



Te Runanga o Ngati Porou

NATI LINK

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The launch of the Tuhono Whanau/ Family Start programme at Hamoterangi House provided a strong message to the several hundred people attending – affirm your whanau, affirm your family. Pictured from left are kaiawhina Sonia Ross Jones, Min Love, Makahuri Thatcher, whanau/hapu development manager Agnes Walker, Runanga chief executive Amohaere Houkamau, Tuhono Whanau manager Peggy White, kaiawhina Phileppia Watene, supervisor Waimaria Houia, kaiawhina Heni Boyd-Kopua (kneeling) and administrator Bobby Reedy. See story page five.

Coast is 'best kept' tourism secret

Runanga CEO Amohaere Houkamau launched the Tourism Ngati Porou strategic plan earlier this month, but not before explaining the area was the "best kept tourism secret in New Zealand".

She believes the area's natural features — Hikurangi Maunga, secluded bays, native bush, surf-beaches, historical attractions such as the Paieka Trail and significant art works including the Maui Whakairo and carved meeting-houses — are major attractions.

"But Ngati Porou's unique advantage is our culture and our ability to live and breathe the culture. For people in Ngati Porou it's knowing who we are and where we come from that gives us the edge in marketing and promoting the region," she says.

The Runanga will facilitate discussion on the establishment of a Ngati Porou tourism network which will link with international and national tourism organisations to ensure Ngati

Porou tourist operators achieve maximum exposure.

The network will also work with regional tourism organisations and help co-ordinate and promote Ngati Porou tourism initiatives.

"The strategy is to pool our skills, to work collaboratively, limit competition and ensure that in the process we do not compromise our culture.

"We must also ensure that our intellectual property is protected and retained firmly in our control. We have seen too many examples of how other people can gather fragments of our history and stories and suddenly become authorities selling off our intellectual property for their own personal gain."

Because Ngati Porou's millennium celebrations gained excellent television exposure, Tourism New Zealand approached the Runanga to use the Maui Whakairo image as part of their Tourism NZ 2000 launch. The

images were to have been used as one of the top 16 tourist attractions promoted by the Tourism Board internationally.

"Culturally-based tourism can provide employment for each hapu.

"The key principle is to support Ngati Porou tourism, with limited resources, we have to support ourselves.

"Our experience in the past has been that people have taken a lot from Ngati Porou in respect of using our icons and traditions but they have not given a lot back."

She says some Ngati Porou people had to learn to charge market rates for their services.

"There are many skills involved in tourism. One is business skills and the ability to set benchmarks for services.

"Some of our people need to get over the whakama of charging for services. After all one of the objectives of getting into business is to make money and provide employment."

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Report from the chief executive officer Amohaere Houkamau

Tena Tatou Ngati Porou.

"Te Wiwi Nati, no Porourangi,
he Iwi moke no Waiapu, no
Whangaokena, no Hikurangi,
He wiwi, te nati, he whanoke..."
These words from the Waiata
"Te Wiwi Nati" composed by
Apirana Ngata sum up this
edition of Nati Link.

We feature articles on the Ngati
Porou Commercial Fisheries

Strategic Plan, developed after a series of hui
attended by representatives of 30 Ngati Porou
Marae and ably facilitated by Whaimutu Dewes.
This Commercial Fisheries Strategic Plan will be
a core component of the consultation hui, that the
Runanga will embark on, late October-early
November this year.

Another key discussion point will be "Preferred
Models of Runanga Representation" which may
include a range of options such as the status quo of
triennially electing 20 Trustees, going with triennial
elections but reducing the number of elected
Trustees, or Hapu appointed representatives.

Both of these issues are not only topical but also



critical to determining the future
shape and face of the Runanga.
The Consultation hui will serve
five primary objectives:

1. Update on Runanga
Activities and general
information sharing
2. Checking out with Ngati
Porou those activities,
issues and developments
that they want the Runanga
to focus on and prioritise as core business for
the next 18 months. These priorities will form
the basis of our revised Strategic Plan &
Business Plan
3. Presentation of the Ngati Porou Commercial
Fisheries Strategic Plan and recording feedback
and general comments
4. Clarifying the intent of the Discussion Paper on
Preferred Models of Runanga Representation
and the process for engaging Ngati Porou at
home and abroad in determining the way forward
on this issue
5. Enhancing communication protocols between
the Runanga and Taura Here.

Please stay tuned, so that you can check out the
details of the consultation hui in your area. Please
also advise the Runanga Offices in Gisborne and
Ruatoria if you want a copy of the Ngati Porou
Commercial Fisheries Strategic Plan and the
Preferred Models of Runanga Representation
Discussion Paper.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the Manu Korero
Organising Committee, who did an outstanding
job in running the 2000 Manu Korero Speech
Competitions at Whakarua Park, Ruatoria and all
the participants and their Roopu Tautoko. One also
needs to acknowledge all our host marae for their
tireless efforts.

My closing comment is to the Ngati Porou East
Coast Rugby Team who, as we go to print, have
secured an Otago final for the 3rd Division NPC
Competition this year and who we hope will repeat
last year's performance and take out the competition
for the second year in a row.

My observation is that the success of our boys in
the 'Sky Blue' jerseys has lifted the Nati pride and
esteem, while engendering a healthy sense of Iwi
"collectivity and consciousness".

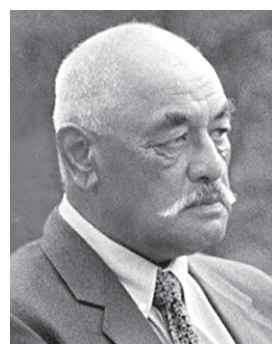
Te Wiwi Nati, he Iwi whanoke

Report from the chairman Apirana Mahuika

Ngati Porou kei te mihi atu ki
a koutou e noho mai i o koutou
kaenga noho, ahakoa kei hea.
Me maumahara ano hoki ki o
tatou mate, o ia whanau, o ia
marae, o ia rohe o ia kaenga
hoki. Tukuna atu o ratou
wairua kia hoki atu ki te iwi
kei te po ki te Ariki hoki mana
nei nga manaakitanga ki a
ratou, ki a tatou hoki.

Ten years of negotiation have resulted in Ngati
Porou gaining full ownership of Mt Hikurangi.
I must acknowledge the many people who
made this possible. The Hon Koro Wetere who
set the wheels in motion, Winston Peters who
ensured in the 11th hour that part of the mountain
was secured by Ngati Porou, the former
Conservation ministers Denis Marshall and
Nick Smith and the present minister Sandra
Lee. To all these ministers Tena koutou. Credit
must also go to former secretary of Maori
Affairs Dr Tamati Reedy and the former
Tairāwhiti Maori Court Judge James Rota. Ka
nui nga mihi ki a korua.

