



Te Runanga o Ngati Porou NATI LINK

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Promotion part of successful year

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou realised major financial gain and priceless promotion for its people during the 1999/2000 year.

The year saw the Runanga achieve a net profit of \$943,859, the largest in its 13 years of operation and up \$777,477 on the 1998/99 year. It also saw a just under 25 percent increase in its total assets and the "blooming" of numerous successful ventures bearing the Ngati Porou name.

Chief executive Amohaere Houkamau says a favourable year for the Pakihiroa/Puanga stations, positive results from the Runanga's 1999/2000 fisheries negotiations and a significant increase in contract lease round for whanau and hapu development contributed to

the healthy return for runanga coffers. So too had innovative approaches in social, economic and cultural development, much hard work and a good dose of perseverance and belief in the Runanga's direction.

January 1, 2000 was a significant date with the world invited to witness the dawn awakening for the new millennium from Hikurangi Maunga. Amohaere Houkamau says one of the images that remains vivid to her was Ngati Porou braving the morning cold, the mud and the rocks to ensure the show went on as planned. "This, coupled with the surreal atmosphere created by the majestic presence of the Maui whakairo and Hikurangi Maunga, created the magic that myths are made from."

The visual impact of the Maui whakairo lighting was "awesome" with the clouds reflecting the



The majestic presence of the Maui whakairo and Hikurangi Maunga "created the magic that myths are made from."

This edition of Nati Link focuses on Te Runanga o Ngati Porou's 1999-2000 Annual Report. The full report, including the audited accounts, can be obtained from Runanga offices in Ruatoria and Gisborne.

images of the Maui whakairo off the moving clouds all around the mountain.

Te Aio o Nukutaimemeha has settled at Te Hataepe in the Waiapu Valley after a decade-long stay at Whangara. The waka's relocation was incorporated into the millennium celebrations. The waka's future is still being discussed but the waka will certainly become a tourist attraction and a focus for wananga about waka traditions. The establishment of a working model Treaty

partnership with the Ministry of Education has produced huge benefits for education in Ngati Porou-East Coast communities.

Ngati Porou has continued to demonstrate that an iwi-Crown win-win situation can be achieved with practical working relationships being established in the education, social services and political forums.

Positive portrayals of iwi initiatives through the news media throughout the year also highlighted the benefits of clearer communication protocols with outside organisations.

Nati Link has evolved into a glossy, promotional vehicle for all Ngati Porou. Future initiatives will involve the Runanga creating and driving its own medium of "message making" to the people.

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Report from the chief executive officer

Amohaere Houkamau

Tena tatou, Ngati Porou. Tena tatou i o tatou mate, te iwi kua whiti atu ki tua o te arai, ki te po. E nga mate o te wa, o te tau hoki, haere, haere, haere atu ra. Tena tatou nga waihotanga iho a ratou ma puta noa i te rohe, a, tae atu ki nga topito o Aotearoa, ki te ao hoki. Ko Hikurangi te maunga, Ko Waiapu te awa, Ko Ngati Porou te iwi



Anei te whakarapopotanga o nga mahi o te tau kua taha ake nei.

This report is a short version of my report in the Annual Report. This Nati Link is dedicated to reporting on Runanga activities and celebrating some of the Ngati Porou successes.

It has been a very hard year in regards to the huge workload but it has also been very rewarding. The highlights for me were the significant increase in our profit margin for the year, the millennium celebrations, improvements in our financial management operations, relationship building with key central and local

government networks and our ability to engage whanau and hapu in designing the way forward for the Runanga. The 50 percent change in the governance as per the 1999 Runanga elections brought with it a need to quickly orientate the 10 new trustees and then build a cohesive foundation for the Board. The institution of

postal voting was a first and this contributed to an increase in the numbers of voters and the number of candidates.

The resolution of the outstanding issues surrounding the decade-old Hikurangi Covenant was a relief and a highlight. (see Chair's report). I would like to acknowledge the contribution made by Scarlet Poi, who returned as farm manager on Pakihiroa in February. Scarlet was "the man from Hikurangi Maunga ", having farmed in the area for years and developed a respect and admiration for the maunga, its moods and nuances.

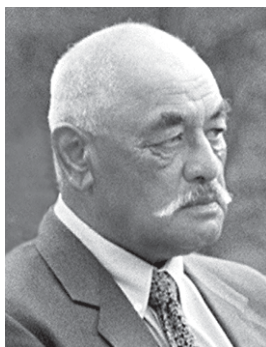
The year wasn't all "highs" but they outweighed

the "lows". One of the lows was the lack of dedicated, consistent attention given to Mana loans and investments. If we had appropriately addressed these issues our profit margin would have been increased by 10 percent. Another low was our inability to progress Nga Ahorangi o te Reo ake o Ngati Porou because of limited financial resources. This must warrant a decision to dedicate a percentage of this year's profit to promoting, protecting and enhancing to tatou Reo. In closing, I wish to thank all staff and the senior management team for their tireless effort and commitment throughout the year, and the chairman and the trustees for their stewardship and support. I would also like to acknowledge the many Ngati Porou people who provided advice, support, critical but constructive comments and guidance. Your contributions indicated to me that more and more Natis are taking an active interest in the Runanga and want to ensure it develops in a manner consistent with the Runanga's vision. Ko te whakapumau i te mana motuhake o Ngati Porou i roto i tona Mana Atua, Mana Tangata, Mana Whenua. No reira kia tau nga manaakitanga a Te Runga Rawa runga i a tatou katoa.

Report from the chairman

Apirana Mahuika

E nga whanau puta noa nga noho anga kaenga o Ngati Porou whanui, tena koutou, tena hoki tatau katoa. Ko te kupu tuatahi he tuku roimata atu ki o tatou mate e tuatini e hingahinga tonu nei i tena marae, i tena nohoanga tangata puta noa te motu nei. E nga mate haere atu ki tua o te arai ki nga pa kaenga kei te po. He mihi hoki ki a tatau ki te hunga ora kei muri nei.



the absolute owners of our sacred mountain as well as the managers of the Conservation Estate in the Hikurangi Block. PANZ (Public Access NZ) and Dr Hugh Barr and co have made outlandish claims in the media, saying public access has been guaranteed by their negotiations. This is absolutely

incorrect. PANZ has challenged my reports on Hikurangi in the media, but I was able to produce signed agreements between us and the Crown in 1999, thus destroying their claims. This has been a 10-year stint but, having succeeded, we can rest assured that we are once again part of Hikurangi and it is part of us.

WAI 272: This is our Treaty Claim against the Crown and we are well down the track with this, though we still have some way to go in terms of research documentation.

Many affidavits have been compiled from one end of Ngati Porou to the other with more yet to be made. It is hoped that in 2001 we can move around our people, talk about the claim and discuss

issues such as who will be the negotiators in regards to our claim and what structure should be in place to manage the negotiations and compensation once our claim has been resolved satisfactorily. The WAI 272 is a major undertaking with much more yet to be done and achieved.

Fisheries: Our stance has always been to lobby Te Ohu Kaimoana to allocate the fisheries assets that are held on trust for iwi. This is a perennial problem with finality still some distance away. While it is good to have Whaimutu Dewes actively involved with our Ngati Porou commercial fisheries strategic planning, we are disappointed he was not re-appointed as a TOKM commissioner.

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank those staff who ceased working for the Runanga this year, in particular I acknowledge the great work of corporate services manager Josie Tangaere and Arnold Reedy's contribution to fisheries. I thank the CEO and her staff for their work this year and look forward to an equally fulfilling 2001. To new staff, welcome. To the trustees, thank you for your work for our iwi.

Kia tatau katoa, tena tatau i noho i nga ra o te kirihimete me te tau hou.



Nationwide hui demanding but rewarding

It was a hectic and demanding 11 days for Runanga representatives early last month who travelled to 10 consultation hui from Kaikohe to Dunedin.

