



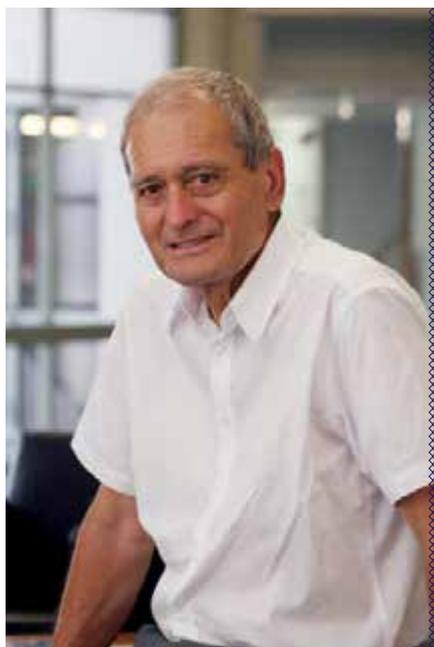
TE PAE ROA
2040

**TE PAE ROA, HE TIROHANGA WHAKAMUA
THE DISTANT HORIZON,
REFLECTING ON THE PAST**

**THREE DECADES OF
MĀORI DEVELOPMENT 1984 - 2013**

**Albany Campus, Massey University, Auckland
2 – 3 September 2014**

**MALCOLM MULHOLLAND
MASSEY UNIVERSITY**



Sir Mason Durie

FOREWORD

Ko te pae tata, whakamaua kia tina

Ko te pae tāwhiti, whaia kia tata.

Tena koutou.

Te Pae Roa 2040 reflects both 'te pae tata' and 'te pae tāwhiti'. On the one hand it is a commemoration of the *Hui Taumata*, the *Māori Economic Summit* convened by Hon Koro Wetere in 1984. But on the other hand it is about readiness for the future and the challenges that Māori will face over the decades to 2040.

There is little doubt that the *Hui Taumata*, as well as the *Hui Whakaoranga* and *Hui mo Waitangi* convened in the same year, laid the foundations for an era of positive development. They provided the impetus, the wisdom and the collective leadership, necessary to forge new pathways where state dependency would be replaced by tino rangātiratanga, self determination, and services for Māori would give way to services by Māori.

Amazing steps have been taken since then and this publication highlights many of the innovative and ground breaking milestones that have largely defined Māori as determined voyagers in a new millennium. In the three decades since 1984 gains in the Māori economy, health service delivery, te reo Māori, Iwi development, Māori education, sport and music, broadcasting, political engagement, and participation in business have transformed te ao Māori and the nation as a whole.

Decade by decade this publication recalls the agents of transformation and reminds us of the cadre of Māori leaders across a wide range of disciplines, communities, Iwi, talents, and political persuasions. They have laid strong foundations for a new generation of leaders to seek out the distant horizons so that Māori will not only be secure in a rich heritage but also ready to manage change and to grasp new opportunities, in Aotearoa and across the globe.

'*Te Pae Roa, He Tirohanga Whakamua - The Distant Horizon, Reflecting on the Past*' paints a picture of commitment, courage, innovation, and hope. It is a fitting salute to leaders who have passed on and to those who continue to grapple with the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Kia maia

Mason Durie

Chair

Te Pae Roa 2040 Conference Committee

MĀORI DEVELOPMENT DECADE ONE 1984-1993



1984 was a significant year for Māori. There was a concerted effort to raise awareness regarding injustices relating to the Treaty of Waitangi with the hīkoi to Waitangi that protested against Waitangi Day celebrations and the National Hui on the Treaty of Waitangi at Tūrangawaewae Marae where it was recommended that the Waitangi Tribunal be granted retrospective jurisdiction to hear grievances dating back to 1840. There was also a strong desire by Māori to address Māori issues with Māori initiatives. Hui Whakaoranga signalled the beginning of marae-based healthcare and the Hui Taumata, Māori Economic Development Summit, had a particular focus on lifting Māori economic growth to rectify escalating social issues. Among the objectives identified by the Minister of Māori Affairs, Koro Wetere, the hui was to understand the problems faced by Māori and to seek an endorsement of policies that would lead to Māori having equal social and economic status. Māori economic development during this decade centred on entrepreneurship. Two such ventures, Whale Watch and Tamaki Tours, became long-lasting successful business operations that resulted in employment opportunities for Māori.

1984 also saw a change in government. As Labour embarked upon a programme of major economic reform, Māori rights were recognised with three historic Acts of Parliament; the Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1985 that granted the Waitangi Tribunal the ability to investigate injustices committed since 1840; the State Owned Enterprises Act 1986 in which Section 9 stated "Nothing in this Act shall permit the Crown to act in a manner that is inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi"; and the Māori Language Act 1987 that recognised te reo Māori as an official language of New Zealand and established Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori. All three acts would lead to significant gains for Māori in the areas of Treaty settlements, recognition of the Treaty within legislation, and efforts to keep te reo Māori alive. The Waitangi Tribunal received further assistance with the creation of the Crown Forestry Rental Trust that directed funds raised from the interest of annual Crown forest rental license fees to claimants needing assistance.

Endeavours to preserve and maintain te reo Māori were assisted with the flourishing of the Kōhanga reo movement. With a cohort of early childhood te reo Māori speakers unable to progress their mother tongue through further education, the first Kura Kaupapa Māori was established at Hoani Waititi Marae. With the establishment of three whare wānanga, Māori students were now able to complete an entire education, from pre-school to university level, in te reo Māori. Māori were continuing a cultural renaissance with Te Māori that featured historic taonga that showcased Māori on the international stage.

The theme of Māori initiatives continued in the areas where the need for Māori was the greatest: the law, media and social development. 1988 was an important year for Māori ingenuity involving the law; Te Huinga Rōia Māori o Aotearoa: The Māori Law Society was established; the first Māori legal service Nga Kaiwhakamarama i nga Ture was founded; and the report 'Māori and the Criminal Justice System' advocated for a parallel Māori justice system. In media, the first Iwi radio station, Te Ūpoko o te Ika, was established after which came a number of Iwi radio stations. The importance of regularly being exposed to te reo Māori on a daily basis underscored the establishment of Te Māngāi Pāho, a funding body that supported te reo Māori initiatives in the media. Numerous Iwi newspapers began production in the early 1990's and the Mana magazine was first produced in 1992.

