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Subject: Stephen Franks, ACT MP 30/10/00

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Subject: Franks Speech To The Hamilton Rotary Club
Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 18:16:21 +1300
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Press Release: ACT New Zealand
30/10/00 18:16:00

Stephen Franks, ACT MP

No Confidence: Sensible Or Just Sulking?

Speech To The Hamilton Rotary Club

Hamilton

30 October 2000

[EXTRACTS ONLY]

Treaty Settlements: The Government is welching on what was intended when Te Ohu Kai Moana was set up. The Treaty fisheries agreements should now be confirmed instead of pandering to urban voters outside Treaty property rights.

Contracts in Government Some in this Government actually despise contracts. In a paper to the Legal Research Foundation, Margaret Wilson explained her view that a contract was what you had in an environment of mistrust and bad faith. Instead she favours relationships. She left her audience flabbergasted.

I have to say that a benefit for Waikato from the last election, was the loss of Professor Wilson from the Law School. They now have a better chance to build a reputation for genuine scholarship, instead of a New Age melange of feminism and recycled 19th century race consciousness.

Bad Faith in Employment Law I said I wouldn't go on about the Employment Relations Act but we should remember that the election promise was only to abolish the ECA. They didn't promise to cull every reference to contract and replace it with the word 'agreement'. They didn't promise to increase employer risks of serious personal grievance claims shifting the burden of proof.

They didn't promise to make reinstatement the primary remedy in dismissal cases.

They chose to do those things. How does it enhance good faith relationships, to force employers and fellow employees to accept back someone they mistrust? Someone they believe lacks competence or integrity?

Fanning Racism But underlying all of this is a cancerous problem often mentioned only in private. I believe it is a substantial unacknowledged reason for our emigration loss.

Are the skilled people flooding out of New Zealand just misjudging everything? Are the partial replacements, the immigrants with fewer options, lower skills and more limited horizons, smarter about this country's future because they want to come? Or do they just have few options? The sinister fact is that we have a deeply racist Government.

New Zealanders know that they see everything through a race prism. They are pandering to instincts and passions that have wrought evil wherever they have been let loose. No-one has been able to control race-consciousness once it has been deliberately fostered.

Our forebears quarried notions of citizenship from Roman successes in integrating a polyglot empire. Citizenship transcended culture and ethnic identity. Indeed, the nation state was evolved in countries with serious potential racial tensions, to ensure that national loyalties overcame tribal passions. Now the Government has set out to foster division.

I was at the Constitutional Hui supported by the Government in April this year. Pakeha New Zealanders have little idea of the gulf between the thinking of the elite and the common sense of ordinary New Zealanders. Mr Bolger, for example, promoted again his idea of a second chamber, but this time with the view that Maori would have at least 50% of the seats so that they could veto anything Maori didn't like.

Attorney General Margaret Wilson, in charge of Treaty matters, has decided to bypass the Waitangi Tribunal and is about to go on a propaganda tour. She wants us to accept what is cunningly called 'contemporary Treaty issues'. By that they mean their project to infiltrate Treaty 'race' privileges into all law.

They cannot achieve that openly by referendum. So they are working law by law. They want a state in which all powers exercise by negotiation among elite representatives of racially-defined groups.

I quote Margaret Wilson describing the goal in a paper she wrote in 1995. It is to enable 'the whole issue of Maori sovereignty to be debated in the Courts in a variety of circumstances... [to] give the Courts an opportunity to judge all legislation against the provisions of the Treaty to see if it conformed with its terms'.

In our Cabinet are a few who sneer at the quaintness of notions such as 'one person one vote' democracy. They despise our inheritance of equality before the law.

At the Hui, a number of Maori had reservations about incorporating the Treaty in the Constitution because it does not go far enough. For example, they are not comfortable with 'the same rights and the duties of citizenship [as British subjects to] all the ordinary people of New Zealand', which is found clearly in Article 3 of the Treaty.

So we get Treaty clauses in the Health Bill, in our proposed Singapore Free Trade Agreement, to the utter bemusement of the Singaporeans. We have a Minister endorsing the ludicrous Waitangi Tribunal claims that Maori history was a holocaust exceeding the tragedies of other people. The Government demanded that she stop using the word. The debate should have been about her beliefs. We should honour her for honesty and challenge the illogic. But no 'fi' the reaction was to gag her, for alerting us to the thinking in Cabinet.

We have the Attorney General appointing Caren Wickliffe as a Judge despite her writings as recently as April this year denying the legitimacy of the government and institutions in New Zealand.

We have law and practice that says merit in New Zealand is now out-ranked by membership of inherited race or status groups.

We have Ministers retaining office despite scandals such as the \$200,000 to be spent on a road to nowhere for the benefit of her friends. We have two standards of expected political behaviour depending on the colour of your skin. One colour can advocate thinly-disguised separate development theory, which would have been a scandal only twenty years ago

when we were busy reforming South Africa.

But we should not blame the radicalised Maori. Appeasement has tempted them to push until they find resistance. I would have taken the same course, in their shoes, 30 years ago. All they have found is candy floss. By not crying halt, moderate Pakeha and Maori alike are betraying their own values. Most of us believe in universally-desirable values: promotion on merit, equality before the law, colour blindness of the state, a neutral independent judiciary, intellectual honesty, hard work, thrift, personal responsibility and responsibility for your families. All are under attack by theories that force us to look at all performance only through a race prism.

Until New Zealanders stop looking the other way, until the candy-floss Pakeha and Maori leaders are replaced by people not cowed by the nasty names they will be called. Until they get over their fear of being called bigots by people who are bigots, we could continue to be puzzled by people migrating from this lifestyle paradise.

Even if we fixed all the other things until this cancer is burned out, our children will decide to stay away.

Fiddling with racist égapsí programmes while our values corrode will see us fall off the vitality map. We will sit in a kind of lifestyle rest home, fearfully watching rising crime, lowering aspirations and politically correct self-delusion justify the stream of skilled families departing. I am optimistic that the reaction process is finally starting. The silver lining to this Government is that its debacles may show voters the risks of supporting asking for candy floss.

If this Government vaccinates New Zealanders for a decade or two against soft option slogans, if it unmaskes the candy floss politicians for a generation, then the cost to the country might have been worthwhile.

ENDS

[Image]

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Relationships Strengthened In Ngati Ruanui Heads Of Agreement
Press Release New Zealand Government 7/09/99 18:25:00

Conservation Minister Nick Smith today welcomed the achievement of a significant step towards settling Ngati Ruanui's Treaty of Waitangi claim < the signing of a Heads of Agreement by Ngati Ruanui and the Crown.

ÒI am pleased that conservation has been able to contribute to the proposed settlement in an appropriate way while still advancing conservation values. While the Heads of Agreement is non-binding, and will be followed by further discussions, it will form the basis of a formal Crown offer to Ngati Ruanui.Ó

ÒSome specific conservation sites of significance to Ngati Ruanui have been proposed for return, such as a pa site within the Otoki Gorge Scenic Reserve. Ngati Ruanui has plans to restore another small area < the Rehu Village Conservation Area. One of the most important things that has come from this stage of the settlement is the strengthening of the working relationship between DOC and Ngati Ruanui.Ó

[Image] There is no redress proposed in the Heads of Agreement relating to the confiscation of Mt Taranaki in 1865. This [Image] matter will be addressed at a later date in the settlement process when all eight Taranaki iwi are in a position to negotiate on this issue. However, any cultural redress that is agreed will recognise the cultural, traditional and historic importance of the mountain to all Taranaki iwi, while also recognising the interests of the people of New Zealand generally.

ÒDuring these discussions, we have been guided by the same principles as with other settlements. Our experience to date is that, where a settlement has been reached, a solid base for development together has also been achieved. This is certainly the case with Ngati Ruanui to date. Conservation values have not been compromised and the relationship between the Crown and Ngati Ruanui has been strengthened and improved.Ó

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Politics: Government Press Releases

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Turangitukua Bill back to select committee

Press Release New Zealand Labour 8/09/99 13:37:00

[Labour 2000 web site] Labour MSori Affairs spokesperson
Dover Samuels says the Government was highly embarrassed last night when opposition parties and Government members voted with Labour to send the Turangitukua Claim Settlement Bill back to the MSori Affairs Committee.

Labour believed the bill deserved proper scrutiny, and be formally reported back to the House, satisfied that all issues had be heard and dealt with. The bill had earlier been discharged from the Committee to the dissatisfaction of all members, by the Chair Hon. Georgina Te Heuheu, in an attempt to stifle due process.

"It was obvious the bill was not ready because the Rt Hon Sir Doug Graham had distributed 3 pages of amendments to the bill late yesterday afternoon. The only people who wanted this bill forced through the House, at the speed of light, were the Minister in Charge of Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Chair of the MSori Affairs Committee.

"Opposition parties, ACT, Alliance, New Zealand First and government members Mauri Pacific, Alamein Kopu and other

[Image] independents all supported Labour's motion to return the bill [Image] to select committee.

"The only support the Government could muster was Hon Tuariki Delamere, who as recently as the weekend voted against amendments to the Dairy Industry Restructuring Bill that could have ensured a much better deal for MSori leasehold land owners.

"There are critical questions that need to be asked about the incomplete process this Government chose to use, to force this bill through. It was a Clayton's process and was totally unacceptable. Its' heavy handed tactics did not work on NgSti TŶrangitukua or opposition and Government members.

"The integrity of the Treaty settlements process is of vital importance, proper process must be followed at all times, if claim settlements are to remain full and final," said Dover Samuels this morning.

Attached: Motion to return the TŶrangitukua Claim Settlement Bill to MSori Affairs Committee

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Politics: Labour Press Releases

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New Zealand News from The Press - Monday, September 13, 1999

[SECTION LOGO] [FILLER]Tribe seeks funding

from
[Image]

[SPACER]

WHANGAREI -- New Zealand's northernmost tribe, Ngatikuri, is seeking funding to make its plans for a \$4.5 million tourist centre at Cape Reinga a reality.

Earlier this year, control of the cape area held sacred by Maoris was returned to the iwi.