The consultation team, comprising CEO Amohaere Houkamau, Huhana Tuhaka and observer/support people, Rawiri Ruru and Heni Marsh, presented three discussion papers – the Runanga Strategic Plan, Ngati Porou Commercial Fisheries Plan and the Runanga Representation Model.

They were assisted by Selwyn Parata (in Auckland, Wellington and Gisborne); Anaru Paenga (Hamilton and Rotorua); Koro Dewes (Gisborne, Christchurch and Dunedin); Keepa Paenga (Gisborne); and Whaimutu Dewes (Auckland, Rotorua, Wellington and Dunedin).

The gruelling nature of the trip, particularly for those attending all or most of the hui, indicates the need to have two or three teams sharing the responsibility for consultation.

The representatives provided a general overview of the vision, key goals, structure and profile of the Runanga and outlined the process for developing each of the three discussion papers and the timeframes for returning responses on each paper.

Although responses and submissions on the Runanga Strategic Plan and the Ngati Porou Commercial Fisheries Strategic Plan were due by December 15, late submissions will be received up until January 26. Responses and submissions on the Runanga Representation Models are due by the end of February 2001.

The times, dates and venues for the four local consultation hui, to be held at Whangara, Tokomaru Bay, Ruatoria and Te Araroa, will be confirmed before the end of December. Te Aitanga a Hauiti are hosting a consultation hui at 10am on January 5 at Hauiti Marae.

Taura Here raised various issues at the consultation hui.

The need was identified to improve communications between TRONP and Taura Here, and networking opportunities between Taura Here and Natis living in the areas served by the 12 Taura Here roopu. A range of communication methods was suggested including email, website, Nati Link, radio and kanohi kitea. It was also suggested that Taura Here be established as "embassies". Appointed ambassadors would update Taura Here roopu



Ngati Porou at the Rotorua consultation hui.

after being updated on Runanga activities and business on a quarterly basis and at the same time update the Runanga about issues of interest and concern to their respective Taura Here.

It was suggested wananga be held on Ngati Porou reo, tikanga, history, whakapapa, waiata-a-ringa and moteatea. The Runanga was asked to help organise the Ngata Memorial Lectures to ensure a return to the format and kaupapa of the original lectures.

Ngati Porou people were also keen to have an input into determining the criteria for the Runanga's annual education grants.

Amohaere Houkamau says many lessons were learned from this year's consultation including

Success reflects greater sense of unity

From page 1:

The Ngati Porou website will soon be revamped with a new-look programme using the latest technology to attract the attention of cyber-surfing Nati.

"The Ngati Porou Tourism brand is an exciting new venture with marketing and promotional advantages. It has potential to steer the Runanga into international business and development arenas."

TRONP Tourism proved they could foot it with the major national players when they won the EXPO 2000 Hospitality Award at TRENZ. And the Ngati Porou winning streak reached into the tussock lands of Oamaru with the Ngati Porou-East Coast rugby team winning the third division championship again.

Despite all these successes, Amohaere Houkamau says TRONP also realises its responsibilities to those projects that did not

the need to hold hui early in the year. Notice was required six to eight weeks beforehand and agenda and information packs needed to be distributed at least a month before the hui.

Iwi/Maori radio station networks, Marae's Panui section and local community newspapers could be used to advertise hui. A Runanga liaison person and key contacts from Taura Here roopu would also help improve communication, particularly re planning and organising hui.

It was suggested that the Runanga prepare a calendar, setting dates for the year's consultation hui and hui-a-iwi by the end of the first week in February for distribution. This could be posted on the Runanga website and regularly updated.

achieve their set performance targets.

On top of the "to do" list for the 2001 year is the Nga Ahorangi o te Reo Ake o Ngati Porou initiative. This venture will focus on the promotion, enhancement and protection of Ngati Porou reo among Ngati Porou at home and abroad.

The Porou Consultancy service and Mana Loan administration process also need to be reviewed and upgraded to create the efficiencies sought.

"Guarantees to revisit, reassess and re-strategise these projects (especially in the health and housing services) have been made for the New Year.

"The success of the Runanga this year reflects the success that Ngati Porou has achieved particularly in a greater sense of unity and our collective pursuit of the goals that we all share for our whanau, hapu and iwi."

Report from economic development

Dawn event a highlight of tourism year

Establishing and developing a sound Ngati Porou tourism infrastructure was the main priority for the Runanga's tourism arm during the 1999/2000 year.

And this will continue to be the Runanga's prime focus as it strives to support the delivery of successful whanau/hapu tourism initiatives.

But the year's highlights were undoubtedly the world-acclaimed Hikurangi Maunga Dawn Event and winning the TRENZ EXPO 2000 Hospitality Award.

The annual TRENZ three-day tourism exhibition proved once again to be a successful forum to promote and market Ngati Porou.

The Runanga produced a range of quality products with increasing sale targets. Merchandise designs and the production of calendars, posters, T-shirts, polo shirts, phone cards and aerial images for sale is ongoing.

The tourism service was also responsible for the presentation and content upgrade of the TRONP website.

During the year 10 hapu/community tourism hui were held, nine four-wheel drive tours to Hikurangi co-ordinated and six individual and four community-based tourism packages were designed and delivered. An international marae-based tourism package was also co-ordinated. However, the Runanga is still looking to find five major investment opportunities in Ngati Porou tourism developments and to complete feasibility studies of all new investment opportunities.



Runanga CEO Amohaere Houkamau and tourism co-ordinator Kerry Johnston fresh from the TRENZ success.

The tourism service's role is to establish Tourism Ngati Porou as a viable and sustainable economic enterprise. It aims to promote and market Ngati Porou tourism initiatives, establish regional, national and international tourism networks and capitalise on national and international exposure generated from the Hikurangi Maunga Dawn Event.

Other projects aimed at developing economic opportunities for the Runanga and Ngati Porou were also investigated.

Advice and administration support was provided

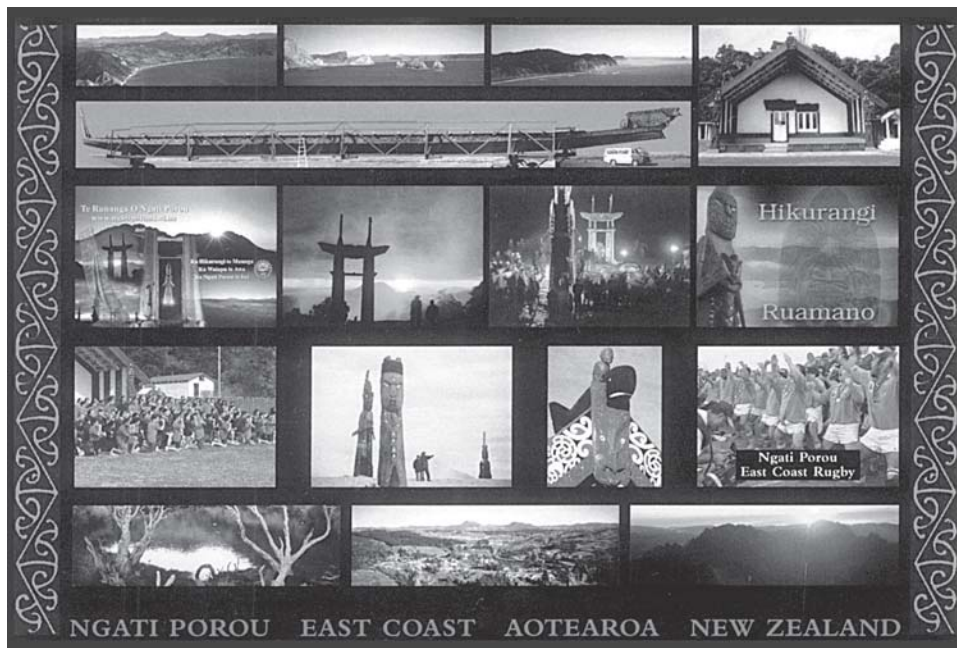
to numerous Ngati Porou groups including marae clusters and the land development group, Ruawaipu.