The release of two significant reports that focussed on social issues, Puao-te-ata-tu and the Royal Commission on Social Policy, saw major developments regarding the recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi within social policy and transformative Māori models to combat social issues. In 1988 the Royal Commission on Social Policy released a four volume report. Included in the recommendations to government was a clear argument for recognising the relevance of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi to social policy including health, education, social services, and justice. Previously, insofar as the Treaty had been acknowledged at all, it was usually in connection with the land. By 1993, among other initiatives, a wide range of Māori provider organisations emerged to deliver health, education, and social services and within the Ministry of Health, the Māori Health Branch was launched.

Sport where Māori had previous excelled would see Māori participation increase. Waka ama clubs and competitions became regular and well-attended events and the inaugural national Māori hockey tournament was held in Napier. Again building on past strengths, Māori also began to celebrate success with the advent of the Māori Sport Awards and the Te Waka Toi Awards that recognised Māori contributions to the arts.

At the behest of Sir Hepi Te Heuheu, Dame Te Atairangikaahu, and Te Reo Hura, the National Māori Congress was formed in 1990 and promoted Māori initiatives, as well as acting as a body to give a voice to calls for tino rangātiratanga. The Congress focussed on a range of issues including employment, education, economic development and constitutional rearrangements. As Māori initiatives gained traction within Māori communities, the Department of Māori Affairs was disestablished and in its wake came the Iwi Transition Agency and Manatū Māori. The final transformation of the former Department came in 1992 with the creation of Te Puni Kōkiri: The Ministry of Māori Development. As the title would suggest, Māori development was now entering a second decade.



MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

THE FIRST DECADE OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT 1984 – 1993

1984

Hui Taumata is held at Parliament with a focus to develop a Māori economy. Underlying the focus is a desire to achieve self-determination through Iwi development. The hui recommends the establishment of a Māori Economic Commission that reports to the Department of Māori Affairs.

Hui Whakaoranga is held at Hoani Waititi Marae and discusses the major issues confronting Māori health. Subsequently marae-based health care begins under the mantra "by Māori, for Māori".

At Tūrangawaewae Marae, Ngāruawāhia, the Treaty of Waitangi National Hui is held. It would result in Māori recommending that the jurisdiction of the Waitangi Tribunal be extended to investigate grievances that occurred after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.

Te Māori, an exhibition of historic traditional Māori artwork, is exhibited in the United States. The exhibition was shown in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco. It was a great success and two years later the exhibition toured New Zealand.



1985

Māori musician and comedian, Billy T James, features in the film "Came a Hot Friday" as the "Tainuia Kid". James would also star in a comedy series during the 1980's and would become one of New Zealand's best loved entertainers.

The country's first Kura Kaupapa Māori, Te Kura Kaupapa o Hoani Waititi, is established. The need for Māori language primary schools occurs after parents of Kōhanga Reo children express concern that their children are becoming less proficient in te reo Māori when being exposed to mainstream schooling.

Sir Paul Reeves becomes the first Māori Governor-General. Prior to his appointment Reeves was the Anglican Bishop of New Zealand.

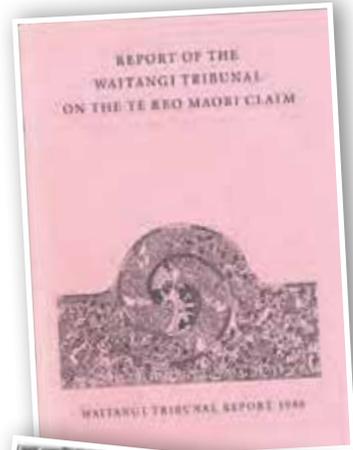
In 2000 he was the inaugural Chancellor of Auckland's University of Technology, remaining in the post until his passing in 2011. Sir Jerry Mataparae would become the country's second Māori Governor-General when appointed to the post in 2011.

Retrospective jurisdiction is granted to the Waitangi Tribunal to investigate claims dating back to 1840. Also the number of Tribunal members is extended from three to seven with at least four members required to be of Māori ancestry and the number of research and administrative staff is expanded to deal with an increased workload.

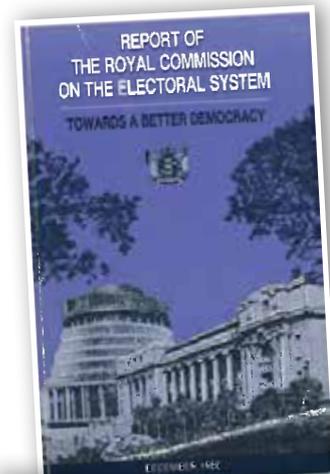


1986

Te Reo Māori Report is released by the Waitangi Tribunal recommending that legislation enables the Māori language to be used in the courts and when interacting with local and central government. Also recommended was that a statutory body be established to preserve the language; that the teaching of te reo Māori be protected; that te reo in broadcasting be investigated; and to ensure that some public service positions are required to be fluent in both Māori and English.



Te Waka Toi Awards are launched to celebrate Māori excellence in all artforms. Past winners of the Exemplary Award include Te Aue Davis, Selwyn Murupaenga, Hone Tuwhare, Hekenukumai Busby and Hirini Melbourne.



The Report of the Royal Commission on the Electoral System is released. The Commission recommends that the Mixed Member Proportional Representation System would provide for optimal conditions for the effective representation of Māori interests.



The State-Owned Enterprises Act incorporates a reference to the Treaty of Waitangi that states "Nothing in this act shall permit the Crown to act in a manner that is inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi". Since the Act more than 40 pieces of legislation refer to the Treaty.



1987

Māori Council vs. Attorney-General is heard before the Court of Appeal regarding the transfer of state assets. The Court ruled that specific assets could not be transferred until a process was established to consider if the transference would be consistent with the principles of the Treaty.

Te Ūpoko o te Ika, the country's first Iwi Radio Station, begins broadcasting. The idea that te reo Māori would be receiving its own frequency was considered radical at the time. The Iwi of Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui become involved with the station over time.

The Māori Language Act is passed in Parliament. Māori is declared an official language of New Zealand and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is established and is charged with aiding the growth and maintenance of te reo Māori.

