, thanx Janet and Simon).

It is hoped that a national association, able to represent secondary school students' interests to the government can be organized, to link up all the regions and schools involved in Student Action Day, as well as others. There goes Kia Ora's Good Will of the Week Award! The June 1st actions were open to all comers, but in Otara, Manukau City, Polynesian capital of the world, most of those who took part were Maori and Pacific Islanders.



SECONDARY STUDENTS' ACTION DAY

The main issue for the 'Student Action Day' was that the Present Education System is failing Polynesian students - Polynesian referring to both Maori and Pacific Island students. The majority of people unemployed today are Polynesians and also the majority of people in prisons today some 80% are Polynesians.

The Present Education System was made and brought into existence by Pakeha for Pakeha. So we the Polynesians students have to try to beat the system by adapting to it, or else we are beaten by the system itself.

We, as students of the future, hope to see more subjects, whether optional or compulsory, brought into the schools, subjects which are more relevant to what students plan to do in the future, more related to our future jobs. For example, what is the use of me learning how to type when I want to be a Physical Education teacher. That time in which I do typing could be put to better use, like, learning the basic rules of First Aid, and how muscles

function when limbering up or exercising etc. So what we need is a school system which has courses to suit the individual student's needs, for example music for people interested in learning music.

Also we need to have our exam papers returned to us, the students. How are we to learn from our mistakes, when we can't even look at what our mistakes were? We as students think that one of the reasons exam papers are not returned is because of the unfairness of the scaling system.

To sum up, I would like to say that Aotearoa is meant to be a multi-cultural society, not a mono-cultural society, as far as the system is concerned. Maori people must be given full opportunity to make changes to the present education system OR we must be given money and resources from the government to set up our own system.

Kia kaha, e hoa ma

- Ka whawhai tonu matou! Ake, ake, ake!

Janet Maxwell

5th Former, Hillary College, Otara

LETTER FROM HINEWHARE GREAT TURTLE ISLAND.

KIA ORA KOUTOU,

As you know Hinewhare Harawira (Waitangi Action Cttee) and Mere Taylor (Maori Peoples Liberation Movement of Aotearoa) are in the Great Turtle Island (USA). They are attending the International Indian Treaty Council. It was hoped that Paul Barcham of the Waitangi Action Alliance in Palmerston North could go - but unfortunately funding didnt come through.

En route to the Treaty Council, Hinewhare and Mere took part in the protests against the Rimpac Exercise in Kahoolawe, Hawaii.



RIMPAC EXERCISE
DEMONSTRATION

MAORI SOLIDARITY
Honolulu, 1984.

Here are some excerpts from a letter by Hinewhare when she reached Great Turtle Island.

16 June - "At the moment we are fasting, today and tomorrow in solidarity with Leonard Peltier, Standing Deer and one Jewish man. They have been fasting for the last 52 days for 'religious freedom'. Leonard and Standing Deer have started taking some quantities of solid food as they were all threatened with force feeding and they know that that method causes death. The Jewish guy still refuses to eat and is prepared to take whatever comes to him. As a result of the fast, Standing Deer is now blind as he is in his sixties. Tomorrow there will be a prayer vigil on the island of Alcatraz where people of all denominations will be giving prayers to those in prison (Marion Prison). In the old days, the island of Alcatraz housed alot of Indian prisoners and used methods of torture in some of the torture chambers. Mere and I are working well together, we really compliment each other. Some are pleased that women are travelling. We are looking forward to travelling with Paul also. We have good raps with the Indian women, and they ask about how it is with womens issues at home. Afterwards we realise that we are all the same, which is quite reassuring.

We went to an ANA meeting (Administration of Native Affairs). It was a 2 day conference on native Americans. It was run, sponsored and attended by the BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs) Several other countries attended. Australia was there but the delegate from Aotearoa didnt front. We had a good time, met up with a guy Willie who recognised Mere, when she went to Hato Petera College to talk on anti nuclear issues. He's over there on an exchange basis. Hes doing real good work over here, its been approved that he comes to the International Treaty Council Meeting with us."