The Crown is in the process of surveying a 75-hectare historic reserve for the tribe to manage.

Plans have been drawn up for a striking new tourist centre.

However, the tribe needs fund-ing.

Ngatikuri Trust Board chairman Tom Bowling Murray said a meeting of stakeholders in the area last week had all but secured \$40,000 to fund the first stage of a feasibility study into site development.

--NZPA

The reward for burning down the Doe visitor centre.

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Work on Tane Mahuta Toilets to Continue
Press Release Department of Conservation 21/09/99 07:00:00

The Department of Conservation will continue to truck away waste from the toilets at Tane Mahuta and will have completed its plans to have the system totally sealed by the end of next month.

Kerikeri/Waipoua Area manager John Beachman said waste from the toilet block, built in the 1970s, has been trucked away at regular intervals since the summer of 97/98 and a decision had already been made that sealing up the units would be necessary to stop the chance of any leakage occurring.

Mr Beachman said the soakage fields for the well-patronised toilets had long been regarded as inadequate and that DOC had been trying for years to come up with an agreeable solution with local iwi Te Roroa to alleviate problems associated with the facility.

"We have made significant efforts over a number of years to engage with our treaty partner over this and other management issues and have very recently been told by a representative of Te Roroa that are not interested in talking with DOC," Mr Beachman said.

[Image] "We have long recognised that the problem of the toilets at Waipoua needs to be resolved and have explored a number of options but none were suitable for the environmental conditions," he said. [Image]

These comments follow a media statement issued by Te Roroa's Gary Hooker on Monday that claim the department has failed to resolve the Waipoua toilet issue, and supported the actions of a group that vandalised the bridge leading to Tane Mahuta last week.

"I am quite frankly intrigued by Te Roroa's support for the illegal actions of Nga Turehu O Te Motu as we have made honest attempts to engage with the tangata whenua over the issue of the toilets," Mr Beachman said.

"We have on several occasions requested meetings with Te Roroa with no success," he added.

The bridge was repaired last Friday at a cost of \$6000 and Mr Beachman said the police were continuing their investigation into the incident.

Classifications
Wires: General
Industry: Forestry
Social Issues: Maori

See also press release 5/10/99 by DOC
'DOC plans security improvements'

The 'Partnership' of work!

[Image]

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Tau's cultural window dressing
Press Release New Zealand Labour 6/10/99 13:02:00

[Labour 2000 web site] Labour Maori affairs spokesperson
Dover Samuels today condemned Maori
Affairs Minister Tau Henare's proposal for all public
servants to learn Maori language as being unworkable.

"The practicalities of teaching Maori to all 30,000 public
sector employees are enormous, and the expense would be
astronomical.

" There are not enough resources to carry out a programme of
this kind. There's a shortage of Maori language teachers
within schools, let alone the resources to teach all public
servants.

" Compulsory courses for public servants to learn Maori would
widen divisions in the public sector and create resentment
towards Maori language. I would prefer the Minister to
encourage public servants to understand Maori culture.

[Image] "To prevent Maori language from becoming extinct we must [Image]
start at home, using the language in our every day lives, a
living language, the Government's time would be better spent
finding a way to encourage people to teach Maori to their
mokopuna.

"Labour supports the promotion of Te Reo Maori and has proved
it time and again.

Labour introduced legislation to make Maori an official
language of New Zealand through the Maori Language Act and
established Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Maori, the Maori Language
Commission.

"Labour strongly supports a voluntary approach to the
teaching of Maori as it generates a more genuine response.
What Mr Henare is proposing amounts to cultural
window-dressing," Mr Samuels said.

Classifications

Wires: Politics

Education: General Education

Politics: Labour Press Releases

Social Issues: Maori

[Max]

Doing the groundwork for foundations of constitution

IF you were to learn that the foundations of your house were shaky, I bet you'd become interested very quickly.

What if you shone a torch under the floorboards and found that some parts of the foundations were centuries old, some had been patched up, some were structurally weak, some were completely missing and, with others, it was hard to tell if they were really there or not? Panic time.

Well, that is what the constitutional foundations of our legal system look like. But nobody seems to give a toss.

Nobody, that is, except the sorts of people who gathered a couple of weeks ago at a New Zealand Law Foundation conference to ask some really big questions.

What are rights, exactly? Can we trust Parliament to respect them? Should judges be messing around making policy? Should we give them more power? Is our Bill of Rights a turning point on the road to human rights or just a pit-stop for some petrol?

It's alarming to discover that even the experts don't know what the governor-general and courts would do if the government passed the "No More Elections Act" or the "Torture of People We Don't Like Act". In most countries, these laws would violate the constitution, so the courts would strike them down. But New Zealand is one of only three democratic countries that doesn't have a written constitution. Our judges can't strike down laws.

(As far as I can tell, this is because some old constitutional scholar called Albert Venn Dicey decreed that Parliament was supreme, and everyone since then has believed him.)

That's not to say that we don't have a constitution at all. We do. But it's rather a mishmash of statute law, judge-made law, international law, the Treaty of Waitangi, and woolly conventions.

For all that, the system works pretty well. We don't have dreadful presidential elections, turf warfare between state and federal governments, or judges striking down laws they don't like. Our human rights record is good. Who needs a constitution?

The heavy-hitter of the conference, United States Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia ("Nino" to his pals), reckoned the most important thing about the US Constitution is the way it divides up power. The states, the Houses of Congress, the courts and the president all get shares, and each share of power acts as a check on the others so that none dominates.

The dividing lines aren't so clear cut in New Zealand. Parliament has only one House and can pass laws that violate our Bill of Rights Act. Cabinet dominates Parliament. Our law-making process is, says lawyer and former prime minister Sir Geoffrey Palmer, a shambles these days.

And a series of scandals has demonstrated that lines of accountability between politicians and the civil service are, to say the least, murky. Instead of checks and balances, we have salary cheques and expense account balances.

We'll soon have the perfect opportunity to rewrite our constitution, if Australia votes to become a republic and we follow suit. We'll also have to decide whether to give judges extra powers to strike down laws that violate the Bill of Rights.

The theory: Some rights, such as freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial, are so important that we don't want Parliament meddling with them. Judges become guardians of liberty and minority rights. The US Supreme Court, for example, ordered schools to be de-segregated in 1955.

On the other hand, constitutions can give judges licence to gallop around making policy on the hoof. The Supreme Court less famously struck down minimum wage and maximum working hours laws at the turn of the century in the name of freedom of contract. It also prevented states from banning abortions in the name of individual privacy.

Do we really want to give judges the power to make such decisions? As Mr Scalia asked, "Has Harvard Law School prepared me to decide whether there should be a right to die?" Mr Scalia likes Bills of Rights, but thinks judges take too many liberties in interpreting them.

Do we want to take that risk? If we do, should we grill judges about their political views before we appoint them? Should we put riding instructions in the constitution? Do we include group rights? Economic rights, such as the right to work? The Treaty of Waitangi? These are enormous questions. But we should start thinking about answers if we want secure foundations when a constitutional earthquake strikes.

*Steve Price is a Wellington lawyer-turned-journalist who writes weekly for the Otago Daily Times on legal issues.

Monday, 6-September 1999

[Image]

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Working In Partnership Delivers Results For People
Press Release New Zealand Government 21/09/99 18:06:00

Prime Minister Jenny Shipley today outlined three areas where Government and Maori together are making good progress for Maori.

"Land grievance issues need to be brought to a conclusion. New Zealand has grown up in the last decade, confronting its past and facing the future. We will see further significant Treaty settlements between now and the election.

"New Zealanders both pakeha and Maori want issues settled so we can all move ahead.

"To date, real progress has been made and many longstanding grievances have been settled. All New Zealanders can celebrate the success we have all achieved and look ahead with confidence knowing that these issues have been dealt with.

"To build New Zealand's future we must have the confidence and determination to put issues behind us."

Mrs Shipley told the Maori Women's Welfare League annual conference in Waitangi that the Government is looking forward to Waitangi Day next year, and again was determined to make progress.

"I am looking forward to seeing issues concerning the Waitangi Treaty grounds resolved for next year's commemorations, and hope that negotiations can be concluded to achieve this.

"Article one of the Treaty saw both Treaty partners committing themselves to one government. In doing so, our nation's flag must symbolise what we share in common. At

[Image]Waitangi the New Zealand flag must fly on the centre flagpole[Image]
next year and every year beyond.

"Having said that, over time I hope that we can accommodate other flags on the Treaty ground if the Taumata Kaumatua of Te Tai Tokerau and the Waitangi Day Organising Committee were to agree. There are other flags which carry great historic and symbolic importance and should have a place on this important national day."

Mrs Shipley also reiterated the Government's commitment to help close the gaps in areas of health, education, justice, welfare, employment and housing between Maori and other New Zealanders.

"The gap remains frustratingly wide in some areas, but good progress is being made. We'll continue to make progress if

Maori leaders and Maori families and government commit themselves. All around New Zealand I find examples of this.

"New Zealand is a strong and diverse nation. Maori have a central role in our political, economic, social and cultural life - present and future. There is a renewed sense of confidence and purpose emerging which is important for all New Zealanders.

"But we cannot rewrite history. We must learn from it in order to move on.

"National has lead the way in dealing with our history in order to build a strong and united New Zealand. I am proud that we have succeeded in doing that," said Mrs Shipley.

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Politics: Government Press Releases , Prime Minister

Social Issues: Maori

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ACT to Campaign for Fair, Full, and Final Settlements
Press Release ACT New Zealand 3/10/99 13:53:00

ACT New Zealand today released its first major policy of the election campaign calling for the fair, full, and final settlement of all Treaty of Waitangi claims by 2010.

Launching the policy on Auckland's One Tree Hill, ACT Leader Richard Prebble said the Treaty settlement process was a major issue for all New Zealanders that should be firmly on the agenda this election.

"I am today challenging all the other political parties to tell New Zealanders what they will do to lay the grievances of the past to rest. They should front up and debate this issue. The reason they won't is that their policies are all the same," he said.

ACT's policy sets the end of the year 2000 as the cut off date when all claims must be in. "If a grievance hasn't been identified after 160 years it's not likely to be genuine," said Richard Prebble.