Whale Watch is formed. With high Māori unemployment prevalent within the Kaikoura community, a Hapū of Ngāi Tahu, Kati Kuri, develop boat tours to view Sperm Whales. Nowadays the highly successful tourism operator boasts four modern catamarans and is a major employer in Kaikoura.



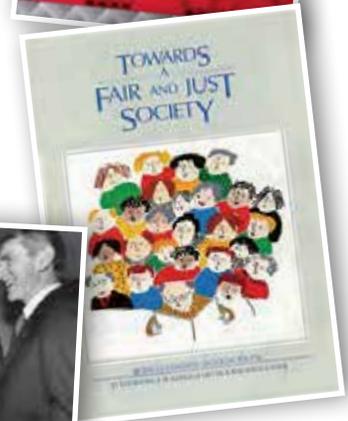
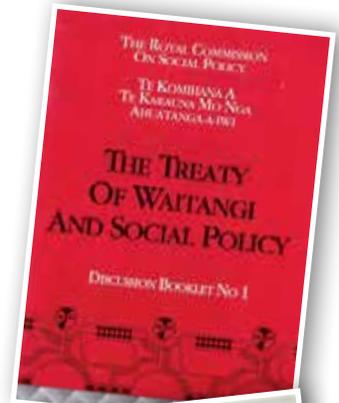
1988

Puao-te-ata-tu Report is published. The report finds that a culture of racism within the Department of Social Welfare exists that contributes towards the high number of Māori children and young people placed in state care for minor misdemeanours. The Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989 is heavily influenced by the report.

Māori and the Criminal Justice System Report is released and Māori Legal Services: Nga Kaiwhakamarama i Nga Ture, in Wellington, is established. The report, authored by Moana Jackson, advocates for a parallel Māori justice system after many hui with Māori over a three-year period.

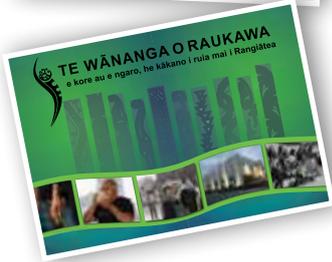
Te Huinga Rōia Māori o Aotearoa, the Māori Law Association, is established and hold their first hui at Tunohopu Marae, Rotorua. The kaupapa of the Association is Mā te Ture, Mō te Iwi – By the Law, For the People.

The Royal Commission on Social Policy releases a four volume report. The Royal Commission develop The Three P's" regarding principles emanating from the Treaty of Waitangi: Partnership, Protection and Participation.



1989

The Government amends the Education Act to recognise Kura Kaupapa Māori and Wānanga. Te Wānanga o Raukawa and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa are granted tertiary status in 1993. Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi is granted tertiary status in 1997.



The Department of Māori Affairs is disestablished and replaced by the Iwi Transition Agency, Te Tira Ahu Iwi, and the Ministry of Māori Affairs, Manatū Māori. The role of the Iwi Transition Agency was to devolve to Iwi roles that Māori Affairs previously performed. The role of the Ministry was to create policy and advise other government departments.



The Māori Fisheries Commission is formed under the Māori Fisheries Act 1989. It provided an interim solution to Māori fishing claims and the Commission was to receive 10% of the fishing quota and \$10 million. The Act also establishes Aotearoa Fisheries Limited.



Māori tourist venture, Tamaki Tours, is established in 1990 by Mike and Doug Tamaki. Tamaki Tours offers a concert and hāngi in a recreated Māori village and becomes a highly successful Māori tourist business.



1990

Sesquicentenary celebrations of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi are held. Queen Elizabeth II attends Waitangi Day celebrations and the Anglican Bishop of Aotearoa, Whakahuihui Vercoe, spoke of the Crown's failure to honour the Treaty.

Following a hui convened by the Paramount Chief of Tūwharetoa, Sir Hepi Te Heuheu, National Māori Congress is formed. Congress focused on Māori employment, education, Iwi development banks, a Māori international identity, and constitutional rearrangements.

Crown Forestry Rental Trust is established. The Trust receives annual rental fees for licences to use certain Crown forest licensed lands and directs the interest earned to help Māori claimants prepare, present and negotiate claims that could involve Crown forest licensed lands.

The First Waka Ama Sprint Championships are held at Lake Karapiro. Waka Ama has grown in popularity to enjoy just fewer than 4000 members with a number of clubs throughout the country.



1991

The Ōrākei Act is passed that returns to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei the 60 hectare Bastion Point Reserve and an endowment fund of \$3 million. In 2011 Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei signs a settlement with the Crown worth \$18 million including the \$2 million that went to Ngāti Whātua as part of the Railway Settlements Act 1993.

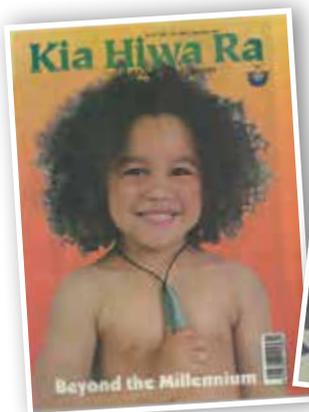


The inaugural Māori Sports Awards are held. Hall of Fame members include All Black Captain Wayne "Buck" Shelford, Silver Fern Captain Waimarama Taumaunu, and Wimbledon tennis player Ruia Morrison. The Māori Sports Awards is now an annual event on the Māori calendar.

Resource Management Act is passed and incorporates Māori beliefs and values as well as providing provisions for Māori interests regarding the environment. Recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi is provided for in Section 8 that all persons exercising function and powers of the Act shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.



Kia Hiwa Ra, a Māori newspaper, commences production. Other Māori newspapers include Te Iwi o Aotearoa and Te Māori News.



1992

Sealord Deal is agreed to with the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission receiving \$150 million enabling it to acquire a 50% share in the Sealord Company. The deal was struck following court action initiated by several Iwi to block the quota management system.

The Iwi Transition Agency and the Ministry of Māori Affairs are replaced by Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Māori Development. The role of Te Puni Kōkiri is to provide policy advice and to monitor government departments.

First edition of Mana Magazine is produced. In 2011 Mana celebrated its 100th edition after which founding editor Derek Fox remarked "There is an amazing body of work and thousands of stories, many of them in time will be seen as the first cut of the modern Māori history of this country".