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou must also be



acknowledged for funding the
many years of travel and
accommodation pertaining to
the negotiations. Without
TRONP, Hikurangi may not
have been ours today.

To achieve our Wai 272 Ngati
Porou Waitangi Tribunal
claim, which addresses the
confiscation of land from
Potikirua to Te Toka a Taiau,

Crown Forest Rental Trust have funded
research.

The Waitangi Tribunal Trust are funding a
historian to complete an overview of the claim
while Legal Aid has funded interviews and
affidavit preparation.

To prevent conflict and division I hope to
present the claim to Ngati Porou people at
hui nationwide so they can take ownership of
it.

The Runanga is also disappointed that
Whaimutu Dewes is no longer a Waitangi
Fisheries Commissioner. However, his
continued role will assist Ngati Porou
fisheries.

TRONP is an associate of the Treaty Tribes
Coalition and is supporting this lobby group
in its fight to ensure fisheries are allocated to
iwi. Most of the iwi in the Eastern Maori
Electorate support the Treaty Tribes proposal
to government to amend legislation so that
allocation proceeds.

Given that we have a very small population,
the heart of our Ngati Porou-East Coast rugby
team is very big and the support of their
whanau, hapu, iwi is something to behold.

We can only wish them well and give them
our total support game by game.

It is disappointing that the media does not
accord the team its full and formal name. Ngati
Porou-East Coast. They have done much to
fire our iwi pride and to boost the morale of
every Ngati Porou at home.

The new Tuhono Whanau service, operating
from 199 Wainui Rd, Gisborne will promote
positive parenting, linking people with support
services.

Heoi me waiho iho ki konei enei korero aku, a
ma nga korero e whai ake nei e whakakapi te
nui nga ake o nga korero.

Ma te atua tatou e tiaki, kia ora.



Step closer to Ngati Porou fisheries plan

The Ngati Porou Commercial Fisheries Working Party has reached consensus on several key points in its outline Strategic Plan. In late September, the Runanga endorsed the outline plan in principle subject to changes required following consultation.

Working Party facilitator Whaimutu Dewes says a consultation programme is expected to take place before the end of the year with final recommendations to be made by April 1, 2001. Four hui will be held within the rohe and four outside with one each in Auckland, Central North, Wellington and the South Island.

The outline plan recommends an ownership structure which has assets held on behalf of the hapu of Ngati Porou. The main points are that:

- the assets are kept together and managed as a complete entity
- the assets are managed in a commercial manner to produce profits
- the distribution of profits are made by the owners (the hapu)
- management will manage.

"It is recommended that the assets received by the Runanga as pre-settlement assets will be held on behalf of Ngati Porou.

"If agreed, a trust will be established for all descendants of Ngati Porou hapu and the assets will be managed by a commercial entity which will be accountable to hapu, primarily through the Runanga but with accountability to the hapu," he says.

The Runanga will act as a facilitative

intermediary with the hapu maintaining all control, direction and oversight of the assets.

"The principle role of the hapu is to appoint the directors and set performance targets for those directors and exercise oversight as to whether performance targets are met. The owners will make decisions as to how to distribute the profit that is generated."

He says the Ngati Porou process has been thorough.

"The hui were well-attended and well-participated in by hapu and marae representatives. Four hui were held with an average of about 90 people present for full and vigorous debate on the important issues.

"Managers need to be cognisant of the core values which include holding the assets in trust for further generations, the sustainable utilisation of resources, hapu direction, control and ownership and the enhancement of customary fisheries."

Whaimutu says the criteria for the appointment of directors are attributes that the total board needs to demonstrate.

"Individual members may not necessarily have all the criteria. While Ngati Porou descent is highly desirable, we want the best people for the job. We expect the directors to be from within



Whaimutu Dewes

Ngati Porou but if they are not, we will still get the best."

The criteria agreed are that the maximum of three directors are of Ngati Porou descent, noho kainga, have proven financial and operational business experience and seafood fishing industry knowledge with credibility to Ngati Porou.

"The Working Party has expressed urgency in getting the plan in place. People have talked about doing it for some time and it is now at the point where it's an idea whose time has come. It will formalise the accountability structure for hapu, the administration of the assets, clarify the whole policy and set the platform for the growth of those assets. There will be an interface between Ngati Porou commercial fisheries and customary fisheries.

"The outline plan doesn't determine who owns what. If accepted, it will determine that the Runanga holds the assets on behalf of the hapu. It will institutionalise the role of hapu.

"The objectives of transparency, accountability and separation of ownership from management will all combine to provide a clear path for growth and development of people and assets. It puts something in place which has some permanence and gives people something to work with."

Hapu or marae selection process may replace elections

Ngati Porou people are urged to contribute to the latest round of consultation hui to determine the new face and shape of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou.

At a hui held in Ruatoria at August, the TRONP representation working party, comprising marae and Runanga members, examined representation models including triennial elections involving fewer trustees and Runanga representatives selected by hapu or marae. If the Marae/hapu representation model was accepted, it was proposed that nominations would be forwarded to a Council of Leaders, which would then choose suitable hapu representatives for the board.

A marae structure, in which marae nominate a Runanga representative, was also touted. An executive committee established by marae

representatives would monitor the Runanga and report to marae on a quarterly basis.

The working party plans to consult with iwi and report back to the board by March 2001. This will allow enough time for the TRONP Act (1987) and the Maori Trust Boards Act (1955) to be amended to accommodate changes before the May 2002 board elections.

During the hui, trustees explained the difficulties of representation and reporting. In some cases trustees did not know who had elected them so they were unable to consult or report to their constituents. Others asked for whom the Board spoke and how decisions were made. One trustee said that because he was the only noho kainga nomination for his rohe, there was no election. He knew he was accountable to his hapu but had no mandate from it or people in

his rohe. He also believed having 20 trustees was too big and unwieldy.

A general consensus was that collectives of hapu nominate one representative rather than each hapu having their own representative. To improve communication, the Runanga was asked to provide appropriate financial support to Trustees to consult with the people and report to the Runanga.

Te Aitanga a Hauiti stated the present TRONP Act did not accept Te Aitanga a Hauiti was an iwi within an iwi. Runanga representatives clarified that the Runanga was inclusive. Beneficiaries were determined as the descendants of Ngati Porou hapu mai i Potikirua ki Te Toka a Taiau.

Consultation hui will be held throughout the rohe during the first two weeks of November.