A feasibility study was initiated on the purchase of crayfish quota and the preliminary findings presented to the Board. Full due diligence needs to be conducted on this proposal.

The Runanga identified appropriate joint venture partners for commercial fisheries but the pursuit of these arrangements has been put on hold to ensure all joint ventures are consistent with the proposed Ngati Porou commercial fisheries strategic plan.

The development of a cultural, economic and social values framework for assessing appropriate commercial investments is ongoing. The Runanga is committed to developing the framework in consultation with Ngati Porou hapu and marae.

The aims of the economic development arm of the Runanga are to assist Ngati Porou whanau and hapu to develop their own economic initiatives, increase the Runanga's asset base and generate better rates of return on all investments.



Report from economic development

Fisheries' profit up 75 percent on previous year

The \$1.086 net profit achieved from fishing quota during the 1999/2000 financial year was the largest achieved by the Runanga since its inception.

This net profit for the 1999/2000 crayfish and wet fish quota lease rounds was a 75 percent increase on the previous year's net income of \$620,688.

One of the major challenges during the year was responding to the increasing expectations of hapu keen on becoming pro-active partners in the business of fisheries. There were varying views on how the Runanga should progress these developments but it reached accord on the need to develop a Ngati Porou Commercial Fisheries Plan.

However, this was not completed by the end of the 1999/2000 financial year but the Runanga has convened a working party of marae/hapu

representatives who have completed a draft plan for discussion. Whaimutu Dewes convened the working party.

Part of the Runanga's information sharing strategy was to distribute information packs on a regular basis, make itself available to discuss fisheries developments and organise the annual marae bus trip to Te Ohu Kai Moana AGM.

At the AGM, numerous iwi gave their overwhelming support to the Ngati Porou submission which stated that:

- Ngati Porou wanted allocation on the basis of the optimum method of allocation model to occur forthwith
- That all litigation should cease and that those parties who wished to continue with litigation should finance their own claims and not seek financial assistance from Te Ohu Kai Moana

- Support the retention of the (then) commissioners on Te Ohu Kai Moana.

The financial statements note that an agreement exists whereby the Runanga is obliged to acquire its pro rata portion of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission's shares in Mount Fishmarkets Ltd plus a portion of costs for due diligence.

The sum is estimated to be \$100,000 and will be settled as part of the ultimate distribution of the fishery assets.

The Fisheries Commission Te Ohu Kai Moana presently holds fisheries assets on behalf of all iwi groups.

No recognition was made of these assets in the Runanga's 1999/2000 financial statements as uncertainty continues as to the model for distribution of these assets and to whom they will be allocated.

Turnaround reflects climatically favourable year

Pakihiroa/Puanga Station

Pakihiroa is a 2500 hectare block of steep contour hill country running 11,500 sheep and beef stock units. Puanga is a 265 hectare block of easy to moderate hill country running 2500 sheep and finishing cattle units.

A \$300,000 positive turnaround on the previous year reflects a climatically favourable year with good pasture growth throughout the season. This was a vast change to the previous two drought-affected years.

The reopening of the bridge in December 1999 enabled unhindered access and stock sales. Stock sales were well up on the previous year with strong markets for sheep and beef.

These markets remain strong for the coming season with a vast improvement in wool prices pointing to strong revenue generation.

The long-term strategic plan targets re-investment back into the properties to achieve long-term sustainable profits in the vicinity of 10 percent on assets. The asset value for the 1999/2000 year was estimated at \$3m giving a return of 9.9 percent. The net profit for the year was \$298,000. Parts of the Farm Business Plan completed in July 2000 have already been instigated.



Scarlet Poi says goodbye to his Pakihiroa manager's role.

Investments

Reviews of the Runanga's investments were not carried out during the 1999/2000 year because of other priorities taking precedence. However, the Runanga says this is a critical task to be achieved by December 2000.

Part of the Economic Development arm's current strategy involves reviewing its investments and seeking further options. Feasibility studies of all new investment opportunities is continuing.

The aim of Runanga investments is to assist the economic development of whanau and hapu and ensure investments and assets generate a reasonable and sustainable rate of return.

Mana Loans

The Mana Loans service provides a lending facility for initiatives that will benefit Ngati Porou. While no new loans were granted during the 1999/2000 year, the Runanga is keen to explore numerous opportunities within the portfolio and review its key objectives.

The funding realised from the repayment of many previous loans will enable further investments in Ngati Porou businesses.

The Runanga is reviewing its current management practices of this portfolio to ensure maximum benefits to Ngati Porou.



Report from whanau/hapu development

Success in nutrition and injury prevention programmes

The highs and lows of the health reforms are reflected in the performance of the two Hauora functions performed by the Runanga during the 1999/2000 year.

The Runanga has two specific roles — political advocate/policy analyst and health promotion educator which both contribute to the development of hauora initiatives. The roles complement and enhance the role of Ngati Porou Hauora, the major health service provider within the district.

The success of the advocacy role for the 1999/2000 year was dependent on the Runanga's ability to secure a Treaty

partnership agreement with the Health Funding Authority for strategic involvement in HFA governance and policy.

The agreement was negotiated with the HFA and a budget agreed to in September 1999. However, delays from the HFA meant the agreement did not proceed before the change of government. Consequently the planned Health Treaty relationship and proposed health outputs were not achieved and are still on hold.

The separation of the joint venture Community Injury Prevention Programme contract and sole management responsibilities to TRONP and TROTAK was one of the most significant developments during the year. This separation enabled both runanga to take full responsibility for design, delivery and governance of their own projects.

Marae-based Driver's Licence Programmes



A nutrition hui at Tairawhiti Marae, Rangitukia.

achieved excellent results with a 100 percent pass rate for all 314 participants.

A road safety book and car restraint flip chart, targeting kohanga reo, was launched at Te Aowera Marae in April. These resources, designed by the team, local artists and pakeke, were distributed to all kohanga reo in the rohe.

The Runanga also implemented the AA's Driver Licence service, a first for an iwi authority nationwide. While the costs of delivering this service were slightly higher than the contract fee received, the excellent PR generated compensated for the financial loss.

The downside of implementing this new service was that the Runanga was unable to deliver its Bus and Bike Safety Programme for primary schools. This is a priority for the 2000/2001 year. All Community Nutrition outputs for the year were met. The programme was concentrated in the

Matakaoa and Waiapu areas because of ongoing support received from the marae in these areas, the location of kaiawhina and budget constraints. These factors all contributed to the withdrawal of the service from Tokomaru Bay and Uawa. In making this decision, the Runanga was conscious that both areas had already developed sound nutrition bases and had the infrastructures, such as Hauiti Oranga Whanau, to continue to focus on nutrition as part of their own Healthy Lifestyles Programme.

The aim of the Community Nutrition service is to provide marae-based and community nutrition health promotion programmes relating to a healthy lifestyle.

It also aims to provide planning and policy development in the health promotion area of public health to ensure appropriate nutrition programmes for Ngati Porou.

Treaty efforts worth celebrating

The Runanga had cause to celebrate its efforts researching Treaty of Waitangi claims during the 1999/2000 year.

The Wai 262 Intellectual Property and Cultural Heritage claim hearing for Ngati Porou co-claimants was successfully completed in 1999. Arrangements were also made with the Waitangi Tribunal for a comprehensive overview report of Ngati Porou Treaty claims.

The Wai 272 Ngati Porou Waitangi Tribunal Claim is on target for the Tribunal hearing to be held some time in the middle of next year. Historian Kathy

Orr-Nimmo was expected to release her report in December 2000 on all research completed by the Runanga. This report could provide the basis for direct negotiation with the Crown as an option for the settlement of Ngati Porou Treaty claims. Hapu and whanau environmental resource management planning was restricted to a minimum without designated funding. The Runanga's involvement in the Gisborne District Council resource management process continued with the Runanga actively involved in the Waiapu Landfill resource consent hearing in 2000.

Ongoing projects include co-ordinating the research and presentation of Ngati Porou Treaty claims, assisting hapu to develop their customary fisheries management plans, and their environmental resource plans.