The inaugural National Māori Hockey Tournament is held in Napier with teams from Taitokerau, Tāmaki Makaurau, Waikato-Maniapoto, Tairāwhiti, Waiariki, Takitimu, Aotea and Te Waipounamu. The tournament celebrates the high involvement of Māori in the sport and past hockey tournaments that were held at marae.



1993

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act is passed. The Act makes it more difficult to sell Māori land and attempts to stop the fragmentation of Māori land by providing a variety of trust options.

Te Māngāi Pāho is established to promote Māori language and culture by allocating funding for broadcasting as it sees fit. It currently funds 21 Iwi radio stations, Māori Television and manages a contestable pool of funding for the production of Māori language programmes.

The Labour Member of Parliament for Eastern Māori, Sir Peter Tapsell, becomes the first Māori Speaker of the House. Prior to entering Parliament Sir Tapsell was a Māori All Black captain and orthopaedic surgeon.

Following an internal review that focussed on services to Māori and the insertion within legislation that Māori should enjoy the same level of health as non-Māori, the Ministry of Health establishes the Māori Health Branch. The branch has grown in size over the years and is now a directorate under the leadership of the Deputy Director-General.



MĀORI DEVELOPMENT DECADE TWO 1994-2003



1994 saw another significant gathering for Māori with Hui Whakapuamau. Upon reflecting on the previous decade of Māori development, Mason Durie wrote of six underlying themes: the Treaty of Waitangi, tino rangātiratanga, Iwi development, economic self-reliance, social equity and cultural advancement. The most influential development of the second decade of Māori development would be the settlements reached between the Crown and Iwi. To some extent, the template for settling historical grievances was developed through the fisheries settlements of 1989 and 1992. The controversial policy of the fiscal envelope was announced in late 1994 and Waikato-Tainui was the first Iwi to settle with the Crown in 1995, followed by Ngāi Tahu in 1998. Identity would become a focal point with the introduction of the settlement process. In 2003 the National Urban Māori Authority was established by key urban Māori representatives from Auckland, Hamilton, Porirua and Christchurch, and that same year Tūhono was formed to assist urban Māori reconnect with their tribal roots.

In the spirit of recognising Māori rights, taonga were being handed back to their rightful owners. In 1997 Ngāi Tahu had their rights in pounamu recognised and Pukaki was returned from the Auckland War Memorial Museum to Ngāti Whakaue. The opening of Te Papa Tongarewa provided a new space for taonga to be housed and displayed and the institution undertook a leadership role in the return of kōiwi tangata from foreign museums and collections. Māori economic growth continued to be supported by Māori entrepreneurship. The first Māori chartered accountancy firm, Pareārau, was established and was operated solely by Māori women. The success of Māori women in business was celebrated with the annual Māori Women's Business Awards that were organised by the Māori Women's Development Incorporation. The first Māori business network, Wellington-based Te Awe, was also established.

Māori continued to dominate in areas where Māori had been historically strong: the arts and sport. A decade after the number one single, Poi E, the Patea Māori Club created a musical based on their success. In 1996 Che Fu in conjunction with DLT released a single 'Chains' that reached the top spot on the musical charts. Hinewehi Mohi sang the national anthem in te reo Māori during the 1999 Rugby World Cup when the All Blacks played England, resulting in the national convention to sing the first two verses in both Māori and English. Te Uhi a Mataora, the national committee on Tā Moko, was formed and the Māori Literature Trust was established to oversee the Pikihuia Awards. The novel 'The Whale Rider' that was written by Witi Ihimaera was adapted into a feature film and the Māori Merchant of Venice was produced by He Taonga Films. And finally in the arts, a registered trademark, Toi Iho, was developed alongside Māori artists who were concerned about preserving the quality and authenticity of Māori products.



Within sport Leanne Baker won the first of her seven national women's tennis titles and in 2001 the Aotearoa Māori Tennis Association celebrated their 75th anniversary. In 1998 NZ Touch was formed and the following year, soccer great Wynton Rufer was named as FIFA's Player of the Century for Oceania. For the 2000 Rugby League World Cup, the Aotearoa Māori Rugby League side was permitted to enter under their own auspices.

1996 welcomed a new political system with Mixed Member Proportional Representation (MMP). The number of Māori Members of Parliament increased from seven in 1993 to seventeen in 1996. The 2005 election would see the number of Māori Members of Parliament rise to an all-time high of twenty-two. In local body politics, the Bay of Plenty (Māori Constituency Empowering Bill) was passed in 2001 that allowed for the election of representatives of three designated Māori wards. Efforts in education would see five Hui Taumata Mātauranga hosted by Sir Tumu Te Heuheu and Tūwharetoa. Māori success in tertiary education would result in the Te Amorangi National Māori Academic Excellence Awards that celebrated the growing number of Māori who graduate with a doctorate. The growing number of Māori academic researchers also results in a Māori Centre of Research Excellence, Nga Pae o te Māramatanga, being established that focuses on fostering Māori research capacity and excellence.

Several Hui Taumata Te Reo Māori were also held since the first in 1995, the same year that He Taonga Te Reo was celebrated to provide impetus for promoting the learning and the use of te reo Māori. The need to revitalise te reo Māori was highlighted with a national survey to assess the health of the Māori language revealing that the number of very fluent te reo speakers had fallen to 10,000. One such measure introduced to combat the decline of te reo Māori speakers was the beginning of the children's Māori language programme, Pukana. Another development that assisted with preserving the Māori language occurred when Māori were allocated one of the four 3G spectrum radio licenses after the Waitangi Tribunal ruled the spectrum a taonga. This led to the creation of Te Huarahi Tika Trust that became major shareholders in 2degrees Mobile.

The second decade of Māori development was marked with the advent of Treaty settlements that focussed upon addressing Article Two rights within the Treaty of Waitangi. Māori involvement in the arts and sport continued to grow from strength to strength and Māori continued to make strides in education and towards preserving and increasing the number of te reo Māori speakers. Māori were also beginning to have a major impact upon national politics with a new political system that resulted in more Māori being elected to office. The developments made by Māori however would be tested at the beginning of the third decade of Māori development after a speech delivered by the leader of one of the two largest political parties in New Zealand.