Longevity credited to tough upbringing

Few would know 90-year-old Ngati Porou identity Iritana Hakuwai te Arohanui Haig was for many years treated as a boy.

Although she spent her first 16 years treated as a tomboy and farm worker, she developed into one of the most beautiful women on the East Coast and, as Mrs Te Kotuku Reedy, her elegant fashion sense earned her the name The Duchess. She celebrated her 90th birthday at the Gisborne Hotel on September 2 among scores of whanau and friends. Later she credited her longevity to her "tough" upbringing.

The fourth eldest of 14 children born to Waipiro Bay farming pioneer Hirini Haig and his wife Heneriata (nee Peti/Bates), she was raised at Waipiro Bay and Kaitoto Station, Tikitiki.

"When I was 12 or 13, people used to say here comes the boy of Hirini Heeki because I had to wear dungarees and

work like a man. I really wanted to be a nurse but no, I had to stay at home and look after the farm and the workers. Ploughing, breaking in horses, milking cows – whatever needed doing I did it."

Before riding 10 miles to Tikitiki School, she and her brother Sonny would milk cows at 4am in the morning. After school there were more chores and at night she helped her mother bake bread for the many workers at her father's station including All Black George Nepia.

"Mum would be baking through the night and there were pots of bread in the kitchen. I had to fetch the jars of yeast from the kitchen-safe that was outside, only I noticed that some of the jars were empty. Then one day I found George Nepia drinking it. I got a big shock and he got a hang of a fright."

On her holidays from Hukarere Maori Girls School, her older sister Kura gave her piano lessons.

"When we were single we would have a bath and say to each other 'If we get married I hope we don't live far from one another', because we were very close."

But her life took an unusual turn when Kura married Pera Whangapirita at St Matthews Church, Tuparoa. She was the chief bridesmaid

and was approached at the hakari by her husband-to-be Te Kotuku (George) Reedy.

"I didn't even want to know him. I didn't know anything about what a boyfriend was in those days. Then he told me later that when he first



90-year-old Iritana Hakuwai Te Arohanui Haig with her son Dr Tamati Reedy.

saw me he told his mates 'that girl is going to be my wife' - and we hadn't even met."

Then aged 16, she was living with her grandparents Hemi Peti and Tapara Kuia at Te Parapara near Kiekie Marae, Waipiro Bay.

When she arrived home Te Kotuku began phoning her constantly, inviting her to dances at Whareponga or to the Waipiro Bay Pictures. Because there was a charge for each phone call her grandfather became annoyed.

He said "Hoha te waea, rite tonu te tangi o te waea. Te nui hoki o te utu".

But Te Kotuku persisted and later proposed asking Iritana's grandparents for her hand in marriage. Soon afterwards, Te Kotuku's parents Materoa and Jack Reedy took her to live with them at Ruatoria for a month to prepare for the wedding. And her impending nuptials also prompted a transformation.

"Materoa rang and told Mum about the wedding. And Mum told me to go to the Waiapu Farmers and buy whatever clothes I wanted and I did. So I didn't wear those dungarees – I got new clothes."

One month later she was married on the lawn at the Reedy homestead, Waitangirua by the Reverend Pine Tamahori. Hundreds of people attended the wedding including Sir Apirana Ngata who gave the couple a feather korowai cloak.

During this time, Waitangirua was a hive of activity. Sir Apirana Ngata encouraged Ngati Porou to play tennis and people congregated there for tournaments. The house was also the focal point for the Reedy and Ngarimu families.

Te Kotuku Reedy is the first cousin of 2nd Lieutenant Moana nui A Kiwa Ngarimu who was awarded the Victoria Cross. Te Kotuku's mother Materoa and Moana's father Hamuera were brother and sister.

"We used to have the Maori All Blacks stay at Waitangirua and when the VC was on we hosted Lady Pomare and government officials. They really enjoyed staying with us."

She was also a member of the Hikurangi Choir and performed at the 1943 VC ceremony at Whakarua Park, Ruatoria.

Married life was not without tragedy. She gave birth to seven children but her third-born, twin Te Hohepa Tamapataki, drowned in the Mata River aged three. Two of her sons Roha Parae and Hikutaia were given as whangai to the McIlroy and Goldsmith families — a move she continues to regret.

"I didn't want to give my kids away but Materoa said 'Waiho ma nga tipuna e whakatipu'."

Bill and Mate McIlroy of Whareponga raised Roha, and Oliver and Rehi Goldsmith raised Hikutaia (Joe) at Ruatoria. Her eldest son Arapeta Te Kotiri (Tilly) died of a heart attack in 1973 while Hamiora Te Ika te Waiwaha (Tom) died in 1996. Her only daughter Wikitoria Hinekukurangi Wright lives in Tapanui near Wellsford and her youngest son Waikato University Professor Tamati Muturangi lives in Hamilton. There are five generations in her family including 39 grandchildren, 99 great-grandchildren and 36 great-great-grandchildren.

Thirty years ago she moved to Gisborne to work at the Wattie Canneries. She also worked as a kitchen hand at Cook Hospital. When her husband died in 1965 she worked as a cook at Puketiti Station near Tokomaru Bay.

She married Charlie McGrannachan in 1970 and has been widowed since 1982.

Showing way to positive parenting

If you are unsure whether to breastfeed or which toys are the best for your baby's brain development, then help is a phonecall away. Te Runanga o Ngati Porou's Tuhono Whanau or Family Start is a positive parenting programme that helps expectant mothers six months before the birth of a child, working with the whanau until the child is three and a half years old. Family Start complements and enhances the Parents as First Teachers programme, links families with support services and caters for all families.

Tuhono Whanau Family Start manager/ kaiwhakahaere Peggy White says 92 families in the Gisborne area, including the Manutuke and Muriwai areas, are expected to use the service.

"One of the unique features of Tuhono Whanau is the focus on families' strengths. It's a more positive approach because we assist in the empowerment of our whanau."

Tuhono Whanau has four whanau/ case-workers and two kaihautu/supervisors. Whanau workers liaise with families to identify their strengths and needs and provide ongoing support through day visits. Supervisors help families achieve their goals by designing a contingency plan and working with them. This can include improving health, education, welfare and general wellbeing. Enrolment in the service is voluntary. If families want help they are referred by a GP, independent or hospital maternity service, a Well Child Provider or Plunket.

Whanau are offered the programme when an

expectant mother is in the second trimester of pregnancy up until the baby is six months. Families can remain on the programme for up to four years. There are 18 Family Start programmes nationwide.

"It is helpful for those living away from home that may not have the whanau or networks to support them and perhaps don't know how to access whanau, hapu, iwi community services."