The Runanga is also taking part in a working party to establish a Ngati Porou archive and will continue to keep Ngati Porou informed about Treaty of Waitangi hearings and negotiations. The Runanga has contracted Rainey Collins Wright and Co to progress the Wai 272 Treaty claim.



Report from whanau/hapu development

Whaia te iti kahurangi helping turn schools around

Whaia te iti kahurangi proved a crowning success for the Runanga, the Ngati Porou/East Coast schools and the Ministry of Education in improving the education of Coast children during the 1999/2000 year.

Since Ngati Porou/East Coast schools received a damning ERO report in 1997, Whaia te iti kahurangi has worked to increase the number of schools meeting ERO compliances and the number of students receiving an acceptable standard of education. In 1997 only 37 percent of students were receiving the accepted standard of education.

The Runanga's involvement in the project facilitated a greater understanding and appreciation of the role and function of education in Ngati Porou development.

The partnership approach developed with the Ministry of Education is seen as the "Best Practice" model of a Treaty-based relationship that the Runanga has been able to establish with any Crown agency or government department. The achievements of the project have been significant not least being the collaboration achieved within school communities, between schools, the Ministry and the Runanga.



Whakarua Park Kohanga Reo staff and parents (from left) Huia Swann, Piki Piki, Daryllene Rogers and Nancy Aupouri gather at the kohanga.

The role of the Runanga in education is to develop strategic alliances that contribute to increasing the range and quality of education and training opportunities available to Ngati Porou. It also provides oversight, advice and support for all education and training initiatives delivered as part of the Whaia te iti kahurangi programme and the Kiwa Education Partnership.

During the year, the Runanga/Ministry of Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education. Ministry funding was then accessed to meet 50 percent of the total costs that the Runanga incurs in fulfilling its co-management role. All seven key goal areas were progressed during the

year, including school performance management systems and student assessment.

The Runanga/Ministry of Education team, comprising three full-time and three part-time staff, operate from the Ruatoria Runanga office and is funded by the Ministry of Education.

The Runanga continues to be a pro-active member of the Kiwa Education Partnership, a joint venture between the Gisborne Education forum, Gisborne District Council, Te Runanga o Turanganui a Kiwa and the Ministry of Education to improve the education of students in the Gisborne region. It is hoped that the achievements made with Whaia te iti kahurangi will be repeated with the Kiwa project. During the year, the Ministry and Runanga also agreed to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Ngati Porou Education entity and the development of a Ngati Porou Curriculum Framework.



David Goldsmith with a Manutahi School class.

Assisting people to save for deposits on own homes

The Runanga provided emergency housing and assisted its Home Ownership Skills course graduates learn how to save for a deposit during the 1999-2000 year.

As a member of the Iwi Housing Forum, it also accessed provider development funding from Te Puni Kokiri head office and prepared a draft Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Policy, to provide policy advice on Maori housing.

Other achievements included the completion of a SWOT analysis of the Runanga Housing service and a three-year Ngati Porou Housing

strategy and improvements to the Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme including capping interest rates for a fixed term and reducing the deposit from 5 percent to 3 percent.

However, the Runanga did not achieve its set targets for loan approvals for houses built and/or purchased expected in the 1999-2000 year. When compared to the national average for home-ownership, where it takes seven years for a household to save for a deposit, Runanga clients compared favourably. One in seven Runanga clients achieve home ownership in five years or less.

The Runanga is dedicated to improving the number of loan approvals and facilitating the building of houses by Ngati Porou builders. And it is committed to the strategic positioning of the Iwi Housing Forum as the "advocate and policy advisor" to Housing Corporation New Zealand, Te Puni Kokiri and the Ministry of Social Policy on Iwi Housing.

Runanga CEO Amohaere Houkamau was appointed to the five-person Ministerial Advisory Working Party on Income-Related Rents. Housing staff were also involved in reference groups addressing regional housing initiatives.

Report from whanau/hapu development

Over 1000 receive counselling services

Counselling proved to be one of the busiest services offered by Runanga Iwi Social Services during the 1999-2000 year.

Runanga Iwi social services counselled hundreds of people including 40 people for violence, drug and alcohol recovery and prevention; 73 people for rape and sexual abuse; 60 people for abuse prevention programmes and also provided advice information and advocacy to 959 people.

The full-time Gisborne-based Iwi Social Services co-ordinator, assisted by two full-time counsellors based at Kaiti and Ruatoria and a full-time worker based at Ngata Memorial College and Te Waha O Rerekohu Area School implemented the drug and alcohol programme, Tihei Mauriora.

The demand for counselling services across Ngati Porou was very high and, with only two counsellors to cover the region, high transport costs contributed to the budget being overspent. The Runanga's budgeting advice service once again was in high demand. One full-time and one part-time budgeting counsellor assisted 149 whanau while 60 whanau benefited from attending the service's budget education workshops. NZ Income Support referred a further 28 whanau for specialist budgeting advice and emergency housing support service was provided for 30 whanau. Like counselling, the budget advice service faced high transport costs so staff could provide an affordable mobile service.

Social workers on the Social Workers in Schools project were also kept busy during the year. The project is promoted as part of the Government Strengthening Families initiative and Whaia te iti kahurangi. It is aimed at supporting whanau to improve the health, welfare and educational outcomes of children. Whanau Support social workers helped 254 whanau in crisis and provided support to 250 children and their whanau. One full-time whanau worker based in Gisborne provided support in crisis situations to complement the work of the Kaiti-based Te Whae Atawhai (social worker). Part-time Te Whae Atawhai workers were based at Tolaga Bay Area School, Ngata Memorial College and Te Waha o Rerekohu Area School. Care & Protection was one of the new contracts taken on by the Runanga which involved completing a feasibility study on the establishment of a caregiver service within Ngati Porou. The Runanga designed a caregiver service framework and produced a caregiver's manual. The manual enabled the Runanga to describe to

Child Youth and Families Service the policies and procedures it would use to recruit and train caregivers.

Truancy was another service provided by the Runanga. Three part-time truancy officers were employed to work with clusters of schools in the

school holiday programmes and the traditional care and protection wananga. About 300 people benefited from the home management skills programme and a further 300 people received parenting skills. A total of 240 children attended the school holiday programme and another



Gisborne Runanga Iwi Social Services staff from left: counsellor Kathy Priestley, Whanau Support worker Riria Fox, and budget adviser Judy Kururangi.

Matakaoa, Ruatoria and Uawa areas. This Ministry of Education funded programme complements the Social Workers in Schools initiative.

The Truancy management committee's principal representatives believe it is a necessary service that alleviates the pressure on school teachers to become social workers so they can focus on being educators.

The Runanga also provided support for parents with new-born children. The Parents as First Teachers programme advises parents on their child's development and supports them to be positive and proactive parents. One worker employed for 20 hours a week was based at Ruatoria to deliver whanau support sessions and one-on-one early childhood and parenting support to 25 whanau. Difficulties in co-ordinating regular monthly meetings for widely dispersed whanau resulted in only three of the eight whanau group support sessions being held.

The Runanga signalled in its five-year strategic plan that it would exit social service delivery and support hapu to take over this responsibility. Each of the 12 hapu committees represented on the TRONP Hapu Social Service Committee was allocated \$7500 to deliver home management skills, parenting, self-esteem,

course providing self-esteem support assisted 100 people. Over 200 whanau benefited from the care and protection wananga.

The Runanga is the sponsor for the East Coast Safer Communities programme under contract to the Crime Prevention Unit. A local council co-ordinates hapu and government agencies to find local solutions to crime prevention problems as part of the programme.

The council funds small crime prevention strategies and implemented a youth project a Ruatoria. The three-year review of the Safer Communities profile is continuing.

The Runanga successfully advocated for the establishment of a separate Strengthening Families committee for the Ngati Porou/East Coast and facilitates the Ngati Porou/East Coast Whakapakari Whanau (Strengthening Families) Management group. This group meets with the East Coast Safer Communities Council on a six-weekly basis and the Runanga's role is to monitor how agencies interface with Ngati Porou whanau/hapu.