THE SECOND DECADE OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT 1994 – 2003

1994

Hui Whakapumau is hosted by Massey University and explores future directions for Māori development in the coming decade. Participants noted the strides made in economic development but warned that Māori identity and the expression of Māori culture needed to remain strong.

The number of Kōhanga Reo reaches 800 and caters for 14,000 children. Te Kōhanga Reo begun in 1981 under the auspices of the Department of Māori Affairs in response to Māori concern about the survival and revival of te reo Māori.

Māori population exceeds half a million. This is in stark contrast to the all-time low Māori population of 42,000 in 1896 where it was predicted that Māori would not survive as a people.

“Poi E”, the musical, debuts and tours the provinces of New Zealand. The musical focuses on the closure of the Patea Freezing Works and is named after the song produced a decade earlier that spent four weeks at number one and became the biggest single in 1984.



1995

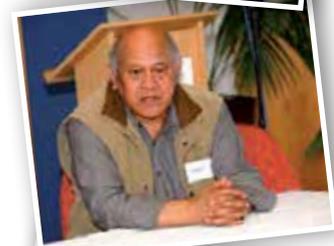
The inaugural Māori Women's Business Awards are held by the Māori Women's Development Incorporation. A decade later, men are included in the awards. The Māori Women's Development Incorporation provides loans and development training programmes for Māori women who attempt to establish a business.



The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Settlement is signed. It is the first contemporary settlement reached with Māori regarding historical land grievances. The amount of the settlement is valued at \$170 million.

South Africa's newly elected President, Nelson Mandela, is welcomed at Tūrangawaewae Marae. He selects the visit as the highlight of his tour and explained that his delegation felt "...truly welcome among our brothers and sisters".

He Taonga Te Reo Māori is celebrated nationwide and Hui Taumata Reo Māori is held in Wellington. A national Māori language survey records the number of very fluent Māori speakers at 10,000. Subsequently further Hui Taumata Reo Māori are held by Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori



1996

Mixed Member Proportional Representation becomes New Zealand's new electoral system and results in more Māori Members of Parliament including a gradual rise in the number of Māori seats. The lowest number of Māori Members of Parliament since the introduction of MMP is 17 (1996, 1999 and 2008) and the highest is 22 (2005).

Che Fu features in a New Zealand number one single, "Chains", with DLT. Two years later Fu released his debut album "2b S.Pacific" which featured another New Zealand number one single titled "Without a Doubt"/"Machine Talk".

Pareārau Group is established by Māori women. It is the first Māori owned chartered accountancy firm and specialises in governance frameworks and Māori economic and community development.

Te Awe, the first Māori business network in the country, is formed. The purpose of the Wellington network is to promote, assist and encourage Māori in business through regular network hui where Māori business owners meet and share their business successes and challenges.



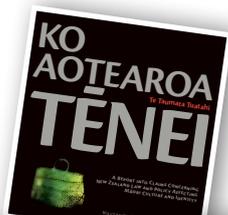
1997

Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act is passed. The legislation recognises that in selling land to the Crown, Ngāi Tahu never intended to relinquish ownership of pounamu. The act returns ownership of the resource to Ngāi Tahu.

Pukaki is returned to Te Papaouru Marae, Rotorua, after having spent 120 years at the Auckland War Memorial Museum. After being returned, Pukaki was taken to the Rotorua District Council until 2011 when Pukaki was relocated at the Rotorua Museum of Art and History.

Leanne Baker wins the first of her seven New Zealand Women Tennis Championship titles. Māori women have a proud record in winning New Zealand Tennis Championships with Rewa Hudson and Shelly Stephens having also claimed the title in recent times.

The first Waitangi Tribunal hearing is held for Wai 262 (Flora and Fauna). In 2011 the Tribunal release their findings in the "Ko Aotearoa Tēnei" Report that recommends wide ranging reforms to laws and policies affecting Māori culture and identity and calls for the Crown-Māori relationship to move beyond grievance to a new era of partnership.



1998

Māori Touch NZ is formed. The purpose of the Trust is to support individuals, Hapū, Iwi, and urban Māori to empower and strengthen Māori in tikanga, te reo, whānaungatanga and hauora through the sport. A decade later 16% of Māori women and 35% of Māori men who play sport, participate in touch rugby.

The Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa, opens on the Wellington waterfront. Te Papa is host to many Māori historic taonga including the waharoa from the 1906 New Zealand Exhibition, a whareniui built by Raharuhi Rukupo titled Te Hau ki Turanga, and a famous waka taua named Teremoe.

Sir Edward Taihakurei Durie is the first Māori jurist appointed to the High Court. Sir Durie was the Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court from 1980 until 1998, and Chairman of the Waitangi Tribunal from 1980 until 2004. When he retired he was the longest serving member of the New Zealand judiciary.

The Ngāi Tahu Settlement Act is passed. The amount of the settlement is valued at \$170 million, despite economic losses to Ngāi Tahu from the Crown's land purchases of the last century being valued at more than \$20 billion. The settlement offer was considered sufficient to re-establish the economic base of Ngāi Tahu.



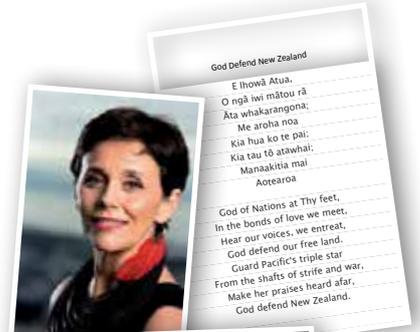
1999

Māori are allocated one of the four 3G spectrum radio licences after the Waitangi Tribunal upheld that the radio spectrum is a taonga. Te Huarahi Tika Trust is formed to receive government funding which eventually enables the Trust to be shareholders in 2degrees Mobile.

Hinewehi Mohi sings the national anthem in te reo Māori at the Rugby World Cup. The ensuing debate results in the convention that the anthem is sung in both Māori and English.

Soccer player Wynton Rufer is named the FIFA Oceania Player of the Century. Rufer spent most of his career playing for Werder Bremen in Germany, assisting the club to six titles.

“Tumeke” begins broadcasting on Television 4. The following year the show switches to Television 3, is called “Pukana” and becomes the longest running Māori language youth programme. The award-winning programme is now broadcast on Māori Television.