Whanau workers can co-ordinate or explain a range of issues. They can advise on the benefits of breastfeeding or how smoking can affect a baby's development, and also help with budgeting among other things.

Tuhono Whanau/Family Start can be contacted at Gisborne 06-8678436.

Ngahiwi farewells Coast for new job in the city

Ngahiwi Apanui celebrated his departure as Radio Ngati Porou station manager in true radio style.

He managed the station's 13th birthday celebrations on August 28, overseeing broadcasts throughout the Coast and within days took up his new job as Maori Media Network co-ordinator in Wellington. After 13 years with the station he considers the community-based birthday broadcasts a career highlight.

"It emphasises the fact that the radio station belongs to the people. It doesn't belong to the Runanga, it doesn't belong to the radio board or staff – it belongs to all of us."

Ngahiwi began working as an announcer in December 1987, and in 1991 served on the station's board of directors for one year. He resigned from the board when he was appointed station manager in 1992.

"There was a confusion of roles with the board having too much of a hands on approach. I felt that a policy role for the board needed to be taken on and the manager be responsible for implementing that policy."

During the early 1990s he witnessed many changes including a more rationalised management approach and the station moving from a skyline garage to the present building on Ruatoria's main street.

When the station was allocated \$200,000 New

Zealand On Air funding in 1991, the Board restructured the station and staff was cut from 30 mostly part-timers to a maximum of six full-time and eight part-timers. The board also improved operations identifying job descriptions, operations policy, introducing appropriate financial

Coast Ngati Porou spent millions in Gisborne annually.

In 1995 the station's advertising income jumped from \$10,000 to \$130,000 and has remained around the \$100,000 mark since.

Today the station is run by six fulltime and up to eight part-time staff, many of whom are bi-lingual.

Radio Ngati Porou board chairman Pierre Henare says Ngahiwi's contribution has been valuable.

"He has made a massive contribution particularly in terms of developing strategic planning, implementing processes and improving the capability of our staff."

Pierre says the radio station is considering e-commerce opportunities and improved technology to run talk-back sessions.

"We have a huge future – but it's what we make of it in the end."

As Maori Media Network co-ordinator, Ngahiwi is responsible for developing the network which advises government agencies and private sector how to target Maori across all media. It offers communications strategy, advertising (from concept development to booking), media research, and Maori broadcasting advice. Until a new appointment is made in November, Ronald Hughes is the interim Radio Ngati Porou station manager.



Ngahiwi with his daughter Te Whakahawe (right) and son Apiata.

systems and encouraging staff professionalism. To bolster advertising revenue, station management targeted Gisborne advertisers.

"We decided to strategise and look at what nobody else could offer. That's where our value lies. The trouble with some Maori organisations is they don't do this - they tend to undervalue their assets."

While some people "laughed" at Ngahiwi's suggestion the station could attract \$100,000 of Gisborne advertising, research revealed East



View of Waiapu Valley taken from the ngutu awa (river mouth).

River research reveals serious sediment pollution

Research of the Waiapu River has revealed some of the worst sediment pollution levels in the world.

The Waiapu Research Project, a joint venture between Te Whare Wananga o Ngati Porou and Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research (a Crown Research Institute) has found sediment pollution levels are higher than some catchments in Asia and Europe and the USA's Mississippi River. This is particularly concerning because the Mississippi catchment area is 100 times larger than the Waiapu.

Researcher Tui Te Hei-Warmenhoven says the sediment build-up and subsequent pollution of the sea is largely due to forest clearing conducted around 100 years ago to prepare land for farming. The region's high rainfall levels and unstable rock formations have also contributed.

"Currently the Waiapu is in a state of ill-health, both spiritually and physically. We have to look at our human inaction and exploitation of our river to see how we can look after it for future generations."

The project includes coverage of the main tributaries of the Waiapu- the Mata, Maraehara, Tapuaeroa, Poroporo, and Mangaoporo rivers. The aim of the project is to utilise Ngati Porou knowledge of the Waiapu area and its history, and western science to determine ways to enhance the health of the catchment system. Since the project began two years ago, researchers have interviewed 35 pakeke, conducting half the interviews in Te Reo Maori. They have also researched Maori Land Court records, and analysed moteatea and whakatauki (proverbs).

"Moteatea explain landmarks and allude to

places where hunting, gathering, gardening and birds were snared. Hapu histories relating to pa sites, maara kai and eeling sites have also been looked at."

Researchers have gathered oral and written information on pre-European settlement to the present day. The results will be used to formulate a catchment management and restoration strategy to improve the health of the river. This will involve the community and could involve reforestation and less excavation of the river.

"We will also probably have to directly collaborate with stakeholder groups, forestry agencies, Runanga, the Gisborne District Council and others to take more responsibility with the care of the river."

The project combines scientific expertise and cultural knowledge and encourages community involvement through open days where the public can view research results and contribute to the project. A management committee of Rei Kohere, Vianney Douglas and Mark Iles oversees the project which will conclude in 2002.

"The difference between this project is that it's not driven by the Gisborne District Council or a government department – it's community driven."

An art competition was held for East Coast primary, secondary and intermediate schools during October to promote the cultural and spiritual significance of the river.

Children drew or painted a picture based on the Ngati Porou pepeha "Ko Waiapu te awa, Ko Hikurangi te maunga, ko Ngati Porou te iwi". The grand prize was \$500 worth of books for the winner's school.

In short

Natis at Olympics

Natis Sid Dewes and Claudine Kaiwai made their mark at the Olympics. Claudine was a reserve for the NZ women's hockey team and Sid headed Olympic security. Claudine is the daughter of Hori Kaiwai of Rotorua. Sid is the son of Pipsy and Guy Dewes of Tikitiki.

Walsh book launched

Maori Affairs Minister Parekura Horomia launched Tolaga Bay author John Walsh's children's book at Gisborne in October. *Nanny Mango* is the first book for the Te Aitanga a Hauiti descendant. The self-taught artist is currently working as Maori art curator at Te Papa Tongarewa.

Award for elders

Rawinia and Toko Te Kani received a Te Waka Toi award in September recognising their contribution to Maori culture. As kaumatua they have advised Tairāwhiti Polytechnic, culture groups Waihiere, Turanga Tane Turanga Wahine and numerous schools. Toko is of Ngati Porou descent and was adopted by Ngai Tamanuhiri.

Special birthday for Maraea

Pakeke Maraea Paenga celebrated her 99th birthday at Gisborne in August. She is the daughter of Englishman William Milner and Keita Aupouri of Reporua. She married Te Hira Paenga of Whangara and raised 16 children.