ACT wants Government to increase taxpayer resourcing of the Waitangi Tribunal to allow all claims to be heard and reported on by 2005. All Waitangi Settlements must be fair, full and final," he said.

"I believe ACT's commitment to get the claims heard and settled quickly will be greeted positively by all New Zealanders, particularly Maori claimants, some of whom have been waiting for years.

[Image] All New Zealanders want leadership and certainty on this issue. The wounds of Maori with legitimate claims have already waited far too long for the healing process to start. [Image]

Richard Prebble said the ability of New Zealand, as a nation, to put the grievances of the past behind it was the greatest challenge facing Maori, Parliament and all New Zealanders in the 21st century.

"Labour and National have no mandate for the treaty settlement course they have set the country on. Their reckless path is opening new wounds and new grievances," he said.

"It's ACT's policy that once the Tribunal has finished its work on the claims it will be abolished along with the whole Treaty grievance industry. The settlement process is not working for Maori, it is not working for New Zealanders. The only people benefiting from it are highly paid lawyers and consultants. "The only rational reason for the country to have embarked on a course of attempting to settle grievances that go back over 160 years is because until those genuine

grievances are resolved it's not possible to have one law for all.

"In human history no nation succeeded that has different laws based on race. The ACT Party has a vision of a New Zealand where there is one law for all. We want to achieve the vision of being one country by the year 2010," said Richard Prebble.
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Wires: Politics

Law and Order: Human Rights , Justice System , Legal Issues

Politics: ACT Press Releases , Election

Social Issues: Maori , Race Relations

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Fair, Full and Final Treaty Settlements
Press Release ACT New Zealand 3/10/99 13:57:00

ACT Leader Hon Richard Prebble Address to Launch ACT New
Zealand's Treaty of Waitangi Policy One Tree Hill, Auckland
Sunday October 3 1999

Welcome to ACT's first major policy launch for the 1999
election.

ACT New Zealand has chosen to release our policy for the
fair, full and final settlement of all legitimate Treaty of
Waitangi claims because the settlement process is a key issue
that will determine whether or not our country will succeed.

One Tree Hill has become a symbol of the failure of
successive governments who have had no mandate for the course
they have taken us on with the settlement process. It is a
very reckless course that is creating new divisions and new
grievances.

Sadly, it is too late to save the tree on One Tree Hill. But,
it is not too late to get the Treaty process back on the
rails, to settle genuine grievances fairly, fully and finally
and bring New Zealanders together.

ACT says we must settle legitimate Treaty claims and we must
also end the grievance industry so we can move forward
together in the new millennium as a strong, positive country.

Fundamental to ACT's Treaty of Waitangi policy is our belief
that all Treaty Settlements between Maori and the Crown must
be fair, full and final.

First: ACT's policy sets the end of the year 2000 as the cut
off date for the lodging of all Treaty claims. If a claim has
not been identified and lodged after 160 years it is unlikely
to have any substance.

[Image] Second: The Waitangi Tribunal must hear and make its report
on all claims by the year 2005. ACT will resource the [Image]
Tribunal to meet that timetable.

Third: The Government must settle all legitimate claims by
the year 2010. All settlements will be fair, full and final.

Fourth: ACT would abolish the Waitangi Tribunal once its work
is completed.

ACT's policy is about ensuring one law for all New
Zealanders. ACT has set the deadline of 2006 for the repeal
of all legislation that discriminates on the basis of race,
colour, ethnicity or national origin.

National, Labour, New Zealand First and the Alliance have all voted against fair, full and final settlements. Those Parties are allowing the grievance industry to divide the country.

ACT is the only Party in Parliament that has voted against Treaty settlements that take private property, that create separate laws based on race and that create new grievances.

I am today challenging the other Parties to tell New Zealanders what they will do to lay the grievances of the past to rest.

National and Labour have no mandate for their Waitangi policies, which are exactly the same.

How we settle the legitimate Treaty Claims and put the grievances of the past behind us, is one of the most important issues facing our great country. Today ACT has given New Zealanders a real choice.

ACT - the Fair, Full and Final Party Vote.

Classifications

Wires: Politics

Law and Order: Justice System , Legal Issues

Politics: ACT Press Releases , Election

Social Issues: Maori , Race Relations

15/09/99 - Violent Maori males 'worship Jake Heke'

Pictured: Temuera Morrison as Jake the Muss. By Keith Perry The film Once Were Warriors has spawned a generation of violent Maori men who worship Jake the Muss, says a Department of Corrections psychologist. Kim Bradley, aged 28, who interviewed 10 of the country's most violent psychopaths, said many Maori were winding up in jail for violent crime because they admired Jake's toughness and failed to realise he was evil.

Her claim flies in the face of the film-makers, who said the movie would show Maori men that violence was wrong.

At the time of its release in 1994, director Lee Tamahori

"If you ... say that what Jake does is right then there is something fundamentally wrong with the moral makeup of your character."

Five years on, Kim Bradley said: "A lot of our young Maori now identify with Jake the Muss. They believe that to be Maori you have to be staunch and be a 'bro.'" "They see him as a role model in terms of developing their identity. They want to be tough guys ...

"The film was a horrifically realistic portrayal of domestic violence. But many young Maori hero-worship Jake Heke." She said this could be linked to psychopathically violent behaviour in search of revenge, drugs or money.

As a masters student at the University of Auckland, she said, she was trying to understand how psychopathic behaviour was created. While there had been lots of research on psychopathic violence, little had been done to identify the causes of instrumental violence, particularly in relation to Maori.

Instrumental violence is defined as premeditated, cold and calculated.

Psychopathy is a personality disorder. Characteristics include a lack of empathy or remorse, shallow emotions, impulsiveness, irresponsibility and persistent antisocial and criminal behaviour.

A defining characteristic is a tendency towards aggression.

"In the case of instrumental violence ranging from armed robbery to mass murder, the main motives that came out of my interviews with offenders were material reward such as money or drugs and revenge or retribution. "They also felt violence enhanced their status and reputation. It also gave them a rush or was cathartic - they were feeling pent-up frustration and finding a target was a release for that."

Kim Bradley said Maori were six times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence and there was evidence that the causes of Maori offending were unique and distinct.

There was an urgent need to understand the causes of Maori offending within their social and cultural backgrounds. "We need to look more broadly at social factors that precipitate Maori offending as opposed to Pakeha offending.

by who? - other Maori?

"Since Maori were first colonised they feel worse off and marginalised in all areas of our society - educationally, economically and socially. This puts Maori in a position of extreme disadvantage, where criminal offending is one of the few options available to them."

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Sandra Lee's leader's address to Mana Motuhake
Press Release The Alliance 15/08/99 12:53:00

Maori heart of a new government

State of the nation speech for Sandra Lee

leader of Mana Motuhake

deputy leader of the Alliance

Mana Motuhake, Hui A Tau (annual conference)

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Mana Motuhake Hui a Tau. This is the most important annual conference that we have had in recent years. It is the last one this century, indeed this millennium, and it is the last time we will meet like this before the election.

So today I want to outline in detail, our key Treaty of Waitangi policy, which is our blue print for the next generation, the legacy we will leave our children. Empty words, reports and inquiries into the plight of our people are no longer sufficient. The time has come for a plan of action that will empower our people to prescribe their own destiny.

It is that plan I want to share with you today.

I believe that the day is coming when you will be able to

say to our people: 'government department' and their first response will not be a list that starts with WINZ, DSW, MACCESS and ends with CYPs (or CYPFA as it's now called)

We know these departments personally - and they know us - largely for the wrong reasons.

I believe the day is coming when that will change because our people are no longer prepared to tolerate unemployment three times higher than the national average, the worst housing in the country, the worst health statistics.

I believe it, because we in Mana Motuhake and the Alliance have a plan which can start on day one of a new government.

I also want to tell you, not only what we will do in government, but when we will do it. I make a commitment to everybody here today that there will be changes on day one, and there will be further major initiatives this time next year.

GOLDEN HANDSHAKES

I want to talk about accountability. It's a word on everyone's lips.

Golden handshakes of three figure sums are paid out to public service managers - to two tourism board members, to senior staff at NZQA, to Chief Executive of Infrastructure Auckland - and the list goes on. The public asks, and rightly so, who is to be made accountable?

Who made WINZ CEO Christine Rankin think that it was ok to spend hundreds of thousands of tax payers dollars on glitzy team building conferences, and expensive air travel, when she heads a department whose job it is to deliver basic benefits to too many of our people?

This government is responsible, and its ministers, for infecting the public service with a private sector mentality that says its ok to spend \$165,000 on chartered air travel when you pay a single beneficiary only \$147.89 to live on for one week.

Who is responsible for the woeful lack of accountability for the Vote Maori dollar?

Who is responsible for measuring whether or not those government departments who receive the money are actually delivering the service to our people?

The answer is - no-one. We want to change that.

SPONGES

Yet again the tax payer's dollar is so shamefully unaccounted for.

Christine Rankin's expense account pales into insignificance compared to the misrepresentation of how Vote Maori Affairs has been applied since mainstreaming was introduced.

[Image]Just look at the recent budget:

[Image]

\$25.770 million spent on 'policy advise' to the Crown. That's 46.7% of the entire budget set aside to give the crown advise about how to deal with Maori. 46.7% of the budget gone, and not a cent yet spent on services to Maori.

A miserly third of a million dollars a year to improve the Maori language proficiency of early childhood teachers in Maori immersion. The same amount of money given in golden handshakes to two tourism board members. Are two over-paid board members more important than an entire people?

And then we have one and a half a million dollars thrown at bureaucrats to 'assess Maori potential,' we're told. In other words, one and a half million dollars to tell us what we could be, if only we had the chance.

Since mainstreaming in 1991, governments have been happy to appear to be throwing money towards Maori, knowing full well it doesn't reach its destination.

Like water in a sponge, that money is swallowed up and lost, long before it reaches our people.

TAKING RESPONSIBILITY

We in Mana Motuhake and the Alliance are committed to taking responsibility for each dollar allocated to Maori.