2000

As the first place in the world that sees the new day, the millennium is welcomed from Hikurangi by Ngāti Porou. Nine whakairo, carved under the tutelage of Derek Lardelli detailing the story of Maui, were erected as part of the celebrations.

A decade earlier, the Crown recognised the mana Ngāti Porou have regarding Hikurangi.

New Zealand Māori Rugby League Team is allowed to participate in the 2000 World Cup as "Aotearoa Māori". The squad defeats Scotland during their pool matches.

The first Tā Moko national committee titled "Te Uhi a Mataora" is formed following a hui of 50 artists at Waipapa Marae, Auckland, and a National hui at Apumoana Marae, Rotorua. The mission statement of Te Uhi a Mataora is to preserve, enhance, and develop Tā Moko as a living art form.

Māori Literature Trust is established to promote and foster the development of Māori literature. The primary function of the Trust is to oversee the organisation of awards for Māori writers known as the Pikihiuia Awards.



2001

Māori Womens Welfare League, te Roopu Wahine Māori Toko i te Ora, commemorates 50 years since it was established. The primary work of the league has been concerned for the welfare of Māori. Past Presidents include Dames Whina Cooper, Mira Szaszy and Georgina Kirby.



Bay of Plenty (Māori Constituency Empowering) Bill is passed. It provides for the establishment of three Māori seats on the Regional Council: Mauāo (the west of the Bay of Plenty), Kōhi (the east of the Bay of Plenty) and Ōkurei (the central/south of the Bay of Plenty).



Aotearoa Māori Tennis Association celebrates 75 years. During the Māori Championships in 1926, Sir Apirana Ngata, Tai Mitchell, Pei Te Hurinui Jones, and Tukere Te Anga, wrote the founding constitution of the Association.

Celebrating Matariki enjoys a modern revival. Matariki is also promoted to become a national holiday as more communities commemorate the Māori New Year. Matariki (the Pleiades) is a time for remembering the dead and celebrating new life.



2002

Nga Pae o te Māramatanga is established as the Māori Centre of Research Excellence and provides research on a range of issues affecting Māori. Also this year is the inaugural Te Amorangi National Māori Academic Excellence Awards that recognises Māori who graduate with a doctorate.

Witi Ihimaera's "The Whale Rider" is adapted into a feature movie and is filmed at Whangara. The plot centres upon a young wahine being accepted as a leader by her koro. "Boy", a film directed by Taika Waititi in 2010 that became the highest grossing New Zealand film at the New Zealand box office, is also filmed on the East Coast at Waihou Bay.

The Māori Merchant of Venice is produced by He Taonga Films as a drama film. The play was translated by Pei Te Hurinui Jones in 1945 and is the first Māori language film adaptation of any of William Shakespeare's work.

Toi Iho – Māori Made Mark, a registered trade mark, is developed by Creative New Zealand and Te Waka Toi. The purpose of the trade mark is to signify that the product made has been produced by a Māori artist and of a high quality. Products may include carving, weaving, visual arts or musical instruments.



2003

The repatriation of kōiwi tangata Māori commences by Te Papa Tongarewa from international museums, institutions and collections. Objectives of the programme include bringing kōiwi tangata home from overseas institutions and museums and facilitating their final resting place through engagement with Iwi.

National Urban Māori Authority is formed to represent Māori living in five cities. The organisations include Te Whānau o Waipareira, the Manukau Urban Māori Authority, Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa, Te Roopu Awhina ki Porirua and Te Rūnanga o Nga Maata Waka. They provide educational, health and social services to urban Māori.

Charles Royal is named as New Zealand's Innovative Chef. Royal owns Kinaki Wild Herbs that produces Māori herbs and plant products and also operates Māorifood Tours.

Tūhono is established. The purpose of Tūhono is to connect Māori with their Iwi as well as collate and supply electoral information for Iwi. The principles underlying Tūhono include tuakiri (identity), oranga (wellbeing) and pitomata (potential).



MĀORI DEVELOPMENT DECADE THREE 2004 – 2013



2004 began with National Leader Dr Don Brash addressing the Orewa Rotary Club with his 'Nationhood' speech. Brash claimed that Māori received special privileges and he criticised what he saw as the 'entrenched Treaty grievance industry'. The speech heightened tensions between Māori and Pākehā and any suggestion that Māori rights to the foreshore and seabed could be recognised by the courts was removed, resulting in the largest modern day protest as Māori assembled outside Parliament. Paradoxically it was within this climate that the most significant development for Māori media took place; the commencement of Māori Television Service. The following year Hui Taumata was held to expand economic pathways for current and future generations. Areas of focus included workforce development, entrepreneurship, governance training and collating the opinion of rangatahi. It recognised that the Māori population was growing at a rapid rate and that the Māori population was relatively young.

Treaty settlements again dominated the relationship between Māori and the Crown. Iwi began to receive their share of the fisheries settlement that was attained over a decade prior with the passing of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. Settlements were also being reached that focussed on natural resources; in 2006 Te Arawa reached an agreement with regard to thirteen lakebeds in their region; in 2008 the Treelords settlement was agreed to that saw the settlement valued at \$500 million being released to a collective of central North Island Iwi and Hapū; and Waikato-Tainui had their rights to the Waikato River recognised in joint-governance arrangements with the Crown. The historic whareniui, Mataatua, was returned to Ngāti Awa, and Ngāti Toa had their rights to the internationally-famous haka, Ka Mate, protected when used for commercial purposes. Also individual Iwi members begin to directly realise the benefit of Treaty settlements with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu launching Whai Rawa, an innovative approach to assist Ngāi Tahu people with savings towards education, home ownership and retirement. In 2011 the Waitangi Tribunal released another historic and ground-breaking report on flora and fauna. The report made a number of recommendations relating to Māori culture and proposed what the relationship between Māori and the Crown may look like once all historic grievances had been settled. Māori wanting to establish stronger connections to their identity were aided with the start of Māori Maps, a service that provided details on marae throughout the country.