Scooters for mobility

Ruatoria Hotel donated four mobility scooters to Ngati Porou Hauora, to assist the Homebased Community Support Service's goal of improving the quality of life for about 70 people.

Anniversary for Makarika

Makarika School pupils celebrated the school's 75th anniversary in September. Pupils held a mini Olympics and party involving past and present staff and pupils.

Brent takes fourth place

Surfer Brent Rasby failed to hang on to his national title at the Big Waves competition this month. But he came in a creditable fourth. The contest was held off the bottom of the South Island.



Redesigned website goes three-dimensional

Ecstatic Ngati Porou East Coast rugby supporters, Maui hauling up the North Island and an interactive children's section are all new features of Te Runanga O Ngati Porou's updated website.

The site has been re-designed combining ideas from television Maori super hero 'Moko Toa' and the three-dimensional rides at Wellington museum, Te Papa. Toihoukura graphic designer Jimmy Hall changed photographs into Moko Toa-like animations that rotate simulating the thrill-seeking ride at Te Papa.

Tourism co-ordinator Kerry Johnston says the effect used to display photographs of the rohe is also good for security.

"It will be like going on a three-dimensional ride for the first three minutes. You will be taken on a quick journey using each image but you won't be able to download them because the images will be moving."

Overall security of the site has been beefed up with some images having seven "locks". This ensures images are not downloaded without authorisation or compensation.

The site is also geared to children and will open with animations of Maui fishing up the North Island. This was important to reaffirm Maui's status as the original ancestor of Maori.

"We want to have an interactive page for children where they can register if they are Ngati Porou

where they will be able to colour in pictures and print them off."

Some aerial photos of Hikurangi have been removed from the site to be sold as postcards and merchandise. Old photographs of the region have been replaced by more vibrant images and the tourism page has been updated to include Ngati Porou attractions promoted at the TRENZ tourism trade fair held earlier this year.

The Maui Whakairo, a map identifying Coast attractions, Te Aio o Nukutaimemeha waka, marae, and a list of package tours can all be viewed on the tourism page.

It will also promote the Ngati Porou East Coast rugby side with photos of face-painted supporters.

They're wearing our jersies ... in Croatia

Ngati Porou East Coast rugby jerseys are not just sprouting up at Coast rugby clashes, they are being worn in Croatia.

Since the East Coast rugby team launched its web-site in April orders have come from Canada, Croatia, and the United States.

East Coast Rugby Union Secretary Kath McLean says following the team's successful 1999 NPC victory, the jerseys have become collectors items. "I suppose it's a novelty and we are possibly one of the few unions selling our jerseys over the web-site. We are also getting overseas orders because people overseas can follow the rugby through the web-site."

While orders have come from overseas, most of the jerseys were sold to people on the Coast.

The \$100 jerseys are available at the Ruatoria and Gisborne Runanga offices and at Ruatoria's Hikurangi Foodmarket. With most of the 72



Keryn Goldsmith (left) wears the Ngati Porou East Coast team jersey, Terri Manuel (centre) sports the polo shirt and Dinks Whangapirita models the team practice jersey.

jerseys sold since mid-June, stocks have had to be replenished from Auckland.

Carisbrook Clothing is the official gear suppliers, providing players with official training gear for the first time. The sky blue jersey features

sponsors Te Runanga o Ngati Porou, Enterprise Cars and Left Field logos. Left Field is broadcaster Ric Salizzo's Auckland bar. The dark blue and black striped training jersey is also very popular.

"The players say the practice jersey is so nice it's too nice to practise in" Kath says.

Supporters can also buy beanie hats (\$20), Ngati Porou East Coast polo fleece tops (\$80), sky blue polo shirts (\$35), sky blue T-shirts and sky blue baseball caps (\$20).

Orders can be made via the East Coast rugby football union

website or by phoning the Ruatoria union office. The union website is [www://ecrfu.co.nz](http://ecrfu.co.nz)

Funding applications may get easier

Are you thinking of restoring your wharenuui or wharekai but are unsure how to make a funding application?

Your application could be made easier thanks to a submission by Te Runanga o Ngati Porou which may see the Lottery Marae Heritage and Facilities Distribution Committee enhancing the processing of funding applications.

The Runanga recommended the introduction of a funding application checklist which would

clarify what a feasibility study or conservation report was and if a report or study was required with an application.

The committee's funding criteria includes the development of wharenuui, wharekai wharepaku, whakairo and the conservation of urupa and pataka.

The Runanga recommended establishing a national funding protocol to ensure equity across regions. This would take into account

the number of marae within specific regions, socio-economic factors and an analysis of funding received. It also asked the committee to reconsider asking marae for a third of the project's funding to qualify for assistance.

Purpose-built facilities such as pakeke accommodation, the preservation of customs, traditional stories and other intellectual property were also considered worthy of funding.

Natis add event management to skill base

Catering for 1200 secondary school students, co-ordinating a 600 strong powhiri and transporting judges, from around the country sounds like a mammoth task.

But for the organisers of the 2000 Nga Manu Korero national secondary speech contest held at Whakarua Park in late September it was a piece of cake. From the 2000 capacity marquee to the stunning stage backdrop, organisers proved Ngati Porou can foot it with the best when it comes to event management.

The contest was brought to Ruatoria after the E Tipu E Rea trophy — commemorating the centenary of the double capping of the first Maori graduate Sir Apirana Ngata — was presented to the Nga Manu Korero National Organising Committee in 1994. Nga Manu Korero Tairawhiti patron, Toko Te Kani, former Te Waha O Rerekohu Area School teacher, Stone Wanoa and Gisborne Boys' High School teacher Timoti Maru believed the competition should be returned to Ruatoria for 2000. The event was held at Uepohatu Marae because it was built by Sir Apirana as a memorial to the Maori Battalion. This meant hiring portaloos, a marquee and organising marae to host school groups. The Whakarua Park Board and private caterers provided



Judges from left: Pat Hohepa, Api Mahuika, Minnie Westrupp, Rahera Shortland, Mere Tawhai and Mauriora Kingi who judged the Pei Te Hurinui and Rawhiti Ihaka sections.

meals for the 2000 visitors who attended over the three days. Radio Ngati Porou covered the event live and television cameras broadcast the event throughout the complex.

About 600 Tairawhiti school pupils staged a formal powhiri to contestants.

Organising committee member Kui Morrell says the event united old and young in celebrating their culture.

"It has had a great impact on the Coast because it shows people that functions like this can be held here and be very well organised. Many people just didn't believe some teachers in Tairawhiti could put on a function as big as this," she says.