At the heart of the problem is this botched up, piecemeal strategy called mainstreaming. In 1991 the activity of providing services to the Maori community was no longer administered by the Department of Maori Affairs, but distributed among all other government departments (health, education ect)

For Maori, mainstreaming has meant stalemate by bureaucratic intervention.

Under a new government, that will change. Mana Motuhake and the Alliance will do away with the wasteful bureaucracy.

Day one of a new government we will begin the process of introducing legislation that will change the mandate of Te Puni Kokiri.

At present TPK can advise the Crown, and monitor what's not happening for Maori, but not much else. We will empower TPK to 'police' the Vote Maori dollar.

In future, government agencies will be put under contract to ensure that Vote Maori Affairs not only reaches its destination, and is no longer swallowed up by the Crown itself and layers of bureaucracy, but that these agencies deliver the service to Maori they are contracted to do.

Let me make this very clear. Because the time has come to set aside the rhetoric and good intentions, and present each and every Maori with a practical plan, a map, of how we can get out of the hole that has been a holding cell for our people for too long.

Government agencies will be placed under contractual obligation. TPK will be given the job of auditing each agency that has been given a piece of Vote Maori is delivering a service to Maori. A bit like a school inspector.

Mana Motuhake and the Alliance will ensure through legislation, that if state agencies fail to meet their targets for Maori, community organisations will be able to contest for the same allocation of Vote Maori.

TPK will become the middle man between the minister of Maori Affairs, and the Minister of any other department, and Maori in their communities. All other bureaucracy will fall away. Instead there will be a direct line of accountability.

Contracts will be terminated and reallocated where failure to deliver is apparent.

Whether you are Maori or Pakeha, a government agency or a community group, if your organisation can make that Vote Maori dollar work for Maori, then you will be able to bid for the contract.

We are not attempting to re-invent the wheel. The beauty of this plan is that it uses existing structures to make changes

that will see a vast improvement in the delivery of services
to Maori - as of d

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Sandra Lee calls for a full inquiry into Fisheries Commission
Press Release The Alliance 15/08/99 12:26:00

'None of the present Fisheries Commissioners should be re-appointed, and there must be a full and independent commission of inquiry into the financial activities and management practises of these Commissioners,' said leader of Mana Motuhake and deputy leader of the Alliance Sandra Lee today.

She was speaking at the Mana Motuhake hui a tau (annual conference) in Tauranga where she was launching the Mana Motuhake/Alliance Treaty of Waitangi policy. The policy calls for major legislative change to empower Te Puni Kokori to 'police' the Vote Maori budget so that it can be guaranteed that services aimed at Maori actually reach Maori.

'If part of the next government we will also move to introduce democratic elections for the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission. It is totally inappropriate that the Crown 'appoint' a board that is meant to represent Maori.

'It is a myth for Tau or anyone to say that litigation has delayed the allocation of the fisheries asset to Maori. In fact it is the delay in fair allocation that has generated all the litigation.

'In the six years to 30th September 1998, these Commissioners have paid themselves it appears a total of \$6.149 million by way of annual fees, other remunerations and directors fees.

[Image] That is over a million dollars a year. [Image]

'It could be more. No-one knows, because despite my best efforts as an MP using parliamentary questions, I am prevented from knowing any detailed information on the payments they make to themselves.'

The Commission, unlike other public agencies is not subject to the provisions of the Official Information Act.

'In the same six years the Commissioners have managed to reduce a surplus before tax of \$38.389 million in 1993 to a deficit of \$5.508 million last year.

'There is published comment from financial journalists that the Commission has exposed the resources (which are being held on behalf of all Maori), to the risk of considerable foreign exchange losses.

'We need not only to introduce transparency and democracy into this process: we also need to discover exactly what the Commission has been doing, and what they have been paying themselves.

'All Maori and the wider community need to know, what has

been going on inside this Commission?' said Sandra Lee.

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Mana Motuhake/Alliance - direct funding and full
accountability for Vote Maori
Press Release The Alliance 15/08/99 12:44:00

The time has come for Maori to determine how the Vote Maori budget is spent. But we must also have the right to judge whether or not any government agency or organisation is delivering the service to Maori they are contracted to do, leader of Mana Motuhake and deputy leader of the Alliance, Sandra Lee said today in a speech called Maori Heart Of a New Government.

'This policy is the flag ship for the end of mainstreaming.'

She was launching the Mana Motuhake Alliance Treaty of Waitangi policy at the Mana Motuhake hui a tau (annual conference) in Tauranga today.

The new policy initiative involves legislation to change the mandate of Te Puni Kokiri, the ministry for Maori development.

'The problem is TPK isn't allowed to be a ministry for Maori development. All it can do is advise the Crown and monitor what is not happening for Maori, hence the Closing the Gaps Report.

'This is a result of mainstreaming and it's created a stalemate for Maori. For too long governments have been happy to appear to throw money towards Maori, knowing full well it often doesn't reach its destination.

'We want to change that. We will empower TPK to 'police' all ministries. At a time when the public dollar is being scrutinised, whether at WINZ or in the Ministry of Defence, it is time to look closely at the Vote Maori dollar.

[Image] 'In future, government agencies will be placed under contractual obligation. TPK will be given the job of auditing [Image] each agency to check that a service is being delivered to Maori.

'Contracts will be terminated and reallocated where failure to deliver is apparent. Any organisations, whether a government agency or a community group will be able to contest for the Vote Maori dollar.

'If we can get the basic structures for funding on track, then we have the blueprint right. Without that map, any other policy initiative is just a good intention.'

More details of the full Maori policy will be launched alongside other Alliance policies, for example the policy for a Maori education authority to guarantee full support for

Maiden Speech Notes of Mita Ririnui 8 February 2000, 4:27 pm Speech: New Zealand Labour Party

MAIDEN SPEECH NOTES SHORT PRAYER (IN MAORI)`

MR. SPEAKER, I MOVE THAT A RESPECTFUL ADDRESS BE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH. IN SO MOVING, I PAY TRIBUTE TO THE SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MAORI MEMBERS WHO HAVE STOOD BEFORE ME IN THIS HOUSE TO REPRESENT THE VIEWS AND CONCERNS OF THEIR PEOPLE. I AM HONOURED, MR SPEAKER, TO STAND IN THEIR SHADOW. I ACKNOWLEDGE IN PARTICULAR, THE LIFE AND WORK OF MY ESTEEMED ELDER AND MENTOR, THE LATE BROWN REWETI, WHO REPRESENTED THE EASTERN MAORI ELECTORATE FOR LABOUR FROM 1968 TO 1981.

LET ME NOW CONGRATULATE HELEN CLARK ON LEADING THE LABOUR PARTY TO VICTORY AT THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION AND ON ACHIEVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER. WOMEN WILL NO DOUBT TAKE HEART FROM HER SUCCESS AS THEY WILL FROM THE PRESENCE IN THIS HOUSE OF THE 34 OTHER WOMEN REPRESENTING VARIOUS ELECTORATES AND REGIONS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU, TOO, MR SPEAKER, ON ATTAINING THE HIGHEST OFFICE IN PARLIAMENT. YOUR UNANIMOUS ELECTION TO THE POSITION IS AN INDICATION OF THE CONFIDENCE THAT WE HAVE IN YOUR EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE. I HOPE THE MEMBERS WILL SHOW YOU THE RESPECT YOU DESERVE.

GREETINGS TO MY COLLEAGUES, THE MINISTER AND ASSOCIATE MINISTERS OF MAORI AFFAIRS AND TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE.

WAIARIKI IS A NEW ELECTORATE STRETCHING FROM THE WESTERN REACHES OF THE TAURANGA HARBOUR TO THE EAST CAPE AND THEN SOUTH TO INCLUDE TAIHAPE. IT ALSO INCLUDES TOKOROA AND TURANGI IN THE WEST AND LAKE WAIKAREMOANA IN THE SOUTH EAST. THE NAME ORIGINATES FROM THAT OF THE MAORI LAND DISTRICT, WHICH IS ADMINISTERED FROM ROTORUA.

THE MAJORITY OF MY CONSTITUENTS BELONG TO ONE OR MORE OF THE LOCAL TRIBES. MOST OF THESE TRIBES BELONG IN TURN, TO ONE OF THE TWO MAJOR CONFEDERATIONS - MATAATUA AND TE ARAWA. THE REST AFFILIATE TO EITHER TAINUI OR TAKITIMU. THERE IS, IN ADDITION, A GROWING NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO COME FROM TRIBES OUTSIDE OF THE ELECTORATE. THEY LIVE MAINLY IN THE CITIES OF TAURANGA, ROTORUA AND TAUPO AND IN THE TOWNS OF TOKOROA AND TURANGI. THE PEOPLE OF MY ELECTORATE HAVE RETAINED MUCH OF THEIR TRADITIONAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION. AND COMPARED TO SOME OTHER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY, THE LANGUAGE IS STILL QUITE WIDELY SPOKEN. ON A DAY-TO-DAY BASIS, THEY STILL OPERATE AS WHANAU AND HAPU. BUT IT IS USUALLY AS TRIBES THAT THEY INTERFACE WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. FOLLOWING THE WARS IN THE 1860S, VAST TRACTS OF MAORI LAND IN THE BAY OF PLENTY WERE CONFISCATED AND ARE NOW THE SUBJECT OF WAITANGI TRIBUNAL CLAIMS. AND, DUE TO THE DEALINGS OF THE MAORI LAND COURT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, CERTAIN LANDS IN AREAS THAT WERE NOT SUBJECT TO OUTRIGHT CONFISCATION ARE ALSO UNDER CLAIM. INORDINATE AMOUNTS OF TIME AND ENERGY ARE CURRENTLY GOING IN TO THE PREPARATION, PRESENTATION AND NEGOTIATION OF THOSE CLAIMS AND THERE IS GROWING FRUSTRATION WITH THE PROCESS. THE PERCEPTION IS THAT PROFESSIONALS HAVE CAPTURED THE PROCESS AND THAT ITS ADVERSARIAL NATURE IS AT ODDS WITH MAORI DECISION-MAKING. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE TIME PUT IN BY IWI RESEARCHERS (MOSTLY UNPAID), LAWYERS, HISTORIANS, OTHER EXPERTS AND TRIBUNAL MEMBERS AND THEIR STAFF, THE ALL-UP COST OF CLAIMS IN

WAIARIKI MUST RUN INTO MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THE CYNICS OUT THERE DELIGHT IN OBSERVING THAT TREATY-RELATED ISSUES NOW CONSTITUTE A GROWTH INDUSTRY.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI IS, OF COURSE, MUCH LARGER THAN THE RESOURCE CLAIMS THAT IT UNDERPINS.