A number of Māori institutions came of age; Turakina Māori Girls College celebrated a centenary, the Federation of Māori Authorities turned twenty years old, Huia Publishers had their 21st birthday, Taki Rua, a Māori theatre company, turned 30 years old, and the Māori Affairs Trade Training Scheme was celebrated with a dinner a year after it was announced that the scheme would be reprised and extended to Pasifika. Following the triumph of Māori initiatives to celebrate success in other fields, another two events are added to the Māori calendar – the Waiata Māori Music Awards and the Ngā Kupu Ora Māori Book Awards.



Developments continued to occur in areas where Māori had succeeded in the past, namely within the military, sport, food, and art. Sergeant Haane Manahi was posthumously recognised for his efforts in battle during World War II before the decision was made to wind-up the Māori Battalion with only twenty-five living members. Willie Apiata would follow in the footsteps of Manahi and was awarded a Victoria Cross for bravery exhibited in Afghanistan. Māori continued to seek a career in the military with 20% of the army consisting of Māori soldiers. In sport, the Māori All Blacks enjoyed a historic first by defeating the British Lions in 2005 and by defeating both Ireland and England in their centenary series. Lisa Carrington won a gold medal in the Women's K-1 200 Metres at the 2012 London Olympic Games and Ironmāori that begun in 2009 saw large numbers of Māori participating in the seven organised events operated by Te Timatanga Ararau Trust. Māori chefs including Charles Royal, Peter Gordon, Anne Thorp, Peter Peeti, and the Bird sisters from Maketu, Kasey and Karina, begin to be recognised nationally and internationally. Within the arts, the biennial Māori Market provides another opportunity for the growing number of Māori artists to showcase their work.

Māori attempts to realise tino rangātiratanga are assisted when the New Zealand government agree to sign the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Rights and recognise the Tino Rangātiratanga flag design as a symbol to represent Māori. Te Tumu Paeroa becomes the new name of the Māori Trustee and has a renewed focus on the future in caring for the land interests it is entrusted with. The government also supports the Māori initiative of Whānau Ora that looks to address issues affecting Māori through the societal unit of whānau. The relationship between Iwi and the Crown was greatly enhanced with the establishment of the Iwi Leaders Forum in 2005. Iwi chairs from throughout the country meet together on a regular basis and are afforded an audience with the Prime Minister and Ministers of the Crown to discuss issues of concern and interest. With the majority of Iwi having settled their grievances with the Crown, or alternatively being in the process of settling with the Crown, in 2010 the Māori economy was valued at \$37 billion. The main sectors of the Māori economy were identified as fishing, farming and forestry. Two such contributors to the Māori economy are Tohu Wines and Te Raukura Wharewaka. Tohu Wines produces 150,000 cases of wine and earns up to \$15 million per annum and Te Raukura Wharewaka now dominates the Wellington waterfront as one of the country's premium venues.

Thirty years has now passed since the 1984 Hui Taumata and Māori have benefited from the developments that have emerged. Great advances have been made in Treaty settlements, having the Treaty recognised in legislation and government policy, and the emerging Māori economy. Māori also have continued to excel in areas where Māori have historically been strong, be it in sports, the arts, entertainment or the military. With Māori embarking upon Te Pae Roa, the Distant Horizon, He Tirohanga Whakamua, Reflecting on the Past, tells the story of those who have gone before and the major advancements made as Māori journey towards a new phase of development.

THE THIRD DECADE OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT 2004 – 2014

2004

Māori Television begins broadcasting. Since that time, Māori Television has produced shows such as Kai Time on the Road, Marae DIY, Code and Homai Te Pakipaki. In 2008 Māori Television launches a second channel titled Te Reo.



Māori Fisheries Act is passed. It establishes Te Ohu Kaimoana to allocate and transfer settlement assets and requires Aotearoa Fisheries to be formed with its sole voting shareholder, Te Ohu Kaimoana. Iwi received quota, cash or shares valued in excess of \$750 million.

Te Matatini replaces the Aotearoa Traditional Māori Performing Arts Society. The annual festival now attracts over 30,000 performers, supporters and visitors with a strong television audience.



The largest modern day protest is assembled in Wellington with Māori coming together to oppose legislation that placed the foreshore and seabed in public ownership. The decision overrode a Court of Appeal ruling that the Māori Land Court could consider tribal claims to the foreshore and seabed.



2005

The second Hui Taumata was held with 450 people in attendance and set the direction for the next phase of Māori economic growth over a twenty year period. It canvassed opinion on a number of topics including Māori workforce development, Māori in tertiary education, and demographic projections.

Golfer Michael Campbell wins the US Open. That same year he also wins golf's richest prize, £1,000,000, from the HSBC World Match Play Championship. Campbell has established a foundation to ensure that more young New Zealanders dominate their field on the international stage.

Māori All Blacks defeat the British Lions in Hamilton for the first time since the two teams met in 1930. Māori players that performed well included captain Jonno Gibbes, Corey Flynn, Marty Holah, Carlos Spencer, Luke McAllister, and Leon McDonald.

Turakina Māori Girls College celebrates a centenary. Over 200 past pupils and staff attend the event. 26 carved poupou made by present students of the school were unveiled and line the driveway of the college.



2006

Te Arawa Lakes Settlement is signed between the Crown and Te Arawa, vesting 13 central North Island lakebeds with Te Arawa. The Te Arawa Lakes Trust administers the funds received under the Trust.



Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu establishes the Whai Rawa service. The operation supports Ngāi Tahu Whānui by encouraging and assisting savings for tertiary education, home purchase and retirement.



The first Parihaka International Peace Festival is held. The festival features Māori musicians such as Katchafire, Moana and the Tribe, and Kora. The festival promotes the message of peace that the settlement is known for.



Te Potiki National Trust is founded by Paul Tapsell and Rereata Makiha. The Trust establishes Māori Maps, a website that looks to link urban Māori to their ancestral marae. On the website is information on some 800 marae throughout the country.



2007

Lance Corporal Willie Apiata becomes the first soldier from New Zealand to be awarded a Victoria Cross for "Bravery under Fire" in Afghanistan. Māori now constitute more than 20% of the New Zealand Army.



Following Māori Art Meets America in San Francisco, the first biennial Māori Art Market is held. Artists such as Diane Prince, June Grant, Manos Nathan, Para Machitt, Robyn Kahukiwa and Sandy Adsett exhibit and sell their work.