The Runanga also successfully negotiated the first memorandum of understanding with the NZ Council of Victim Support to establish a joint venture, rather than Ngati Porou becoming an affiliate member.

Report from whanau/hapu development

Nearly \$30,000 distributed to Ngati Porou students

One hundred and eleven tertiary students, three secondary schools and four groups promoting Ngati Poroutanga were some of the recipients of Runanga trust funds in 1999-2000.

Tertiary grants totalling \$29,650 were distributed to third-year Ngati Porou students and those at post-graduate level as part of the education grant scheme. The three secondary schools in the Ngati Porou region, Te Waha o Rerekohu, Ngata Memorial College and Tolaga Bay Area School also benefited with each receiving a \$500 scholarship to award to a student or students who demonstrated a particular strength in a subject area.

\$4000 worth of Ngati Poroutanga grants were also distributed. The grants are aimed at fostering Ngati Poroutanga through wananga

and were given for the Ngata Lectures, the Ngati Porou Hui Taurima, the Tairawhiti Music Awards and for Nga Taonga a Nga Tama Toa Trust.

Under the rangatahi/whanau development grant scheme four grants totalling \$2550 were distributed for one-off activities to help rangatahi and whanau become more self-sufficient or skilled in social and economic areas.

Millennium grants also boosted marae coffers by \$270,000 in the 1999-2000 year. The Runanga applied for lottery funds on behalf of 30 marae and each marae received \$9000. The Runanga also sponsored the Tau Ruamano Bowls Competition, the Te Puia Springs Golf Tournament and the Ngati Porou inter-marae festival where 12 marae received \$10,000 in

prize money. General millennium grants totalling \$3,450 were distributed to eight individuals/groups.

Hapu development grants to promote Ngati Poroutanga were also distributed.

Eleven grants were approved for two marae, four trusts, two schools and three sporting groups for wananga to enhance reo, tikanga, whakapapa etc.

The Taura Here Development grant and the hardship grants were not distributed in 1999-2000.

The taura here grant is given to taura here to help them co-ordinate and administer taura here operations while the hardship grant is for whanau assessed as requiring emergency financial assistance.

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for year ended 30 June, 2000

	2000	1999
REVENUE	\$	\$
Grants and contracts	1,913,099	912,755
Interest received	47,835	70,464
Net fishing quota income	1,086,453	620,688
Farming income	536,430	378,428
Farm holding gain	224,723	43,077
Sundry income	<u>118,085</u>	<u>108,259</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>3,926,625</u>	<u>2,133,671</u>
EXPENSES		
Staff	1,252,966	930,222
Trustees' fees and expenses	191,221	80,570
Operating expenses	1,130,927	599,885
Interest paid	52,111	72,736
Farming	199,219	199,554
Depreciation	115,372	81,489
Doubtful debts provision written back	-	(20,989)
Bad debts written off	18,950	2,155
Audit fees	<u>22,000</u>	<u>21,667</u>
Total expenses	<u>2,982,766</u>	<u>1,967,289</u>
NET SURPLUS	<u>\$943,859</u>	<u>\$166,382</u>



Family Start/Tuhono Whanau staff from left Min Love, Waimaria Houia and Peggy White.



Judge Caren Wickcliffe is welcomed on to Te Poho o Rawiri Marae.



From left: Amohaere Houkamau, Essie Keelan, Selwyn Parata and Api Mahuika at the opening of Tuhono Whanau.



Report from corporate services

Rugby sponsorship one of major highlights

Efficient management of the Runanga elections, improved financial reporting, sponsorship of the Ngati Porou East Coast Rugby Football Union and six "slick" issues of Nati Link were some of the major outcomes from Runanga corporate services for the 1999-2000 year.

The appointment of a new financial manager in February 2000 saw improved financial reporting. Improved budgeting provided detailed information for trustees, CEO and management to monitor financial performance and internal controls, and establish and update policies and procedures. Cohesive financial training to help improve managerial, staff and board skills was implemented.

A new electronic payroll made salary payments more efficient and, although Runanga activities increased, finance costs remained stable. The financial manager compiled the annual accounts for audit rather than contracting an external accountant. This was more cost-effective but the downside was that final audit was not completed until the end of November instead the end of September.

The Runanga's sponsorship of the Ngati Porou East Coast Rugby Football Union was seen as one of the most effective ways to promote the Runanga and Ngati Porou. The name Ngati Porou became part of the team name, at the Runanga's request, and the Runanga logo was included on the rugby jerseys.

The most significant improvement to Runanga information services was the "slick presentation of the 'new look' Nati Link". The range of news was enough to tantalise the interest of most Nati. The Runanga Communications and Information



Plan saw technology facilities upgraded so staff could access and use Map Info, E-mail and Internet. The Runanga also maintained the Internet web-site to communicate with beneficiaries and produced a Ngati Porou calendar of events and two Ngati Porou promotional posters. The co-ordination of four Hui-a-Iwi including the Hui-a-Tau and the updating of the Runanga Beneficiary Registration was also achieved.

The Runanga's weekly reports on Radio Ngati Porou were reduced during the year because the Runanga was unable to get a range of staff to package an interactive, integrated radio programmes.

The 1999/2000 year saw the successful completion of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Trustee elections by mail after an amendment to the TRONP Act allowed for postal voting.

The timelines involved in delivering board meeting information packs to trustees is an ongoing concern. The aim is to disseminate the necessary

information to staff and trustees a week before the monthly board hui and Hui-a-Iwi.

Administrative support was provided to all Runanga areas but the conversion of the filing system to CD Rom and the archiving of all outdated Runanga files outlining the history of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou is yet to be achieved.

While all staff have current job descriptions and employment contracts, they did not receive training plans and nor did they undergo six-monthly performance appraisals even though performance appraisals were completed for all staff. The Runanga has budgeted in the 2000-2001 year to recruit a human resources manager to implement six-monthly performance appraisals.

Other significant enhancements to information services included the Runanga's association with initiatives such as Whaia te iti kahurangi, which initiated its own regular newsletters, and the extensive media coverage received leading up to and during the changeover to the millennium. As a result of that coverage, the Runanga developed three promotional videos, excellent resources for distribution on a cost recovery basis.

Management operations were reviewed by June 2000. Adjustments approved by the Board included the appointment of a finance manager and other specialist skilled positions such as the communications officer and board secretary.

The Ruatoria office building was painted during the year and there are plans to renovate. Two vehicles were replaced and lease vehicles are being considered as an option to reduce costs. As part of the Ngati Porou East Coast Rugby Football Union sponsorship deal, free office space valued at \$4600 pa was provided.



Te Kura o Hauiti performers from Tolaga Bay strut their stuff at the Ngati Porou Festival.

Photo: Henrietta Redshaw



Supporters show New Zealand how it's done

They pledged to stand on State Highway 35 in the middle of the night and powhiri the team.

They tested the strength of the floorboards at the Ruatoria Hotel with their jubilation. They sang Paikea in lounges and pubs throughout the country.

They are the Ngati Porou East Coast supporters and when they celebrated the team's third division NPC victory they did it the only way Natis know how – through their Ngati Poroutanga. On North Otago's home-ground, Centennial Park Oamaru, some supporters sang and performed the haka so fervently they lost their voices.

When Ngati Porou East Coast won it was not only a team victory but a victory for every Nati nationwide. As Ngati Porou East Coast captain Wirihana Raihania explained after the win, North Otago were backed by 5000 supporters but Ngati Porou East Coast carried the hopes of 56,000 supporters nationwide.

Wherever Ngati Porou East Coast went during the 2000 season, Natis followed. When Ngati Porou East Coast beat Horowhenua 31-30 at Auckland's Eden Park, the terraces were full of both Auckland and Coast Natis. When the team played in the final, a bus-load of Natis travelled from Invercargill to support the 66 supporters who flew on a special charter flight from Gisborne.