IT IS NOW WIDELY ACCEPTED THAT THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY MARKED THE BEGINNING OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND. UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY, THE CROWN RECOGNISED THE EXISTING RIGHTS OF MAORI AND PROMISED TO PROTECT THEM. BY THIS ACTION, MAORI WERE ACCORDED A UNIQUE CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS. WHAT THIS MEANS IN TERMS OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IS OPEN TO QUESTION BECAUSE BY THE TIME THAT NEW ZEALAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING ESTABLISHED, THE TREATY HAD BECOME "A NULLITY" AND MAORI POLITICAL AUTHORITY HAD BEEN EFFECTIVELY ERODED. THE LONGEST STANDING MAORI GRIEVANCES ARE NOT ABOUT LAND OR FISHERIES OR FORESTS BUT ABOUT THE EROSION OF MANA MAORI MOTUHAKE - MAORI AUTONOMY, SELF-DETERMINATION OR SELF-RULE. THE ONLY REAL CONCESSION MADE TO THE MAORI PEOPLE'S STATUS UNDER THE TREATY WAS THE INSTITUTION OF SEPARATE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN 1867. THE MATTER OF THE MAORI PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS REMAINS ON THE AGENDA, AND IS THE SUBJECT OF GROWING DEBATE NOT JUST IN MY ELECTORATE BUT NATIONALLY. IT HAS BEEN ON THE AGENDA FOR THE PAST 160 YEARS AND I PROMISE YOU, IT IS NOT GOING TO GO AWAY.

THE MATTER NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED BY BOTH MAORI AND THE GOVERNMENT AS THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR AN AGREED FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY. THE GOVERNMENT HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO CLOSING THE GAPS BETWEEN MAORI AND PAKEHA. THIS COMMITMENT POSES A HUGE CHALLENGE FOR THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC GAPS WE ARE TALKING ABOUT ARE HISTORICAL AND DEEPLY-ROOTED. THEY HAVE THEIR ORIGINS IN THE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY AND THE POVERTY THAT OVERTOOK MAORI AS TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY ERODED AND THEIR RESOURCES WERE STRIPPED AWAY. THEY ARE THE FRUITS OF DISPOSSESSION.

*now
creating a
consistent
gap!*

THE POLICY FRAMEWORK I AM THINKING OF WILL BE ONE THAT MAORI AND THE GOVERNMENT HAVE SETTLED ON THROUGH NEGOTIATION, ONE THAT REFLECTS AND GIVES EFFECT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF MAORI. IN THE ABSENCE OF AN OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK, WHICH REFLECTS A SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF THE MAORI PEOPLE'S POSITION, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES. THE RESULT HAS BEEN A PROLIFERATION OF TREATY FRAMEWORKS (NONE OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSENTED TO BY MAORI) AND AD HOC, PIECEMEAL AND INCONSISTENT APPROACHES TO MAORI DEVELOPMENT. WE CANNOT AFFORD TO BE PIECEMEAL IN OUR APPROACH TO CLOSING THE GAPS.

HOW SHOULD THE MATTER OF A COMMON FRAMEWORK BE APPROACHED? I DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE TO RECOMMENDATION 7 IN THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM 1986. IT READS AS FOLLOWS: "PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENTER INTO CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION WITH A WIDE RANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MAORI PEOPLE ABOUT THE DEFINITION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MAORI PEOPLE AND THE RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION UNDER THE TREATY OF WAITANGI." I URGE THE NEWLY FORMED SPECIAL CABINET COMMITTEE ON CLOSING THE GAPS TO INITIATE FORTHWITH, A PROCESS FOR SEEKING THE VIEWS OF THE MAORI PEOPLE ON HOW THE CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION, SHOULD PROCEED.

MR SPEAKER, THE RESOLUTION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES OF THE TREATY ARE CRUCIAL TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLOSING THE GAPS POLICY. CAPACITY BUILDING IS THE MEANS BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVE. TO ME, CAPACITY BUILDING MEANS ASSISTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO GROW THE INFRASTRUCTURES THEY NEED TO REGAIN CONTROL OVER THEIR FUTURE, WITHOUT TRYING TO DICTATE THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS. IWI AND HAPU ARE TIRED OF BEING TREATED AS MERE EXTENSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

BUREAUCRACY. A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF, AND RESPECT FOR, THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITIONS OF THE RESPECTIVE PARTIES IS NEEDED IF THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME IS TO SUCCEED,

IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC TERMS, MY ELECTORATE PRESENTS A MIXED PICTURE. THE RESTRUCTURING WE WENT THROUGH IN THE LATE 1980S AND EARLY 1990S DEVASTATED SOME OF THE MAORI COMMUNITIES IN MY ELECTORATE AND RECOVERY FOR THEM, HAS BEEN SLOW. AT THE LAST CENSUS THE MAORI MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANGED FROM 16% IN ONE DISTRICT TO 31% IN ANOTHER, AND WAS ABOUT THREE TO FIVE TIMES HIGHER THAN THE NON-MAORI RATE. WHILST THE SITUATION MAY WELL HAVE IMPROVED SINCE THEN, THE PROBLEM IS THAT MANY MAORI LACK THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, SKILLS AND/OR EXPERIENCE NEEDED TO COMPETE FOR JOBS IN THE LOCAL MARKET. THE GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATION POLICY ADDRESSES THIS ISSUE.

THE EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POORLY PAID JOBS ARE EVIDENT IN THE COMPARATIVELY LOWER HOUSEHOLD INCOMES OF MAORI FAMILIES AND IN THE RELATIVELY HIGHER PROPORTION OF THESE FAMILIES WHO SHARE A HOUSEHOLD WITH OTHER FAMILIES. AROUND 15% OF MAORI FAMILIES ARE IN THIS SITUATION AND I DON'T BELIEVE IT'S A MATTER OF PREFERENCE. NO, THE PROBLEM IS THE COST OF HOUSING COUPLED IN SOME AREAS WITH LOCAL BODY ZONING. TO ADD TO THE PROBLEM, FAMILIES ARE NOW RETURNING HOME FROM PLACES LIKE AUCKLAND AND WELLINGTON TO LIVE IN CARAVANS, CONVERTED GARAGES AND SHANTIES ON FAMILY LAND. THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY AND QUALITY OF HOUSING THROUGH THE CREATION OF SPECIAL HOUSING ACTION ZONES IS THEREFORE, WELCOMED.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT HAS THE HIGHEST AREA OF LAND STILL IN MAORI OWNERSHIP. AND, THERE ARE SOME EXCITING BUSINESS INITIATIVES IN THE AREAS OF FARMING, TOURISM, FORESTRY, HORTICULTURE, FISHING AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY. SOME OF THESE ARE PRIVATE ENTERPRISES BUT OTHERS ARE THE INITIATIVES OF WHANAU, HAPU AND IWI. IN SOME AREAS MAORI LAND INCORPORATIONS AND TRUSTS MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDUCATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' CHILDREN AND TO THE UPKEEP OF LOCAL MARAE. AND, OF COURSE, THEY MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES. HOWEVER, EVEN IN THOSE PARTS OF THE ELECTORATE EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC SUCCESS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES BETWEEN MAORI AND PAKEHA CONTINUE TO EXIST. IN SPITE OF THEIR MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, MR. SPEAKER, THE PEOPLE OF MY ELECTORATE ARE CULTURALLY AND SPIRITUALLY STRONG. THAT STRENGTH COMES FROM THEIR SENSE OF IDENTITY AS MEMBERS OF A HAPU OR AN IWI OR A CONFEDERATION OF IWI, FROM THE MARKERS OF THEIR TRIBAL DOMAIN AND FROM THEIR VARIOUS RELIGIOUS FAITHS. THEY ARE THE DESCENDANTS OF MAORI SIGNATORIES TO THE TREATY OF WAITANGI AND I EXPECT THEM TO BE TREATED AS EQUAL AND AUTONOMOUS IN THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROCESS AND IN ALL DEALINGS THAT THEY HAVE WITH THIS GOVERNMENT.

IN CONCLUSION, MR SPEAKER, I THANK MY CAMPAIGN TEAM AND MY WHANAU FOR THE EFFORT THEY PUT IN TO MY ELECTION. I PAY TRIBUTE TO MY FATHER FOR THE UNSWERVING SUPPORT HE GAVE ME DURING THE CAMPAIGN AND EXPRESS MY REGRET AT THE FACT THAT HE PASSED AWAY BEFORE THE ELECTION DAY. I PAY TRIBUTE ALSO TO THE LATE RANIERA TE AO HOU TAHUPOTIKI WIREMU RATANA, WHO URGED ME TO CONTEST THE SEAT AND WHOSE PHILOSOPHY FORMS THE BASIS OF THIS ADDRESS. FINALLY, TO THE PEOPLE OF WAIARIKI, I AM HONOURED AND HUMBLLED BY THE CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE EXPRESSED IN ME. THANK YOU MR SPEAKER

(WAIATA)

Maiden Speech - Nandor Tanczos 11 February 2000, 1:56 pm Speech: Green Party

GREETINGS IN THE NAME OF THE CREATOR THE MOST HIGH JAH RAS TAFARI

I give greetings to the earth that sustains all life and to the sea that surrounds us I greet this house, that has watched over so many important decisions I greet the spirits that guide and protect I&I and I greet the guardians of this area - Te Whanganui a Tara I give particular mention to the tangata whenua, nga hau e wha. I give greetings to all of our ancestors - on whose shoulders we all stand

I greet you Mr Speaker, I greet the members of this house, I greet the members of the public here today, I greet the media and I greet those people around the country listening to these proceedings.