Sergeant Haane Manahi is posthumously recognised for his efforts at Takrouna, Tunisia, during World War Two for leading a small group of Māori Battalion members and capturing an enemy stronghold held by 300 Italian and German troops. At the time, Manahi was recommended for a Victoria Cross but the recommendation was overturned and he was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal.



The Federation of Māori Authorities (FoMA) turns 20 years old. The strategic aim of FoMA is to facilitate Māori economic growth. FoMA now represent 150 members that constitute an \$8 billion dollar asset base.



2008

A collective of Central North Island Iwi including Ngāi Tūhoe, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Raukawa and Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū sign the Treelords Settlement valued at nearly \$500 million.

The inaugural Waiata Māori Music Awards are held at the Hastings Opera House. Winners have included Maisey Rika, Te Awanui Reeder, and Ria Hall. There are 13 categories in total including 'Best Māori Traditional Album (te reo Māori)' and 'Keeper of Traditions Award'.

Google Māori is launched, translating the Google Home Page into te reo Māori. Three years earlier versions of the Windows Operating System and Microsoft Office are provided in the Māori language.

Waikato River Settlement is signed between Waikato-Tainui and the Crown. The accord allows for the country's longest river to be jointly governed, restored and protected.



2009

The inaugural Ngā Kupu Ora Māori Book Awards are hosted by Massey University. Winners have included Emeritus Professor Ranginui Walker for 'Tohunga Whakairo: Paki Harrison', Dame Katarina Mataira for 'Ngā Waituhi o Rēhua' and Patricia Grace for 'Ned and Katina: A True Love Story'.



Government recognises the Tino Rangātiratanga Flag as the preferred flag to represent Māori following consultation hui held by Te Puni Kōkiri. The flag now flies alongside the New Zealand Flag on Waitangi Day.



Local Government (Auckland City) Council Act 2009 establishes the Independent Māori Statutory Board to promote important issues regarding Māori in Auckland under the new 'super city' structure.



New Zealand Geographic Board adjudicates that Whanganui should be the official spelling of the North Island, West Coast, city. The same year the Minister for Land Information announces that both Wanganui and Whanganui will be gazetted.



2010

Whānau ora collectives representing 150 health and social service providers from throughout the country are selected to develop whānau-centred services. The policy of Whānau Ora focusses on empowering the whānau as a whole by providing services and opportunities to all whānau in need.

Māori All Blacks celebrate a centenary and Māori are apologised to for being excluded from historical successive rugby tours to Apartheid South Africa from the New Zealand Rugby Union, the South African Rugby Union and the South African Government.

Māori Economy is valued at \$37 billion with the three main sectors being fishing, farming and forestry. It is estimated that the real growth of the Māori economy is 18% over the 2006-2010 period.

New Zealand Government endorses the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Declaration recognises the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination, to maintain their own languages and cultures, to protect their natural and cultural heritage, and to manage their own affairs.



2011

The historic wharenui of Ngāti Awa, Mataatua, returns to Whakatane.

The wharenui had been absent from Ngāti Awa for over 130 years after the government acquired the wharenui for a number of exhibitions.



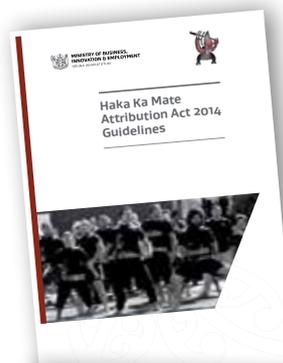
Te Raukura Wharewaka Function Centre opens on the Wellington waterfront. The centre features the Karaka Cafe and a number of different spaces for various functions. The building holds special significance for the Iwi of Taranaki.



Internationally renowned chef Peter Gordon celebrates a decade since opening his first restaurant in London, The Providores and Tapa Room. He has a second London restaurant, Kopapa (2010), and in Auckland, Bellota (2006), and The Sugar Club (2013).



Ngāti Toa signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the New Zealand Rugby Union acknowledging the relationship between the Iwi and the New Zealand Rugby Union. In 2013 the Haka Ka Mate Attribution Act is passed. The legislation recognises Ngāti Toa as the kaitiaki of the haka and that should the haka be used for commercial purposes then the permission of Ngāti Toa is required.



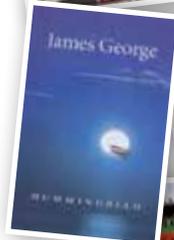
2012

With 25 living members, the decision is made to wind-up the Māori Battalion before the last living member passes. The respected reputation of the Battalion on the battlefields of Greece, Crete, North Africa, and Italy continues today.

Lisa Carrington wins a gold medal in the Women's K-1 200 Metres at the 2012 London Olympic Games. The year before, Carrington had won the same event at the Canoe Sprint World Championships.

Huia Publishers celebrate their 21st birthday. Authors of fiction who have published with the first and only Māori publishing company include James George, Keri Hulme and Patricia Grace.

Māori Affairs Trade Training Celebration Dinner is held to honour Māori involvement in the trades. The first ten Māori trade trainees are taught under the Department of Māori Affairs in 1959. By the 1970's there were 1100 trainees which grew by 1000 every year in the 1980's before the scheme was ended. In 2011 the scheme was reintroduced and included Pasifika.



2013

Taki Rua, a Māori theatre company, turns 30 years old. The four strands that underpin the company are Te Reo Māori (Community), Te Wai Paapaku (Development), Te Wai Hōhonu (Main Stage), and Te Wai Rangimārie (International Presentation & Relationship).

The first Māori-owned wine company, Tohu Wines, produces 150,000 cases of wine and earns up to \$15 million per annum. Varieties include Sauvignon Blanc, Riesling, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Merlot and Gewürztraminer.

Māori Trustee adopts a new name, Te Tumu Paeroa – The New Māori Trustee. It administers 100,000 hectares of Māori owned land on behalf of almost 100,000 owners. The name reflects the commitment of the Māori Trustee to stand alongside owners of this generation and look towards a future of growth and prosperity.

Ironmāori Taranaki Event is held for the first time. Other events offered by Ironmāori include Ironmāori Gold Coast, Ironmāori Kaumatua/Rangatahi, Ironmāori ¼ and ½, and Ironmāori Whakatū Nelson. Since the event's inception in 2009, the annual events are fully subscribed.



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