Even Te Runanga o Ngati Porou got in on the act, co-ordinating the air and bus travel for the



Ngati Porou East Coast players respond to the rousing powhiri they received from supporters with a haka at Gisborne Airport.

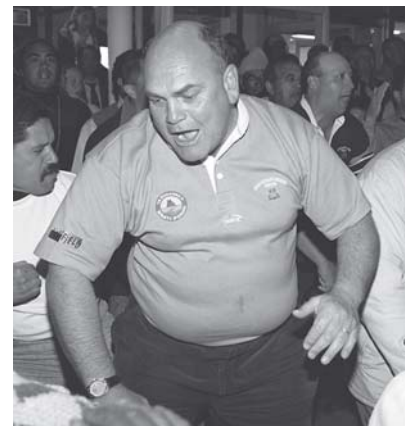
66 supporters who North Otago nicknamed "the supporters from hell".

And when the victorious supporters and team returned to Gisborne Airport, Natis were there again. Sixty Natis greeted the team and supporters with a rousing haka and action song –while at least a further 200 packed the airport terminal.

Supporter Natalie Cairns, who travelled from Ruatoria, said the trip was a fantastic experience. "The atmosphere with the supporters was absolutely awesome. It didn't matter if we won or lost I would do it all again."

Coach Joe Mc Clutchie also attributed his team's success to Ngati Porou spirit.

"Our catchcry is Nati, Nati, Nati. When we're behind, that's the call that goes out and you can see the players respond.



Runanga deputy chairman Selwyn Parata welcomes the team with a haka.

"You can have the best players in the country but if you don't have team spirit you have nothing."



Sam Pihema who holds a Ngati Porou East Coast banner, was one of the many supporters who flooded Gisborne Airport to welcome the team at Labour Weekend.

Composers' work revived at Ngati Porou festival

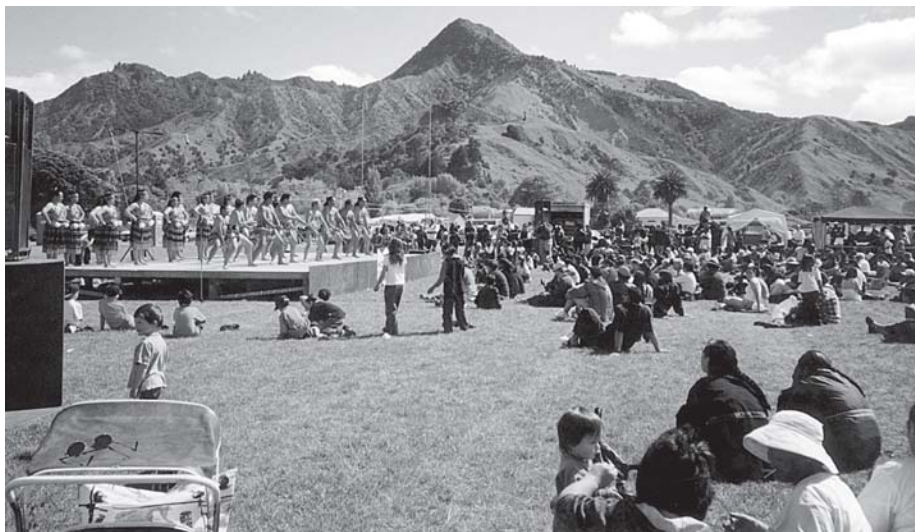
Te Whanau a Ruataupare composers Tuini Ngawai and Ngoi Pewhairangi may be gone but they are not forgotten.

At the Ngati Porou Cultural Festival (Hui Taurima Rua Mano) held during Labour Weekend at Tokomaru Bay, where the composers hail from, groups revived their old songs including some that had not been sung for some 30 years.

Over 1000 people gathered to hear Ngati Porou from throughout the country perform at the annual event held to celebrate Ngati Porou composition, performance and whanaungatanga.

Festival communications/PR co-ordinator Henrietta Redshaw said the event, which attracted over 20 groups to Hatea-A-Rangi domain, was a huge success.

"For Te Whanau a Ruataupare the festival is about bringing our people together to celebrate our identity as Ngati Porou. It's people like Nanny Tuini and Aunty Ngoi that made a difference to our lives, particularly kaupapa Maori".



Over 1000 people gathered at Hatea-a-Rangi domain, Tokomaru Bay for the Ngati Porou Festival.

Nga Kura Kotiro, an all women group from Christchurch, performers from Auckland's St John's Theological College and groups from Christchurch, Hamilton, Auckland and Manawatu were made up of Ngati Porou performers.

Nga Kura Kotiro brought a different dimension and was recent runners-up in the South Island Maori Super 12 Kapa Haka competition and included Tokomaru Bay-raised Ahi Takurua and

Jacqueline Ingle. Two primary school aged teams from Hamilton, tutored by former Rangitukia woman Materoa Collins, also performed for the first time at the festival.

Henrietta says the festival opened by Maori Affairs Minister Parekura Horomia was enjoyable for lots of reasons including the revival of old Ngati Porou waiata and the blend of traditional and contemporary waiata to acknowledge the occasion.

"It's very hard to put your finger on any one thing being significant because everything about the Ngati Porou festival is significant. It is wonderful to see the support and participation and the contribution made by groups in keeping Ngati Porou tikanga and taonga alive.

"And I hope that this continues and each community plays its part in preserving the kaupapa for future generations.

Next year's festival will be held at Te Poho o Rawiri Marae, Gisborne and she urged groups to prepare and respond.

"For future festivals it's very helpful if participating groups express their interest early.

This then enables the organising committee to formulate, plan, organise and disseminate information well beforehand. It will also help with the promotion and advertising of the festival programme."

It was also pleasing to see many young performers, she says. The festival was well represented by several local groups within the Tairawhiti rohe.



Ngati Porou ki te Waipounamu perform their rendition of the haka.

Photos: Henrietta Redshaw

The female performers Ngati Porou ki te Waipounamu display their singing talent.



Food appointment a boost for iwi

Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Nutrition and Injury and Prevention Manager Hiki Pihema is giving Maori nutrition an international profile.

In November, she became the first Maori appointed as a Director to the Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA), the body that governs Australia and New Zealand's food standards. She sees her appointment as a boost for Ngati Porou.

"When I joined Te Runanga o Ngati Porou, one of my major goals was to continue to raise the profile of nutrition and healthy eating within Ngati Porou and I see this position as one way of doing that." She is one of three New Zealanders on the 10-member board responsible for developing food standards for both countries. The development of food standards must be based on risk analysis using the best available scientific evidence, the promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards, the desirability of an efficient and internationally domestic and internationally competitive food industry and the promotion of fair trading in food. And while her position requires many hours reading to prepare for ANZFA's bi-monthly meetings, she is enjoying the challenge.



Newly-appointed Australia and New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA) director Hiki Pihema explains the importance of checking nutritional food labels.

Hiki Pihema has 25 years' experience in dietetics and Maori health, has lectured at Otago University, and served on the Food and Nutrition Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Health from 1996-1999. She is immediate past-president of the NZ Dietetic Association.

The board comprises people from Australia and New Zealand with expertise in food science, research and environmental safety, human nutrition, consumer rights, food production and retailing, public health, public administration, public policy. Board members each serve a three-year term. Board meetings are held mainly in Australia.

Hiki met the board's selection criteria requiring

expertise in public health, food science, human nutrition, public administration and consumer rights. Her background in Maori health and international experience as the President of the NZ Dietetic Association were advantages.

"Because the information is so technical, each member of the board has their own area of expertise but no other board member has expertise in Maori nutrition and one of ANZFA'S strategic goals is to develop a relationship with Maori."

"Based on the work carried out by ANZFA, Maori people can be assured that the processed food they eat will have labels that will tell them exactly what's in the food."

She believes labelling of food has a very important role because diabetes and heart disease affects a large number of Maori. They can use the labels to see how much saturated and unsaturated fats and also sugars are in the food and hopefully choose foods that will help control their conditions.

More Maori people are checking food labels because of their participation in Maori nutritional programmes that promote the need to read food labels as one way to help them eat healthy food.