She believed the main highlight was seeing the stage, backdrop and marquee complete and the

calibre of speeches also kept the audience's attention.

"People were so overwhelmed by the speeches, we just couldn't get them to move, even for lunch," she says.

The organisers were very grateful to major sponsors, the Maori Education Trust. Te Whare Wananga o Ngati Porou's team was one of the biggest helpers in setting up the stage.

During the three-day event contestants were entertained by 48 competitors, television presenters from Pukana and Mai Time and Maori Affairs Minister Parekura Horomia. The comperes were Whangaparaoa School principal Tikirau Shepherd and Auckland kura kaupapa teacher Rawinia Maru.

Calibre of speechmaking impresses judges

Fifteen-year-old Manu Korero star Hinurewa Poutu proved a hard act to follow for Tairawhiti contestants at the Ruatoria event.

The Mana Tamariki Kura Kaupapa pupil from Palmerston North scooped the pool winning five of the 11 trophies awarded.

Tairawhiti's four contestants were unplaced but received certificates of participation and tracksuits.

Tolaga Bay Area School pupils Thomas Greaves and Jahnike Thompson competed in the junior and senior speech English sections respectively. Lytton High School's Lewis Whaitiri and Irena Smith

entered the Maori section. Lewis competed in the junior section and Irena at senior level.

Maori section judge Dr Pat Hohepa commended Maori language teachers for their efforts but pointed out some errors in speeches. Contestants sometimes confused pronouns using ratou instead

of tatou and used incorrect tenses in sentences. He also felt that the calibre of speechmaking was so high that there should be a third section catering for the students at a lower level.

Commenting for the English section, Hekia Parata said judges were impressed with the standard of speeches, particularly the junior section which was "outstanding". Contestants in the junior section showed excellent analytical and critical thinking skills.



Lytton High School's kapa haka group support Maori Affairs Minister Parekura Horomia with a song at the 2000 Nga Manu Korero contest.

Language immersion helps Shirley towards goals

Thirteen years after entering Te Araroa's Hinerupe Kohanga Reo, Shirley Mullany put her Maori oratory skills into practice when she addressed Parliament's Grand Hall.

The Gisborne Intermediate School pupil, who began her immersion in the Maori language at the age of two weeks, came second in the Maori section of the national Cancer Society Smokefree Schools Speech Competition held in September. Her mother Fiona Mullany says it was Shirley's grounding at Te Araroa's Hinerupe Kohanga Reo and later at Te Waha O Rerekohu Area School that fine-tuned her oratory skills.

She was one of 46 intermediate school pupils competing in Wellington and won the regional competition to qualify. This win entitled her to a



Gisborne Intermediate pupil Shirley Mullany eyes up a trophy she hopes to win when she enters the Nga Manu Korero speech contest as a secondary student.

free flight to Wellington and a tour of Te Papa national museum.

Thirteen-year-old Shirley entered and won her school speech contest to qualify for the competition's regional finals. She wrote her

own speech, only seeking help from a kaumatua for the finals. Her speech covered the harmful effects of smoking, statistics on Maori women smokers, smoking addiction, the causes of smoking and how children are conditioned to smoke if raised by smokers.

"It's cool to be able to speak Maori as not many people can speak it and also because it is the language of this country. It also feels cool because you're doing your school and parents proud," Shirley says.

Inspired by the 2000 Nga Manu Korero contest, she plans to enter the competition when she is at secondary school. She knows school work will be a priority since her aim is to become a Maori language teacher.

Education in Ngati Porou

Project helping to build confidence

Whaia Te Iti Kahurangi is achieving positive results as it encourages schools to work together, says transition director David Goldsmith.

Confidence is building throughout the region as reflected by the turnaround in the number of children in schools performing well in the East Coast district. Currently 74 percent of East Coast children are in well-performing schools compared to 34 percent as outlined in the 1997 Educational Review Office report.

Mr Goldsmith believed this was illustrated at the Nga Manu Korero contest where many East Coast schools combined for the powhiri. Meanwhile Manutahi and Hiruharama schools, who had received severe ERO reports, had recently received very good ERO reports, and were looking forward to the future to build on the huge progress made.

"The whole idea is to get things back on track and keep going. While we are excited about that we can't sit back and take things for granted. We have to keep the kettle boiling."

To develop good curriculum practices, WTIK facilitated a principal partnering initiative that started in October. It encourages East Coast principals to

develop a collegial relationship with other principals with WTIK paying a large percentage of the costs.

"The whole point is to share the knowledge base. Collectively we have a good base but we all want that to be broadened and upskilled."

In late September East Coast principals and staff updated their information technology skills at Ngata Memorial College through a WTIK training session.

Each of the 19 schools participating in the WTIK project will receive laptop computers, training

and technical support. The project will provide extra computers to ensure there is one computer for every three children in the region.

WTIK is working with Auckland University to assess the educational achievement of Ngati Porou children. The assessments, which took place in early October, were for mainstream schools but next year, kura kaupapa pupils will have the opportunity to be assessed when assessment methodologies are complete.

The aim for the year 2000 is making the tools work for educational achievement.



Tolaga Bay Area School, Lytton High and Gisborne Boys' High students unite to perform the haka after Tolaga Bay pupil Thomas Greaves' speech. Thomas is second from right.



The Porourangi Maori Cultural School

This is the second half of the second lecture delivered by Sir Apirana Ngata at the Porourangi School of Maori Culture.

Rauru-Nui-A-Toi Course: Lecture 2 continued

Tahu, according to the native custom levirate, cohabited with his sister-in-law the widow of Porourangi. He did this on his way to the tangi ceremony and Tahu-murihape is the result of this union.

Paikea chose Whangara as a place to settle four or five generations earlier, because it was similar to his home of Whangara from which he had migrated. He named places on the mainland and on the nearby island Te Motu o Paikea where he is buried. This surrounding coastline is rich in shellfish and fish as far out as Tokaahuru (Ariel Reef), and from Tatapouri to Waitotara. The lands about Whangara and towards Pakarae are very suitable for cultivating kumara, taro and hue. The forest country inland teemed with bird life and forest products. Fern-root grounds and places to trap rats abounded.

All the ancestors in the direct line from Porourangi and many who inter-married with those ancestors were born and bred at Whangara.

Whether they call themselves Ngati Porou, Ngai Tahu or Ngati Kahungunu, they all hail from here. Whangara is one of the great putahi of the Maori people. It links them back to Hawaiki.