17 June "As for the trip to Alcatraz, I dont really know how to describe it but Ill try. About 200 people went, those of all colours and religion. As we arrived, I started feeling funny, and to top it off, when I stepped on the island and walked just around the dock area I started crying. I didnt know what it was so I sat by myself for a while. I remembered back to 1981 when we were in prison and how they tried to break our spirit. Arthur was put in the pound to split up the Maori protestors. The pound is where people were put just before they were hung. I think we can be lucky - that the State forces arent killing us yet to break us. We walked to the top of the prison, which is 500 feet high. We settled in a circle so all the denominations could give prayer. Another circle was formed inside by those offering prayer and those who were arranging pipes for the peace ceremony. We gave a karakia and a hymn. After the ceremony we all acknowledged each other. Ive included some material for updates"

Hinewhare and Mere.

Hinewhare and Mere's program - Great Turtle Island

20 June	International Treaty Council Meeting
End of June	Exposure program
July 14	Alcatraz spiritual ceremony for Jim Thorpe runners arriving in San Francisco.
July 16-19	Taking part in the 500 mile run from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Mere is running, Hinewhare is driving.
19-22	Taking part in pow wow and Indian Games - an alternative to the Olympic Games.
22-24	Travelling back to San Francisco
24-end of July	- speaking engagements
Aug 2 -6	Mere will be present at the DQ Indian University Sundance
1-3	Hinewhare will be in New York branch of Indian Treaty Council
3-8	Working Group on Indigenous People Conference - Geneva. Hinewhare will be trying to get funding to attend Geneva conference with Indian delegation.
Sept 10	Maori artefacts protest - New York and San Francisco. Solidarity from International Indian Treaty Council and African All Peoples Congress

Atoll Tests Report 'Total Cover-up'

A French Polynesia independence activist yesterday dismissed a scientific report on the effects of French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll as scientifically inadequate and false.

Mr Charlie Ching, the leader of the Tarterter Tahiti Tiama party, said any assessment of whether the nuclear tests had caused cancer among French Polynesians had to be false because French health authorities refused to release statistics.

"It is a total cover-up," said Mr Ching, who is in New Zealand to voice concern about the French nuclear testing programme and France's reluctance to grant independence to its



Mr Ching

territories in the South Pacific.

The report was compiled by New Zealand, Australian and Papua New Guinean scientists and found little evidence of detectable diseases attributable to radiation, but did point to a longer-term threat to leakage from underground radiation testing chambers.

"The fact is that people are suffering," Mr Ching said.

'Lacked Means'

He had himself noted increases in certain illnesses in those who had worked at Mururoa, some people in Tahiti who had consumed radioactive material concentrated in the food chain and people who had been subjected to fallout when France was conducting atmospheric nuclear tests.

Mr Ching said the South Pacific Forum's scientific mission lacked the means to conduct a proper analysis.

"There are few people in

New Zealand with knowledge of these matters and they got their information from the French," he said.

Low Levels

"In a few years there will be evidence when the tests finish," he said.

The Member of Parliament for Auckland Central, Mr Richard Prebble, said yesterday that if the tests were resulting in low levels of radiation, then they should be carried out in France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, said the findings in the report would not weaken the Government's strong opposition to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Tests End In Sight?

French Polynesian trade unionists working at Mururoa believe the nuclear test programme may end in two years.

An independence party leader from Tahiti, Mr Charlie Ching, said he had heard reports from a trade union whose members are employed at the Pacific Experiment Centre that the tests will end in 1986.

"They have been talking of redundancy pay," he said.

Last year, after a meeting with President Mitterrand of France, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, said he had been told when the Mururoa test programme would end.

High-ranking French officials later said they had no such knowledge.

ACTION ALERT

Pacific Concerns Resource Center P.O. Box 27692 Honolulu, HI 96827 USA
phone (808) 538-3522 cable NUCFREEPAC

URGENT

28 June 1984

Australian Uranium Mining Policy to be Reviewed

The Australian Labor Party (ALP) will review Australia's current uranium mining and export policy at their national conference, to be held July 9-14. The current policy (and the platform upon which they were elected) calls for the phasing out of the uranium industry in Australia, with the exception of the Roxby Downs mine where uranium, they claim, is mined "incidentally" with other minerals. Roxby Downs is the largest known uranium deposit in Australia. Now, little more than a year after their election, the ALP is attempting to push through a pro uranium mining platform.

Once the decision is made at this conference it is close to irreversible. The vote is extremely close, and one or two votes either way can make the difference.

Two days before the ALP conference, on 7 July, a shipment of "yellowcake", processed (milled) uranium is scheduled to leave Darwin. Greenpeace Australia and Aboriginal activists from Darwin plan to blockade this shipment using the ship, Vega (Greenpeace III). This same yacht sailed to Moruroa in 1973, 1974, 1981 and 1982 to protest the French nuclear testing program.