I greet my friends and supporters in particular Mike Finlayson and Chris Fowlie who have worked with me for many years on various issues. I greet my partner Linda Robinson and acknowledge the support she has given me in this journey, and I greet my parents who have travelled across the world to be here today. My mother Joan, who taught me to care for people and my father Peter who taught me to stand up for what is right.

We live in an exciting time. As human beings we face the greatest challenge yet in the history of our species.

We leave behind a century dominated by ecological devastation, mass extinction of species on a scale we have never witnessed before, the poisoning of the air we breathe, the watertables we drink from and the food we eat for the profit of a few, until the life support systems of planet earth itself are under threat.

This has been accompanied by social destruction. Our communities, extended families, and now even that invention of modern capitalism the nuclear family have all been fragmented. The ideology that we are all just individuals forgets that what keeps us all living and prosperous is the relationships between people and between people and the wider environment . This philosophy of short term self interest has been accompanied by the inevitable rampant crime, abuse of alcohol and other drugs, rising suicide and hopelessness.

These problems often seem unsolvable.

There are no answers coming from traditional sources of authority. Governments and business leaders, perhaps overwhelmed by the enormity of it all, have been in denial. For them it has been business as usual - taking their cues from their Roman predecessors.

Many have sunk into despair. What is often called apathy among young people might better be described as a genuine and well founded belief that it is all too late, that nothing can be done, and that even if they wanted to the political system is rigged against them by powerful vested interests.

There are people who have not given up hope. People, organisations and communities struggling to make a difference to our accelerating decline. Operating in a hostile environment, often in isolation and though headed in more or less the same direction have largely been without a clearly articulated common goal.

At the beginning of the new century it is time for that vision to be made clear.

EcoNation Aotearoa is an idea that has come out of Northland and has been taken up by people from all walks of life the length and breadth of the country. It is a simple, practical and viable concept. It can be shared by anyone who cares about this land and its people. EcoNation Aotearoa. Its meaning is self evident, if you think about it.

EcoNation Aotearoa says, where do we want to be in fifty or a hundred years time? What kind of country do we want our grand children and great grand children to inherit? Do we want to leave them with the country we have now, denuded of its forests and losing topsoil at a catastrophic rate? Or covered with clones from a few individual exotic pine trees while our unique diverse and beautiful native forest continues to be decimated by yet more introduced foreign species? A land still using pesticides banned in other countries while our cancer rates lead the world in a number of areas? A land that calls itself clean and green while exhibiting some of the most regressive ecological practises and attitudes in the western world?

We should be the spearhead of an global ecological evolution. Our country should be leading the way, showing the world how to live in balance with each other and with our environment. Instead we have to hang our heads in shame when people mention Kyoto and the summit on climate change, or the threatened extinction of our national icon the manu Kiwi.

EcoNation Aotearoa is about restoring balance in all our relationships. Between people and the earth that sustains us, and between people and people. I will be talking about some of the ways we can begin to restore those balances, in our justice system and also in our economy. But first I would like to talk about the relationship between Maori and Pakeha in this country, a relationship defined by our founding document te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Many Pakeha people are scared of te Tiriti. There is much misunderstanding. For me as a Pakeha in this country I honour te Tiriti, because it is the only legitimate authority I have to be here. There are Pakeha people who have been here for many generations, who are connected to this land. Even more should they support it. It gives Pakeha a sure base on which to stand in this country.

I honour the treaty because it is just and I congratulate previous governments for attempting to address grievances arising as a result of breaches of the treaty through the Waitangi Tribunal, flawed though that tribunal may be.

Finally I honour te Tiriti because it is right. It is a solemn covenant between two sovereign people, the United Tribes of Aotearoa and the British Crown that establishes the relationship between them. And while previous governments have been prepared to discuss historical grievances the real issue at stake is a more fundamental one. The issue that governments have been unwilling to address is the question of sovereignty.

Under international law 'contra preferendum' says that where translations of a treaty do not agree then the indigenous language version has preference. Te Tiriti o Waitangi clearly states that the Maori tribes retain their 'Tino Rangatiratanga' - which has been defined as sovereignty. What this means in practise is yet to be clearly defined. I'm not saying that Maori should have one island and Pakeha the other. Today it would probably be impossible in most cases to have some kind of

modern 'rohe potae' as the King Country was in the 1800's. But until government begins to seriously discuss how tino rangatiratanga could be exercised we will never truly move forward. When the bath is overflowing there is not point mopping the floor until the tap is turned off.

As an example some years ago Moana Jackson wrote a report on Maori and the criminal justice system. His recommendation that we should move towards a Maori justice system were scoffed at by Ministers at the time. "We cannot have one law for Maori and one for Pakeha" they said.

The reality is that we have always had one law for Maori and one for Pakeha. That split has often coincided with the one law for the rich and one for the poor that was so amply demonstrated a few weeks ago.

But more importantly Pakeha miss the boat in my opinion if we do not support the idea of marae based justice systems. Because we should be saying yes to marae based justice, and whats more we want some community centred justice for ourselves. An EcoNation would welcome the use of more restorative justice processes, because the current criminal justice system is a failure whether you are Maori or Pakeha.

You see justice is a very simple concept. Everyone recognises justice when it is done. Victims, or complainants, know when justice is done. The community knows when justice is done. And usually the offender will know when justice is done too. But no one sees justice in our present system.

Crime is about more than the Crown versus an offender. It is about the fact that someone has been hurt. We need a system that puts victims / complainants, at the centre of the process. A system whose first priority is to heal the harm caused by a crime and to restore balance to that person. Restorative justice is victim centred.

And despite all the talk of the referendum calling for longer sentences, I know that when I ticked the box on election day I wasn't calling for longer lags for crims, but I was giving support for the rights of victims in the criminal justice system. How many of those other 92% of people were doing the same?

We need a system that includes the community as well, because when a crime is committed we all suffer, though increased fear and insecurity.

But it goes further than that. Maori justice recognised full well that the greatest punishment is whakama - shame. To go to court before a judge you don't know in an empty court room is one thing. To have your shame exposed before family , friends and neighbours is another.

And maybe the community must take some responsibility for crime too. This does not excuse offenders, but we must understand the wider picture. Is the high rate of youth offending in our country connected to the fact that our young people have no place in our society? If our social activities were less centred on alcohol consumption and licensed venues where our young people are forbidden to go would we have less crime? If young people had a genuine voice in our society would they respond in a more positive way? If the yout'dem were not used as a scapegoat for all the social ills brought about by the conduct of the previous generations would they behave in a more respectful way? What about unemployment and poverty - the callous and shameful waste of our young people and their potential. What part does that play in crime?

Lastly we need a justice system that focusses on having offenders take responsibility for what they have done and doing something to put it right. Because going to prison is an easy option for many people. In fact it can be just a way to get more cred.

Prisons have been described as a university for criminals. Young people go in for unpaid fines, often for victimless crimes such as cannabis, and come out with a degree in burglary. What are we trying to teach our children? In Northland there is a proposal to build a new prison. Where is the money for a new polytech or youth centre?

I am not saying to tear down all the prisons we have now - although Mt Eden would be a good start. We will still want to lock up very dangerous people for the protection of society. But the vast majority of people in prison now should not be there - wasting their time and our money. Better to have them doing something to restore the harm caused by their crime in the first place.

I am committed to working with the new government to ensure that proper and adequate funding and evaluation of restorative justice programs can begin.

And recognising that people who committed a minor offense when young should not have to carry that for the rest of their lives I will seek to introduce legislation into this house to allow criminal convictions to be wiped where they were committed a number of years ago and there has been no subsequent reoffending.

While I am on the subject of minor offenses there is one in particular I would like to draw your attention to. I am sure this is not a surprise.

I remember seeing an interview with Bob Marley and he was asked why cannabis was such a big issue for him. He replied that cannabis was not a big thing for him - it was 'jus a plant y'know. It's a big thing for you." I know what he is talking about. This Waitangi Day I was part of a celebration called OneLove. We had 15000 people come to celebrate Waitangi Day and Bob Marley's birthday in a spirit of unity and love. We had who knows how many ethnic groups, all ages and classes of people. We also had 4 gangs. There was no trouble, no arrests, no fights. And the only question TV3 wanted to ask was "do you plan to smoke a joint?"

New Zealand needs to get over its obsession with cannabis. We have the highest recorded arrest rate for cannabis in the world. Our police spend tens of millions of dollars arresting people for it - 85% of those are minor personal offenses. Yet we have one of the highest rates of cannabis use in the world. At the same time we hear that police do not have the resources to properly investigate burglaries. Any rational person has to agree that this has to stop.

Lets allow people to grow and possess cannabis for personal use, whether they use it medicinally, recreationally or as part of their faith. This does not mean legalise it. Let us then use some of the money saved to fund drug education that is realistic, honest and based on the evidence and that promotes the drug free lifestyle as the healthiest.

But the causes of the abuse of drugs, including alcohol, lies elsewhere still, in boredom, alienation and hopelessness.

An EcoNation is a prosperous nation and one where communities are strong, inclusive and resilient. We already market ourselves overseas as clean and green

but we are in danger of losing that branding through poor environmental practises. The future prosperity of Aotearoa lies in leading the world in organic farming, as Ian Ewan-Street talked about yesterday, coupled with Pesticide Reduction legislation as outlined by Sue Kedgley.

Industrial Hemp is a crop with huge potential, giving four times as much pulp for paper per hectare as pine tree without requiring the kind of toxic processing such as is pumping out from the Kawerau pulp mill and killing the Tarawera river. It can be used for clothing, I am told, as well as providing highly nutritious edible oils, animal feed, housing materials, plastics and fuel. Farmers are crying out to be allowed to grow, yet still they are barred from taking up this opportunity because of outdated and ill conceived legislation.

An EcoNation becomes prosperous by focussing on the backbone of the economy - small businesses and family farmers. These are the biggest employers in the country yet they struggle under hostile conditions with minimal support or encouragement while big business has ram raided the economy and previous governments have helped divide the spoils. We need an ethos of 'buy local' among our people and in our government departments as well and this is what the Greens have been campaigning on for time now. This is part of the solution to restoring our economic balance in an EcoNation.