Porourangi had a daughter, Rongomai-anianiwa, and two sons, Hau and Ueroa. South Island Maori from the Colac Bay claim descent from another son called Te Wiriaterangi. Hau married two sisters Takotowaimua and Tamateatoia. Takotowaimua was descended from Uenuku, the father of Kahutiaterangi, Ruatapu and Whatihua.

Takotowaimua, Hau and Ueroa are all descended from the ancestor Whatihua. While Takotowaimua was pregnant to Hau, she transferred her affections to his brother Ueroa which resulted in the two brothers quarrelling. At the height of the quarrel, Hau prepared to fight his brother at night and consequently named his eldest son Rakaipo. The incident took place at Whangara and is commemorated by the two prominent peaks at Te Mawhai, south of Tokomaru Bay.

Takotowaimua eventually left Hau for Ueroa and the two moved south to live. When Hau was mourning the loss of his chief wife

Tamateatoia his junior wife consoled him. She cried out 'Tahuri mai ki au ki to wahine iti,' 'Turn to me your lesser wife.' Historians believe this is the origin of the name TE WAHINEITI, which came to be applied to Ngati Porou proper. Ueroa brought Takotowaimua to Titirangi, above Kaiti at Turanga. His name is associated with the Oi ki Karewa near Tuamotu, where he waited to prevent his brother from pursuing him. Takotowaimua gave birth to a daughter, to her husband Hau, called Kehutikoparae. The child may have been born at Whangara before Takotowaimua's affair with Ueroa, or returned there from Turanga after her birth. Because the line is through a female, it must be accorded the senior line from the ancestor Porourangi. Kehutikoparae eventually married Manutangirua.

Pouheni was not the only son of Paikea. His eldest son Rongomaituaho, followed his father to Whangara from Hawaiki on his canoe Tereanini. The crew inter-married with other Paikea descendants. Porourangi traced descent from this son through Niwaniwa, who was descended from Uetekoroheke. There were other sons of Nanaia and Niwaniwa, including Tarapaea who Te Wakatotara descends from. She was the wife of Rakaiwetenga, grandson of Hau, by the junior wife Tamateatoia. There was also the famous TE AWARIKI in whose time began those quarrels which led to the dispersal of the Porourangi stock along the East Coast.

Hau had three sons Rakaipo, Awapururu and Tuere by his junior wife, all of whom were born at Whangara. The marriage between Rakaipo (the eldest grandson of Porourangi) and Hinehuhuraiti introduces a whole set of relationships and considerations.

Two sisters, Korahi and Te Moanawaiwai married two brothers, Taurangitahi and Tomowhare back in Hawaiki. Korahi was a wahine kahurangi or ariki tapairu. She committed adultery with Turi, who afterwards came to New Zealand in the Aotea Canoe. Korahi, by her husband Taurangitahi, gave birth to Te Awhenga who married Te Aomarama. Her younger sister Te Moanawaiwai, by Tomowhare, gave birth to Hineteaparangi, who married Kupe the great navigator.

Rakaipo had Rakaiwetenga, Manutangirua and Rakaiwharenga. Rakaiwetenga's name commemorates the doffing of Hau's garment

and war equipment, when he quarrelled with his brother. Rakaiwharenga was given that name to signify the threat which overhung Hau in the circumstances of that quarrel.

Rakaiwetenga's wife Te Wakatotara was of the Paikea and Uenuku lines.

This shows that the mating of the men and women living in the Whangara district proceeded on customary lines, recalling at every successive stage their descent and relationship through high and common ancestors. We can visualise the elders in those days debating the pros and cons of the marriage of Rakaiwetenga with Te Wakatotara, tracing their descent and deciding that Rakaiwetenga should mate with his 'tuahine.' Though they were cousins five times removed, to the Maori genealogist the connection appeared closer.

The second son of Hau was Awapururu. There is a tradition relating to this name, which signifies a valley shaded with close growing trees. He married Hineatehuru. Awapururu had Tangihaereroa and Taiau. Tangihaerou married Rakaimoehau of the Rakaiwetenga family. His story is linked with that of the descendants of Hinekehu and with Te Wahineiti of the Waipiro and Waipatu districts.

Taiau and Tuere are in a different category for their intermarriage with women of Ruawaiu stock, who are connected with the Kawakawa and East Cape districts. This raises the question, whether or not there was much freer intercourse between Porourangi and Toi peoples than tradition relates.

A rock formerly at the mouth of the Turanganui River, but blasted away in connection with the Gisborne Harbour works, was called Toka-a-Taiau, the rock of Taiau, and was regarded as the southern boundary of Ngati Porou proper. The actual boundary is a little to the east of Tuamotu. Rerepuhitai was a descendant of Ruawaiu (from Toikairakau) through her mother Hotumori or Whatumori. Her father Kaiawa was a stranger from Whangara, who came because he had heard of the fame of the district for kahawai fishing. The secondary name of Whangaokeno (East Cape Island) is derived from this ancestor, Te Motu o Kaiawa. Hati Houkamau traces Kaiawa from Tamaikakea, an elder brother of Ruawaiu. Ariaterangi, the lesser wife of Taiau, is claimed to be a descendant of Tamaikakea.

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The Porourangi Maori Cultural School

From page 10

These lines of descent from Toi, which at this time traced to people living at Whangara and mating with the descendants of Porourangi, suggested that there was a substantial substratum of Toi descendants occupying the district and that the diffusion of the Uri o Toi formerly extended to Poverty Bay. The Toi element, in regard to both landholding and blood, was most evident in the northern part of the East Coast area, north of Oteha at Tuparoa. South of that point it has been submerged by invaders from the south, the descendants of the crews of Horouta, Takitimu and other canoes from Hawaiki.

The last son of Hau, Tuere, married Muri-whakaputa, a descendant of Ruawaipu. The intermarriage intensifies the Toikairakau blood in the make-up of Ngati Porou. The impression is deepened that there was a very close connection between the Paikea and Toi peoples

at Whangara at this time. When disaster befell the Ruawaipu, at what is now the Te Araroa district, it seemed natural for them to seek refuge at Whangara. It was thus, that Tamateapoko, the daughter of the Ruawaipu chief, migrated to Whangara and inter-married with the Tuere line. The Ngai Tuere grew and multiplied and probably caused the Paikea people much trouble. They appear to have occupied the lands at the mouth of the Pouawa River. In the time of Te Awariki, a descendant of Paikea, who had some control over the lands, was involved in a fight at Waiotira between him and Ngai Tuere, where the latter were defeated. The fight is mentioned in the fifth verse of Rangiui's lament, from which the following is quoted-

Ko wai ra, e hika, to mata

I haere ai koe ki te po ?