Although uncertain, at this point, as to the final destination of this shipment, Greenpeace activists are currently researching this information. However, they believe it is essential to expose the fact that this uranium shipment will end up either as nuclear weapons or nuclear waste.

The crew of the Vega includes a Tahitian activist from the Te Ta'ata Tahiti Tiama party who has drawn the link between uranium mining in Australia, French Nuclear testing in Tahiti and waste dumping in the Pacific. Thus, the fact that uranium mining in Australia will ultimately impact directly upon the lives of all Pacific peoples.

Because the vote on this issue is so close, international pressure, especially from the Pacific region, can help to influence the policy decision.

Action: Send cables/telegrams of protest by 12 July to the ALP conference attention:

Senator Ruth Coleman
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600 Australia

- * Appeal to the ALP to adhere to their original stand against uranium mining, as this is the platform upon which they were elected.
- * Question their contradictory actions of supporting a Pacific nuclear free zone, while allowing uranium mining - the first step of the nuclear cycle.

Action: Send cables/telegrams/letters of support to:

Vega crew (Greenpeace III)
c/o P.O. Box Darwin
Darwin, N.T. 5790

or: Greenpeace (NSW)
787 George St.
Sydney, NSW 2000
Telex: AA24041

RALLY FOR
INDEPENDENCE
& AGAINST THE
FRENCH NUCLEAR
TESTS.

TAHITI MARCH 3
1984.



COALITION OF
TAHITIAN INDEPENDENCE
PARTIES.
KANAK SOLIDARITY.



CHARLIE CHING &
JACKIE TAERO OF
'The free Tahitian'
Party. Jackie is
on board the Greenpeace
Vega - which is
opposing the export
of uranium from
Australia to France
for the manufacture of
nuclear bombs.



KANAK UPDATE by Susanna Ounei.

Last month in June, the National Assembly in France, rejected the Kanak Independence Front's proposals for Electoral Reforms.

The proposals were that only Kanaks should vote in the coming elections. Other cultural groups may vote if their parents were born in New Caledonia. But the French government's colonial politics are very subtle. The French Government wanted a referendum in 1989 involving all people who have lived in New Caledonia five years and over. So you can see what this means. In the period of 1984 to 1989, five years, the French government will encourage other minority groups to come and live in New Caledonia for the referendum. In this way, the French military can bring their families, more votes for French rule, and the Kanak will be outnumbered and will become a minority in their own country. The French continue to have disrespect for the Kanak.

Population statistics in New Caledonia 1979

- 30,500 whites were born in New Caledonia
- 60,000 Kanaks were born in New Caledonia
- 5,153 Asians were born in New Caledonia
- 6,940 from Wallis, Futuna and Tahiti were born in New Caledonia
- 1,346 Indonesians, Martiniques were born in New Caledonia
- 20,257 were born overseas and now living in New Caledonia.

1979 Economy

gold 213 kg
copper 2,800 tons
zinc 2800 tons
silver 3,300 tons
manganese 58,617 tons
iron 1,747,135 tons
chrome 3,222,519 tons
nickel 45,804,213 tons

Fruit, beef, pork, chicken, eggs, copra, coffee
tourism and arts and crafts are also strong in
New Caledonia's economy.

Forests of 370,000 ha in the mainland, 40,000 are exploited by the French.

Unemployment Out of 60,000 Kanak, only 7000 are employed. 70% of the youth between the age of 18-25 are unemployed.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

The next South Pacific Forum is in Tuvalu. In 1981-1982 when Nutehi was the French socialist Governor of New Caledonia, he dissuaded some of the Pacific Island Governments from supporting Kanak Independence. Nutehi moderated some of the Pacific leaders with economic pressure eg Tonga, Fiji. We will again urge support for Kanak Independence.

POLITICAL ACTION for the next election.

By the end of July we will have decided whether or not we will boycott the elections. If we boycott the vote, we will also clarify our future position. We do not want neo colonial politics we want political, economic and cultural independence. We will also clarify our overseas relations. With our resources, we will be able to help our brothers and sisters in the Pacific and work together.

Concerning Mr Coopers statement (NZ Minister for Foreign Affairs). Mr Cooper said that the NZ Government cannot support Kanak Independence This minister is afraid. He is more worried about his milk and butter. He did not ask himself, when the French buy butter and milk, whose money and with whose resources do they make commercial arrangements.