Maori Land Court judge makes history

Ngati Porou have one of their own at the helm of the Tairāwhiti Maori Land Court.

In December, Caren Wickliffe was sworn in as the first Maori woman judge in the Maori Land Court's 135-year history.

At the ceremony held at Gisborne's Te Poho o Rawiri Marae, Chief Maori Land Court Judge Joe Williams said Caren brought credibility to her new role. Throughout her career, she had become someone who was known, respected and ultimately trusted.

Judge Wickliffe (Ngati Porou, with connections to other local iwi) has raised three daughters and graduated from Victoria University as a mature student with an LLB in 1988. She graduated with an LLM in 1997.

Judge Wickliffe has appeared as counsel before the Waitangi Tribunal several times, represented Maori trusts, published books, papers and articles on Maori issues. She studied in the US and spent two years at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji as the Commonwealth Fund

for Technical Cooperation Graduate Fellow in Human Rights Education. Since 1999, she has worked as Waikato University's Director of Graduate Studies for the Law School and as a senior law lecturer. In December, she was awarded the Human Rights Commission's Millennium Medal and also won the media category at the commission's awards.

"It is a great honour to be asked to take on such a distinguished position in an area that is so close to my heart. It is a position that comes with great responsibility and I will do my best to serve the region well."

She has strong connections to Rangitukia, Tikitiki, and Te Araroa through her great-grandparents Wi Kaa, Kawini Huriwai, and Wi Takoko and grandparents Ripeka Tahuru Kaa and Pakura Takoko. She is the daughter of Pakura Te Matekini Takoko and is married to Walton Walker also of Ngati Porou.



Judge Wickliffe, her husband Walton Walker and daughter Te Aomihia Walker.



The Porourangi Maori Cultural School

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

Rauru-Nui-A-Toi Course: Lecture 3

We can appreciate the vast distances of the ocean that they traversed in their canoes, by reference to the calculated spans between island groups and between those groups from which our ancestors came and New Zealand. Polynesian navigators made the Pacific a lake, so confident and matter-of-course were they in their journeyings to and fro on its waters without compass or motive power or charts. Although we are not yet dealing in detail with Hawaiki those of you who are able to should familiarise yourselves with the literature on Polynesia. In addition to Best's monograph there are brilliant passages in Dr Te Rangihiroa's 'The Vikings of the Sunrise' on the same subject, which should make you proud of being descended from the greatest seamen and navigators of all time.

I wish now to add MAP 1A to show on a larger scale the islands of the Society Group, the Hawaiki of the Maori. Against some of the islands are names, which are familiar to us in New Zealand. They have been collected by many research students. The list is by no means complete. If in the course of your reading you come across names associated with any of the islands in this group you should note them. Sufficient names associated with Tahaa or Kuporu, Porapora or Wawau and Tahiti have been collected to make it probable that our East Coast ancestors lived there and that some of them came from those islands. This aspect will be developed more fully in subsequent lectures on Hawaiki.

MAP II, The Canoe Areas of the North Island, now shows the boundaries of the various areas. These boundaries are not final, but are those compiled by the Maori Centennial Atlas Committee as far as their research went up to the outbreak of the present war. The legend under the title gives the names of the Canoe Areas, of the migrating Canoes from which the respective area names were derived and of the main tribes occupying each area. Along the coastline of the map I have shown the landfalls and probable resting places of as many of the canoes, as we are told of in tradition. The compilation and mapping of this class of data has just begun and further research may add to our knowledge and map. It will be interesting to date the order of arrival

of the canoes by reference to the genealogical records of each tribe.

At present many students are inclined to date many canoe arrivals several generations before the Fleet of Tauria 1350 canoe, which landed at Whangaparaoa, bringing Motatau and other ancestors of Ngariki, a tribe which occupied the Bay of Plenty coast from Whangaparaoa to Maketu, and perhaps further: Mangarara, which landed at the East Cape and established a colony there on Tokairakau foundation which was already there; Te Aratauhaiti, Te Aratawhao and some earlier canoes from an island called Mataora, which colonised the Whakatane and adjoining areas established the Tini o Awa, te Tini O Toi, the Kawerau, Waitaha, Ngamarama and other early Polynesian tribes in the Bay of Plenty; and perhaps our own Horouta, which according to Judge Gudgeon came four generations before the 1350 Fleet.

Our last map is MAP III of the Horouta canoe area. The external boundaries are shown in red and the main internal subdivisions in green. In our last lecture I gave a list of what were probably the earliest names applied to the features of the area, some by the Toi peoples, others by the crews of vessels anterior to Horouta and Takitimu. The names given by Paoa, the captain of Horouta, and others of the crew will be noted on the map, when we get the supply of blank maps from the headquarters of the Geographic Board in Wellington. We shall have to devote a special lecture to the coming of this canoe, the many traditions concerned with it, descent from its crew and the names bequeathed to our map.

We pass on now to continue the comments on the genealogical tables, taking those numbered 3 and 5. At the end of our last lecture we had reviewed the sons of Hau, Rakaipo, Awapururu, and Tuere, traced the story of the descendants of Rakaipo through Rakaiwetenga to Hinekehu and her younger sister, Rakaimoehau, and of Taiiau, second son of Awapururu.

Between the period of Rakaiwetenga and that of Hinekehu the descendants of Porourangi were moving northwards to Tolaga Bay, Anaura, Tokomaru and beyond. Hinekehu is one of the leading ancestresses of Ngati Porou. She was as her name imports a kehu or urukehu, light haired and fair skinned. This characteristic is mentioned in two songs from which I quote.

(Song 226 in Nga Moteatea: Part 3)
Whakaturia ra te tutira ki roto o Uawa,
Kia tirohia koe e Te Tokooterangi
Tenei haramai nei, he kotuku tangata
E he ana koe te hua a Materoa
Te kiri o Hinekehu, ka tokia e te hau.
Ka unu ra koe te wai o Tinirau
Te kai nui a kae ki te pakake ra ia;
Utuhia ra ki te taha ko te Mitimitoterangi
Ka unu ra koe Waitoti ! Waitota!
From a lament for Kahawai, otherwise Mahuika
of Tokomaru (song 255 in Nga Moteatea: Part 3)
Kumea atu ra, toia mai ra, i
I tona uru mahora
Ki te matatahuna, e i
Ka tuhera to riu koe totara whakarangiura
To kiri waitutu, te kiri o Hinekehu,
Ka ngaro ra koe i te rehutai, e i.

The urukehu strain, not uncommon among the people of this coast, must have been very striking in this lady for the features of the skin and hair to be commemorated in the poetry. The Tamataonui branch of her family was bred at Whangara, Tamataonui's daughter Kahukuraamoko married Kotarao, a son of Materoa by her second husband Tamaterongo. Kahukuramooko's son, Tamataonui (named after his grandfather) is known to have married Tamateakui, daughter of Uetaha, at Whangara. After Uetaha and his relatives reconquered the country we call Te Araroa it was from Whangara that Tamateakui and her husband migrated to Karakatuwhero, Kahukuraamoko's second child Iwipuru married Tauwhero, a grand-daughter of the Mahaki (Tauheikuri) from whom Te Aitanga a Mahaki of the Poverty Bay district derived their name. The descendants live at Poverty Bay.

So far as Ngati Porou history is concerned we do not get anything striking in the Tamataonui branch of the Hinekehu family until the generation after Tamataonui the second. His son Kauwhakatuakina and the grandson Tamawhero were among the great warriors of Ngati Porou and Te Whanau A Apanui, but their story belongs to the period of Tuwhakairiora, which we shall reach in its proper order.