To sum up I want to repeat the message that New Zealand could and should be the spearhead of a new global evolution, where people and land return to balance. We must begin by addressing the question of sovereignty - for Maori people and also for Pakeha people because everyone's sovereignty is under threat in the world today and the right to make decisions for themselves is being taken away from communities and put into the hands of transnational corporations and agreements.

Building an EcoNation would include restoring balance to our justice system, by making justice visible to victims, the community and to offenders.

And we must begin restoring balance in our relationship with the earth by stopping the building of landfills, which throw away the jobs and economic prosperity that results from the careful management of resources.

EcoNation Aotearoa is not wild or whacky, as I have been described by at least one member of this house. It is a simple, practical and viable vision, a common sense solution to our current situation. It is not easy, and it will not come from government alone. EcoNation Aotearoa is a partnership between people, communities, businesses and government for the well-being and prosperity of us all.

We do indeed face our biggest challenge yet in the history of our species. I have faith that we have the wisdom and strength to meet it, but it not not yet decided. Take warning. It is said:

"Man disappears But the mana of the land remains."

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[Scoop Archives]

Realm of Maori sovereignty to be explored

23 February 2000, 4:08 pm

Press Release: Media Release from the Royal Society of New Zealand

22 February 2000

Realm of Maori sovereignty to be explored

The semi-sovereign Tuhoe realm in the Urewera will be explored and described in a book by a New Zealand James Cook Research Fellow.

President of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Sir John Scott announced today that Professor of History at the University of Auckland, Judith Binney is one of four researchers recently awarded a two year Fellowship. In her book, Professor Binney intends exploring the existence of a near-sovereign enclave with its encircling boundaries, the Rohe Potae of the Urewera. The book will cover the period c.1820 to 1922.

"Apart from the King movement, the Urewera is the only other example of a Maori self governing territory and yet there has never been a study of the Urewera from this perspective," Professor Binney said. "The autonomy of the Tuhoe people did exist, both spiritually and legally, illustrating different ways that we can live together as a society. "Their autonomy was an experiment in terms of the legal status of Maori self-government and regional self-government.

A pact was forged with central government at the end of the mid-nineteenth century wars and later endorsed by law but was systematically eroded by successive governments from 1910. "Despite this, for many Tuhoe people the territory still exists as an imagined realm that is both real and factual.

"What I write about may be controversial but I think it will also be positive about the possibilities facing us - when otherwise we so easily forget the past and the lessons it may teach us," Professor Binney said.

She said she had already studied much of the documentation tracing the area's history, but the James Cook Research Fellowship would provide the time to bring together the enormous amount of material and to ask questions she would not normally have the time to consider.

"I will work, as I have done in the past, with Tuhoe people, to bring out the layers of historical experience that need to be evoked," she said.

Over the next two years she will research archives in Wellington and Whakatane and will visit the Urewera.

Professor Binney won the 1996 Montana Book of the Year for Redemption Songs.

For further information contact: Judith Binney: wk: 09 373 7599 ext 7359, hm 09 377 9321.

Sue Usher, Executive Officer, The Royal Society of New Zealand, 04 472 7421.

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Book claims Celts before Maoris

Pre-Maori people of Celtic origin built an astronomical observatory resembling Stonehenge in Northland, author Martin Doutre says.

The author of Ancient Celtic New Zealand, printed in Hong Kong late last month, says the Waitapu observatory at Aranga, near Maunganui Bluff north of Dargaville, displays the same star pattern as Stonehenge and the Puketapu "cairn" observatory at Aranga is based on the same diameter as the Arbor Low Observatory, of Derbyshire in England.

Another local historian claims early New Zealand history is being hushed up to aid Treaty of Waitangi claims.

Doutre is an Auckland carpenter without formal qualifications in archaeology or astronomy.

Using carpentry site-surveying methods, he plotted the positions of more than 600 stones at the Waitapu "standing stone circle observatory" and compared the design formulas with ancient structures such as Stonehenge and the Great Pyramids in Egypt. The alignment of Maunganui Bluff observatories with other mountain tops in the north appeared to record a transit of the planet Venus in 2225BC, he said.

Doutre said Department of Conservation archaeologists logged the positions of about 2000 stacked stone structures on 600 sites scattered across 200ha in the Waipoua Forest in the 1980s.

The "stone city" structures included cairns, altars, terraces and stone-lined drains. DOC archaeologists classed the ruins as early Maori but Doutre said they were an extreme departure from the structures Maoris were known to have

Results of official archaeological research at the stone city were filed with the National Archives in 1988 but are restricted until 2063.

The stone city is on Crown land but is not publicised by DOC. It is subject to a Treaty of Waitangi claim and Te Roroa hapu in the area discourages visitors.

Doutre believes New Zealand has been inhabited for at least 5000 years and the early population was wiped out by Polynesians.

He said New Zealand history appeared to be locked up and political correctness dictated there could be no liberalisation of the official position that Polynesians were the first people in New Zealand.

"All reference to or inference of such things as rampant cannibalism or practices of slavery among Maori are being combed out of the history books and, oftentimes, substituted with mystical and euphoric fairy-tale themes that downplay violence and promote an idyllic quality of existence," he said.

Meanwhile, Dargaville historian Noel Hilliam believes pre-Maori history is being hushed up to aid the Treaty of Waitangi settlement process.

DOC archaeologists accept the stone ruins are early Maori.

--NZPA

Group to claim Chathams

A sub-tribe on the Chatham Islands has announced plans to declare the islands a sovereign State, creating unease among the tiny island community.

Ngati Mutunga O Wharekauri hapu, a sub-tribe of Ngati Mutunga, announced its plans at a public hui on Saturday.

Tribal elders rejected claims from some of the understanding' islanders that they planned to banish public servants from the Chathams, including police.

Jono Erwood, the only police constable on the islands, confirmed yesterday that 50 people attended the hui and heard that Ngati Mutunga O Wharekauri planned to declare the island a sovereign nation on March 4.

Mr Erwood said he had alerted police in Wellington and had prepared a report that included all available details on the hapu's intentions. He said he had no concerns for safety on the islands.

Asked whether he had been asked to leave the island, he said: "Not yet."

Activists from the Ko Huiarau group recently visited the Chathams and are thought to be behind the hapu's push for independence.

Ko Huiarau originated in the upper North Island and claims to be made up of the chiefly male bloodlines of Aotearoa. The movement represents marae-based hapus or sub-tribes and does not acknowledge the Treaty of Waitangi.

Ngati Mutunga Wharekauri Trust secretary Sue Thomas said her hapu would not make any comment to the media "until they were ready". Chatham Islands Mayor Patrick Smith said he had few reservations about the movement as long as it worked within New Zealand's law.

Mr Smith, a supporter of increased autonomy for the Chathams, said he had attended a Ngati Mutunga meeting but was not familiar with the specifics of the proposal.

Chathams resident Lea Clough said Ngati Mutunga was one of four iwis on the island to be recognised by the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission.

Mr Clough said he was embarrassed to be associated with the tribe through his lineage and said many of the island community were aware of, but indifferent to, the "ridiculous" proposals.

He said Ngati Mutunga had grievances relating to the ownership of Chatham fisheries and resented leasing fishing quotas from New Zealand. Other locals said the tribe planned to claim ownership of Chathams fishing grounds.

Chathams publican Val Croon said the issue had been a talking point but the wider community seemed disinterested. He predicted the cause would die a natural death like previous attempts to create a special Chathams Congress. --NZPA

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Radio Spectrum Rights Subject Of Hui This Weekend
Staff Reporter Peter Fowler 3/09/99 11:14:00

A hui will be held in Otaki this weekend to discuss a bid by
Maori to be allocated part of the radio spectrum.

The two-gigahertz frequencies, earmarked for hi-tech
applications like new generation cellphones and data
transfer, are keenly sought by major telecommunications
companies.

A Waitangi Tribunal report released on the first of August
further delayed the Government auction of radio frequencies,
which could net the Crown up to \$100-million.

The majority finding of the tribunal was that the
Radiocommunications Act 1989, in so far as it allows the
crown to alienate management rights to the spectrum from the
9 kilohertz to 3000 gigahertz without consultation with
Maori, and without allowing them an equitable share of those
rights, is in breach of the principles of the Treaty of
Waitangi.

The report recommended a portion of the high-band frequencies
be allocated to Maori, who claimed they should have a part in
[Image]managing them, and that they could be used to protect and [Image]
develop Maori language.

Two of the three tribunal members who heard the claim found
in favour of those arguments and recommended part of the
frequency block be set aside for Maori.

The two-day hui at the weekend will be held at Raukawa Marae
in Otaki, and will focus on Maori development in Information
Technology and Telecommunications.

It will look at strategies for how Maori might manage and use
the radio spectrum

The Maori Affairs Minister, Tau Henare, said earlier this
week that he was still hopeful of negotiating a resolution
with National on Maori and radio spectrum allocation.

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Justice At last For Ngati Ruanui
Press Release New Zealand Government 7/09/99 18:08:00

The Minister of Treaty Negotiations, Rt Hon Sir Douglas Graham, said today the signing of a Heads of Agreement between the Crown and Ngati Ruanui of Taranaki was justice at last for an iwi that had waited for more than 140 years for its grievances to be fairly addressed.

ÒToday marks a new beginning for a proud iwi which suffered greatly during the last century. More than 83,000 hectares of land were unjustly confiscated following Ngati RuanuiÕs support of other iwi of Taranaki as they attempted to retain their traditional lands. Troops occupied their land and evicted members of the hapu, inflicting loss of life and destroying their homes and crops,Ó said Sir Douglas.

The Minister said that when some land was subsequently returned it was leased by the Government to European farmers in perpetuity, thus preventing the true owners from ever regaining possession.

[Image]ÒFor a very long time now Ngati Ruanui has sought proper [Image]
redress for Crown breaches of its Treaty obligations. With agreement now reached with the iwi negotiators the next step is for each member of the iwi to vote whether or not to accept the CrownÕs offer,Ó Sir Douglas explained.