Ko Turanga-wahine, ko Turanga-tane;

Ko te mata tena a to tipuna

A Te Awariki i te manutukutuku,
Ka hinga tona puta ko Waiotira, e.

It was the unrest caused by such clashes, as well as their mission to recover lands lost by the Ruawaipu people to the Ngaoho, which led to the wholesale migration of Ngai Tuere northwards in the time of Tamakoro, Uetaha, and Tahanua. But that story will come in its proper order after we have dealt with the murder of Poroumata by Ngati Ruanuku, which preceded by a generation the Uetaha migration. We have now covered our first table of genealogies and made general comments on the main putahi of the Porourangi stock namely Paikea and his settlement, Whangara.

We shall in the next lecture deal with the senior Rakaimoehau. This is a preliminary step to the narration of the murder of Poroumata well to the north of Whangara, the tragedy which revolutionised the history and peaceful development of the descendants.

Importance of working together highlighted

The importance of working together and sharing skills and technology were some of the key messages arising from the Ngati Porou Land Development Conference held at Ruatoria in late August.

Sponsored by the Runanga, Te Puni Kokiri and the Ministry of Economic Development, the workshop at Ngata Memorial College attracted over 70 people.

Many of the speakers highlighted the importance of working co-operatively, ensuring leaders in charge of Ngati Porou lands were the right people with the right skills and a positive attitude. Several, including Gina Rudland, said Maori landowners would gain significant bargaining power if they worked together. While there was no generic solution to improving performance and productivity of Ngati Porou lands, she said the key to farming success lay in "good management teams, leadership and committee members".

MAF's Bill Sutton earlier said there was an opportunity for Maori to improve Ngati Porou blocks by \$100,000 a year.

"You multiply that from Te Toka a Taiau all the way to Potikirua and there'll be little need for social service agencies on the Coast. Our people will have work," Gina said.

Minister of Maori Affairs Parekura Horomia said the Regional Development Taskforce was part of Government's commitment to improving

Maori land development. But there were many challenges, including the number of beneficiaries the land must support.

Several other speakers also touched on the issue of fragmentation. Registered owners of Maori freehold land in the Tairāwhiti region from Mohaka to Potaka currently total 240,000. Maori land comprises about 27 percent of the total land area. He said the Government had put \$6 million into the Maori Land Court's land owner information service, the Maori Business Facilitation Service and has budgeted \$144 million over the next four years to build the capacity of Maori organisations and groups.

Hemi Taumaunu said land was a substantial resource base and should equate to both social and economic prosperity for Ngati Porou. The challenge was how to realise that potential. He said a more detailed examination should be made of land without an administrative status, possibly one in five blocks.

He also suggested a provision be made in Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 for an automatic change of status to general land when a mortgagee sale was held. This discussion generated vigorous debate. Currently certain provisions restricted the ability of owners of Maori land to access finance.

Gavin Loudon also stressed the importance of getting the structures right and the committees of management working effectively. He urged

farmers to benchmark lambing and calving percentages, learn from other farmers, get together, look at key financial factors and bring people into the area. Many courses on grazing and financial management, and farm advisers, were available.

Meng Foon advised Ngati Porou to get into niche horticultural and health markets, giving puha production as an example. He challenged the Runanga to encourage young people into the fields where Maori skills were lacking such as science, management, finance and horticulture.

Ngarangi Kaa discussed the benefits of the worm farming industry, using her whanau farm at Rangitukia as an example. Tate Pewhairangi outlined Marotiri Farm Partnership, and Phil Parker outlined his Taste The Coast eco-cultural wine tourism concept. This organic olive oil production at Rangitukia could see over \$26 million coming into Ngati Porou per year every year, he said.

Mark Iles said there was potential for Ngati Porou to get into beekeeping and take control of the tens of thousands of dollars going to outside beekeepers every year.

Whaimutu Dewes outlined the benefits of forestry in sustaining the land and the people. He said 100,000 hectares of land in forestry could translate into a 30 percent profit of \$120 million.



Helping Sky Blues to success Wherever the Ngati Porou-East Coast rugby team plays – whether it's Eden Park, Whakarua Park or Centennial Park, Oamaru – it can be assured of a good turnout.

Taskforce gets strong message of empowerment

The Tairāwhiti Development Taskforce received the Ngati Porou message loud and clear at Porourangi Marae in late August – “Ngati Porou will take control of its own destiny through meaningful partnerships with the Crown and private sector”.

Various submissions stressed the need for jobs, education, upskilling and improved health and the presenters of them were praised by Deputy Prime Minister Jim Anderton for their commitment and passion.

Maximising the land-based industries of farming and forestry was seen as the best way to improve economic conditions on the Coast. Agricultural consultant Hilton Collier said stock units on Maori incorporations were \$12 below average. Just bringing them up to average would inject \$18 million into the economy.

Ngati Porou Whanui Forests director Whaimutu Dewes said the company had suffered at least three policy reversals. He urged the taskforce to help remove the barriers that scrub posed to further development. Forestry offered sustainable large scale, long term opportunities for the land and people.

Opus Consultants Gisborne manager Brian McCombe updated the taskforce on the possibility of establishing a port facility in the Ngati Porou rohe, highlighting the Hicks Bay wharf as a good option.

Taking the 570,000 tonnes, predicted to be coming out of Ruatoria and Whakaangiangi, off the road would have a safety impact of \$978,000 a year and save \$226,000 in CO₂ emissions and \$150,000 in unfunded maintenance.

Kirikiritangi Trust spokesman John Heeney said a group of Ruatoria-based Rastafarians had joined together, were building adobe houses and were active in permaculture.

Paul Brooking talked about the need to train young people and the potential for tourism in the district. He suggested an outdoor pursuits and visitor centre be established in Ngati Porou. Ngati Porou Hauora CEO Dianne Gibson outlined plans for future development, saying the improvement of housing and water supplies would have a significant impact on health.

Mr Anderton said, after listening to the submissions, that the taskforce could not

guarantee to solve the problems of the region by November when his direct involvement as chairman would end.

What it could do was set in place an organisation to carry on the work using the resources of the local people and the government departments.

The taskforce was about repairing the damage of 25 “nightmare” years.

He was impressed that people were taking ownership of the problems and said higher skill levels, health and education were critical to identifying local solutions.

Maori Affairs Minister Parekura Horomia did not want to see more reviews of reviews.

“I think the memory of Sir Henare Ngata of when the flats were full of maize all the way down the Coast and we owned schooners is a fine vision for us to work towards. We need to put more effort into supporting the people working on the land including better training of people for land-based industries.

The clear message the Taskforce received was to add value to the solution Ngati Porou has determined for its own development.

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