Allegation of torture

ORAGO
DAILY
TIMES
3/7/84

A "South American" situation exists in New Caledonia with the French colonial government holding political prisoners and torturing them, according to Susana Ounei from the island group's Independence Front.

The front is a coalition of five New Caledonian political parties and Ounei is its overseas representative. She also represents the Liberation Kanak Socialiste (the indigenous Kanak people's socialist liberation party), is president of the Kanak women's group, and is a member of the Kanak trade union.

She was in Dunedin last night as guest speaker at the Corso annual meeting.

It is most important, she said, that people outside New Caledonia realise what is happening there. She stressed these instances of torture and political detention are occurring in the Pacific and not somewhere on the other side of the world.

An example she gave was from the small village of Koinde, with a population of about 50.

Effluent from a sawmill was polluting the villagers' water supply to the extent of affecting their health. After years of the sawmill owner ignoring their plight the villagers took their problem to the governor, Jacques Roynette, and secured 4 million Pacific francs compensation.

But in January last year instead of paying the compensation, the governor sent in armed police to deal with what he saw as a Kanak political threat.

Miss Ounei said for the villagers it was simply a protest to protect their lifestyle. They had no political intentions.

When the police moved in at 4 a.m. with helicopters and teargas, she said the villagers panicked. They encountered machinery and gas they had never seen before and in confusion and fear resisted, killing two policemen.

Following the raid the villagers were herded into their church where many were tortured, she said. Four of them are still in prison.

Last July Miss Ounei and other women chained themselves to the fence outside the governor's house to protest against the detention of the villagers. At 5 a.m., after the women had been there for 20 hours, the police cut them free.

The French Government has proposed a referendum on self-determination in 1989, but the Independence Front wants certain conditions put on it, Miss Ounei said.

Its main concern is, she said, to limit those eligible to take part to people born in New Caledonia, especially excluding more than 20,200 recent European immigrants.

She said there are about 60,000 Kanaks, 30,500 Europeans born in New Caledonia, almost 7,000 Polynesians (the Kanaks are Melanesians), 5,200 Asians and 1,300 others living on the islands. Few other than the Kanaks and Europeans would be eligible for the referendum if the Independence Front conditions are accepted.

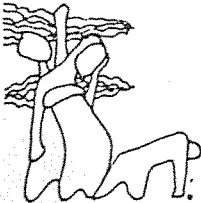


NOTICES

PPANAC
cordially invites you to attend
a FAREWELL FUNDRAISING SOCIAL

for
GRACE ROBERTSON

Friday 27 July 7.30 pm
Auckland Motorcycle Club
120 New North Rd, Auckland.



Dear PPANAC, Box 61086, Otara.
Sorry, I am unable to attend, but here is
a koha for Grace's trip to work in Belau
and Honolulu for six months. \$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

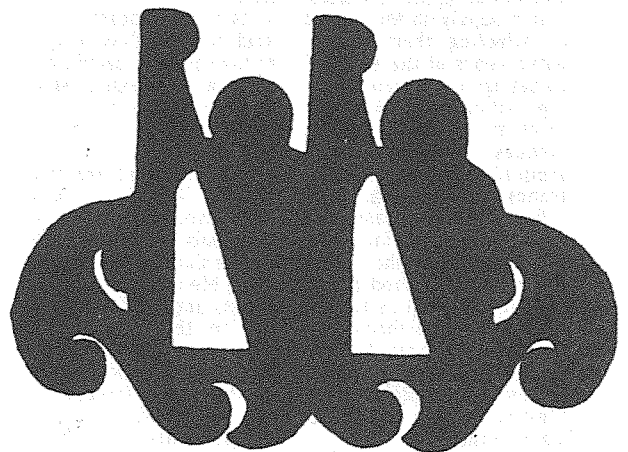
- Education Kitset \$2
- Ko Matou Nga Kaitiaki \$2
- o Aotearoa (childrens book)
- T shirts \$10
- 'Waitangi Treaty is a Fraud'
- Waitangi Action Cttee logo \$2
- patches

To be released soon - History of protest against the Treaty of Waitangi.

WAITANGI ACTION CTTEE NEWSLETTER subscription
NAME _____

ADRESS _____

\$8 per year



WAITANGI ACTION COMMITTEE, Box 61140 Otara, Auckland.
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