With Hinekehu's second child, Whaene, and her marriage to Poroumata we come to a family, which more than any other has influenced the course of Ngati Porou history and the settlement of that part of the East Coast, which extends from Waikawa, a little south of Waipiro to Wharekahika. Authorities are not



The Porourangi Maori Cultural School

agreed, where Whaene and Poroumata were born and where their children were bred. Some say, that they lived at Uawa (Tolaga Bay), while others indicate Whareponga as their birthplace. Disputes regarding the ownership of lands between Waikawa and Tuparoa have vitiated the native evidence, and we have to accept the existence of conflicting traditions. It is probable, that several important events and movements were coming to a head in several settlements of the Porourangi descendants and of the Toi peoples. Their order is a matter for intensive research, but at this moment and until our review of the traditional and genealogical evidence is more advanced we are left to speculate. At the risk of upsetting the chronology of our story we must pursue the fortunes of Hinekehu's daughter Whaene and her husband, Poroumata.

We find them living in and about Whareponga among a people called Ngati Ruanuku. The origin of this tribe is obscure. Some historians account for them by saying, that they were derived from the crew of the vessel, which brought Tahupotiki, the younger brother of Porourangi to Whangara when the latter died, that they were from the South Island, Aropawa, and were the servants of the Tahutioro, son of Tahupotiki. Whatever their origin we find Ngati Ruanuku in great numbers and strongly entrenched in hill forts above Whareponga and Akuaku. Their great pas were Kokai (formerly known as Pukenamunamu), Tokatea, Tongaanu and others. We are told, that they were a very numerous people. In the days of Tuwhakairiora, grandson of Poroumata, the people who streamed down from Tongaanu pa to meet his army was described as an immense multitude, who came down battalion by battalion.

At the time of Poroumata the accounts agree, that the district between Waipiro and Tuparoa was well populated. To the south of Ngati Ruanuku and occupying pas at Waikawa, south of Waipiro, was a branch of the people called Te Wahineiti. This people had pas inland of Waipiro and along the Makarika and Kopuaroa valleys. North of Ngati Ruanuku lived Ngati Uepohatu, occupying the coast from Tuparoa to Reporua and westwards to the range dividing this coast from the Bay of Plenty. We shall see later in the special lecture on Ngati Uepohatu, that they were a Toi tribe whose land claims were based on that ancestor and were not disturbed by the influx of the

Porourangi element down to the present day. North of Ngati Ruanuku and south of the Maraehara river the Waipiro valley was occupied by another section of Te Wahineiti, and by descendants of Toi and Porourangi elements, that had penetrated northwards. The papatipu land claims of Te Aokairakau, Pokai Rongomaiwharemanuka, Rakairoa and Te Aomania were founded on the occupation of the mixed elements.

North of Maraehara was the territory of Ruawaihu another Toi people, its extension northwards embracing lands north of the Karakatuwhero stream, but how much further north and northwest is a matter disputed by the elders.

It is clear, that the numerous population which occupied the East Coast from Waikawa northwards cannot be explained by the natural growth of the Porourangi stock.

We have to regard it up to the time of Poroumata and for three or four generations after his death as an intrusive element, which penetrated into communities of earlier settlers.

The elders have passed on to us the names of many of these communities, which will also be found in the traditions of the tribes of the Bay of Plenty. These include Te Raupungaohoehe, Te Tawa-rauriki, Te Tururumauku, Te Kokomuka-tarawhare, Te Aruhetawiri.

These sound like descriptions applied by the latter to the early settlers. In the district about Whakatane these and other communities, including Te Kawerau, Marangaranga, Maruiwi, Te Kotoreohua and others were grouped under the name Te Whanau a Toi, the family of Toi. Many of these communities preceded the generation of Toi, were impregnated with his blood or came under the mantle of his descendants, whether they traced from him or not. Much the same process of gathering diverse elements of a population, not necessarily connected by blood, under the authority and name of some outstanding personality has occurred in various parts of Polynesia and here in New Zealand. In Rarotonga for instance Tangiia was the chief or ariki of several clans, Te Neke, Te Kairira, Te Manaune, Te Kavekaveka, who were grouped under the name Ngati Tangiia, although his own children had all been killed and he had adopted Taiteariki, son of the famous Whiro to be ariki to his clans. To this adopted son he gave the

name Te Arikiupokotini, the Lord chief of the many. The name Ngati Tangiia is in existence today.

It is probable that some such pattern of resolving tribal or clan designations operated on this coast in the case of Ngati Ruanuku, Te Wahineiti, Ngati Rongomai, Ngai Tumoana, Pararaki, Ngai Tuere and other early communities.

Whether we adopt the story of ancestor Ruanuku having originated the clan name or the story of a people from the south, who accompanied Tahu to the obsequies of Porourangi at Whangara, a tribe as numerous as Ngati Ruanuku could not have been bred in the time from a common ancestor or from the crew of Tahu's canoe. What is more probable is that the name covered a number of unrelated clans, who lived in one neighbourhood, had common interests and in particular the interest of self-defence. It has been suggested that in the area between Waikawa and Waitotoki (south of Tuparoa) Te Wahineiti and Ngati Ruanuku were one and the same. Mohi Turei's account of Tuwhakairiora begins with this paragraph.

"Poroumata and his wife Whaene were well born, being descendants of Porourangi. Their tribe was Ngati Ruanuku. The chief clans of the tribe were Hore, Mana, Te Koreke, Te Moko-whaka-hoihoi, e Pananehu and Pohoumama."

Now from other accounts we are told, that Hore and Mana were some of the chiefs of Te Wahineiti living at Waikawa, south of Waipiro, in the time of the conquest of that district by Tuwhakairiora, as will be told in due course. The other clans mentioned as among the early settlers grouped under the same name of Te Whanau a Toi or Te Uri o Toi.

We shall return to this subject in later lectures. We will see presently in tracing out other sections of Hinekehu's descendants, that they intermarried with Ngati Uepohatu, a people wholly descended from Toi who made their first contacts with the Porourangi stock through inter-marriage with the Hinekehu line. The Ngati Hinekehu and Ngati Uepohatu became intertwined genealogically and in regard to their land holdings.

The second part of this lecture will appear in the next issue of Nati Link.

Looking for the best sporting and cerebral talent

Calling all touch, swimming and trivial pursuit fanatics.

The Ngati Porou inter-marae New Year sports festival is looming and the search is on for the team that boasts the best sporting and cerebral talent. Organised by the Runanga in conjunction with the

Hikurangi Sports Club, the event will be held at Ngata Memorial College, Ruatoria on January 3.

The festival is held to strengthen whanaungatanga, promote a healthy lifestyle and raise funds for local marae. The festival is a fun social event open to

all age groups. There will be numerous cash prizes. Last year, Tuatini Marae from Tokomaru Bay beat 11 other teams to win the first aggregate prize. They received \$4150 in prize money. Anyone interested in participating should contact their local marae.

Plenty of Ngati Porou merchandise to buy

If you are stuck for Christmas present ideas then check out the runanga website.

Nati tribal wear, framed photographs of Hikurangi, and Ngati Porou East Coast rugby jerseys are some of the goods available that are ideal for under the Christmas tree. The site has something for everyone. For as little as \$5 you can buy a Ngati Porou poster. If you want to splurge on something special you can spend \$280 on a framed collage of Hikurangi, Te Aio o Nukutaimemeha Taurapa and the Waiapu River. Black. Purple baseball caps touting 'Ngati Porou' cost \$15 while T-shirts of



Hikurangi cost \$35 for adults and \$15 for children.

Polo shirts also displaying images of Hikurangi, the Waiapu River, the Maui Whakairo or the

Waka Taurapa also cost \$35. And if you want to keep abreast of Ngati Porou news you can also subscribe to Nati Link for \$28.80.

You can check out the merchandise at

www.ngatiporou.iwi.nz and order goods by emailing Porou.Ariki@xtra.co.nz. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Hot off the press, selling at \$29.95, are the Hikurangi Maunga 2000 videos. Two 60 minute videos covering the Hikurangi Maunga/Ngati porou C2000 celebration.

COLLAGE NO. 2 (left) features Mt Hikurangi Dawn Photo Maui Whakairo, Te Aio o Nukutaimemeha, Taurapa and the Waiapu River. • 78 cm by 62 cm • Price \$280.00



Te Runanga o Ngati Porou

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