The Minister said that he was very pleased with what had been achieved and he paid a tribute to the constructive way the iwi had approached the negotiations.

ÒThe intention of both sides is to try to prevent the grievance being handed on to future generations, to move from grievance to development, to renew the relationship for the future and to ensure that Ngati Ruanui can take its proper place as an important player in its community,Ó Sir Douglas concluded.

ENDS

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Prebble: One law for all

Press Release ACT New Zealand 25/08/99 19:33:00

Hon Richard Prebble CBE, Leader ACT New Zealand, Extract of
speech to Indian community, Gandhi Centre, cnr New North Rd &
Virginia Ave, Auckland, 7.30 pm Wed 25 August

The ACT Party is raising an issue where all the other parties
have virtually the same policies and none have a mandate.
That is our present Waitangi settlement process. Neither
Labour who started it, nor National who is continuing with
the policy, have ever sought a mandate from the electorate.

The policy is roaring out of control. We now have claims for
the electromagnetic spectrum, for the water in our rivers and
for the flora and fauna of New Zealand. It has become a cargo
cult. But it has gone further - government departments,
without any mandate from Parliament, are now issuing mission
statements declaring New Zealand to be bicultural.

This raises an interesting question - where does that leave
ethnic communities like the New Zealand Indian community?
Which one of the two cultures does the government say you
are? Alternatively, is government perhaps saying your culture
does not exist? Where did they receive authority to make such
statements?

Where does it say that we are bicultural in the Treaty? Where
does it say we are bicultural in any Act of Parliament? You
may think it is harmless window dressing, but it's not.

Last year I spoke to the NZ Sikh Association. Afterwards I
was having a cup of tea and one member challenged me: "What
special measures will you promise for us Sikhs?"

"Nothing. I promise you'll get no more and no less than any
other New Zealander."

He pressed me. "We've had MPs from Labour and the Alliance.
They have given us a promise of a new ethnic ministry. Why
doesn't ACT?"

I held my ground. "I won't promise you preferment because one
person's positive discrimination must mean another person was
discriminated against. I believe in equal opportunity for
all."

He then said, "How can I join ACT?"

"Why the change of heart?" I asked?

"My son wants to be a doctor," he told me. "He was dux of his
school. He applied to the Auckland Medical School and was
declined. They said that New Zealand has too many Indian

[Image] DOCTORS. "

[Image]

I made inquiries with a friend who has been on the interviewing panel of the Medical School. At first he said this couldn't have happened, but after a 20 minute conversation he admitted it could have.

When I was growing up in the '50s, I was taught at school that what the Treaty meant was that we are all New Zealanders, with equal rights as citizens. Since then they've gone and changed it.

I say the original meaning of the Treaty as intended by Governor Hobson and the chiefs who signed it was that Maori were getting the same citizenship rights as everyone else.

I also say that New Zealanders of Indian descent deserve the same citizenship rights as all others.

I do say to you that there is no such thing positive discrimination. Whenever there is someone receiving preferential treatment, that means some other New Zealander is being negatively discriminated against.

The ACT Party stands foursquare for equal opportunity and we're absolutely opposed to privilege and discrimination of any kind. In many ways I believe this is the most important issue of this election. I invite you to decide whether you are prepared to tolerate discrimination by government agencies that by implication are saying that your culture and your citizenship rights are in some way less valuable and less entitled to respect than others. If we don't stop this nonsense now, it may later prove impossible to stop.

The ACT Party does not say - and never has - that Maori have not suffered real grievances or we shouldn't address them. ACT says let's deal with genuine grievances - not made-up ones.

You don't have to be a lawyer, Sir Douglas, to know that Treaty claims for sunlight or the electromagnetic spectrum are bogus. Nor do you have to be a lawyer to know that unless Parliament sets a timetable and a cut-off date for claims and clearly states all claims must be fair, full and final, then this grievance industry which the Waitangi process has become, will just keep on going.

New Zealand deserves better. We are a multi-cultural and multi-racial people and we want a level playing field and one law for all. [end]

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Politics: ACT Press Releases
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WINZ pays \$207,500 for Maori advice
Press Release Green Party 31/08/99 17:02:00

WINZ pays \$207,500 for Maori advice, fails to meet targets

Work and Income New Zealand has failed to meet its own targets for Maori unemployment despite paying consultants over \$200,000 for advice on improving Maori outcomes.

The information is contained in written answers to Green MP Rod Donald from Associate Minister of Work and Income, Peter McCardle. In July the Minister conceded that the portion of Maori on the Job Seeker register had risen to 29.43 percent despite WINZ setting a target of 27 percent.

McCardle has now revealed that WINZ paid \$207,500 to Wira Gardiner and Hekia Parata to 'recommend the best options for providing on-going high-quality Maori advice to the Chief Executive and senior managers on improving outcomes for Maori and ensuring performance in the department's responsiveness to Maori issues'.

"WINZ' failure to meet its own targets for Maori indicates that either the expensive advice Christine Rankin obtained was useless or that she has failed to implement it," said Green MP Rod Donald.

"What is certain is that Christine Rankin refused to act on staff concerns about Maori issues at the time of the absorption of the Employment Service into WINZ.

[Image] "Internal papers I have obtained show that despite staff [Image] advising Christine Rankin that the draft organisational structure did not reflect the prominence of Maori issues and values, she decided not to appoint a new manager, Maori Perspectives and instead engaged Gardiner and Parata Ltd.

"This was a slap in the face for Maori staff within the organisation who felt that their advice had been dismissed out of hand and their experience counted for nothing.

"Christine Rankin's decision to 're-invent the wheel' has led to a deterioration in outcomes for Maori while she waited for the consultant's report.

"I now understand that the whole of the Maori perspective unit is being wound up at the end of September."

"A question mark also remains over the process for appointing Gardiner and Parata. While the Minister claims two firms were asked to provide proposals and quotes, Christine Rankin's announcement of their appointment occurred when she was still Chief Executive designate, indicating that she had moved swiftly to side-step her own staff and bring in the advice

she wanted. "I am currently seeking Gardiner and Parata's reports under the Official Information Act," he said.

ENDS

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Speech: Delamare At Te Tawharau Launch
Press Release Independent MP 1/09/99 16:03:00

Tuariki Delamere MP for Te Tai Rawhiti

Te Mapou marae Te Teko

Embargoed to 4pm Wednesday, 1 September 1999

For many months now the media have wanted to know what I intend doing in the next election. I have always thought that for the past 12 months my intentions have been made very clear. It is just that the Pakeha media don't or won't listen to the kaupapa.

My position is that I am committed to showing the Maori voter, how it is possible under MMP for Maori to hold the balance of power at the next election. I am committed to persuading you, the Maori voter, to exercise your vote so that Maori do hold the balance of power.

The media have, over recent months, continually talked about how a minor Pakeha political party could hold the balance of power with just two or three seats. Not surprisingly they refuse to consider the possibility of Maori holding the balance of power.

But the reality is that we can do it. And all we have to do, for it to happen, is to really want it.

All it takes is two things. First, that you, the Maori voter, has the will.

And second, that Maori are persuaded of the necessity to vote for candidates who owe their allegiance first and foremost to Maori. Those candidates cannot be found from within the ranks of those parties owned and controlled by Pakeha. As I well know from personal experience, when the needs and interests of Maori clash with the needs and interests of the Pakeha majority in any of the existing political parties, it is the needs and interests of the Pakeha majority which will prevail.

I am confident that if Maori elect candidates who do not owe their allegiance to Pakeha political vehicles, then we will finally see the co-operation between Maori members for which our people have been calling.

I know that many will tell us that we can never have kotahitanga because we have many different factions. This is true - but it is also true of Pakeha and they have managed to deal with their different factions to their advantage. I am sure that Maori are just as capable.

To this end I have met with as many of the Maori political vehicles as possible and I am more convinced than ever that any one member from any one of these vehicles who is elected to Parliament would be committed to joining to work in a Maori coalition - a "Waka Maori".

Waka Maori would then be free to negotiate to enter a coalition with Pakeha parties. But unlike our representation in the past, MPs from Waka Maori would be accountable first and last to Maori, and only to Maori.

We could, 159 years after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, enter into that partnership, Maori and Pakeha, just [Image] as our ancestors envisaged way back in 1840. [Image]

- Maori coalition á
- Waka Maori á
- Balance of power for Maori

I believe so strongly in the Waka Maori concept, a concept that allows the different factions in Te Ao Maori to exist, to flourish, but still to come together for the good of our people, that although my term in office has been hard on my immediate family I have determined to stand again to try and bring it about.

I had originally decided to demonstrate that this would be possible by standing as an independent promoting the "Waka Maori" concept. However, I have been approached by Te Tawharau who also believe strongly in the need for a Waka Maori, for a coalition of Maori in Parliament. They wished to help me with my campaign and to help spread the message to our people.

Te Tawharau was the first Maori party to be registered for the MMP environment, they are the first to sign up wholeheartedly to the Waka Maori concept, and they were born from within Mataatua and Te Arawa.

I have decided that the campaign to bring our people on board the Waka Maori would be best served by accepting the offer to stand as a candidate in the new seat of Waiariki for Te Tawharau. I welcome the enthusiasm and help in spreading the message in a way that would be difficult to do as an independent.

I remain committed to seeing that just as Pakeha have united, Maori can also unite - be they members of Te Tawharau, Mana Maori, Mana Wahine, Mauri Pacific, Aotearoa New Zealand, Piri Wiri Tua, Maori Freedom or Independent Maori candidates. Our differences are nothing compared to our common desire to serve our people with members who are accountable to Maori, in a vehicle owned by Maori.

The opportunity is in front of us - we need only grasp it.

We would finally have Maori at the Cabinet table. And we would be there as Maori representing a Maori political party. Not Maori hiding under the skirts of a Pakeha political party where any decision on Maori policy must first get through a party caucus. A caucus where the Maori Members of Parliament are always outnumbered by their Pakeha colleagues.

I am tired of standing in the shadows. I am tired of standing

behind Pakeha.

But neither do I want them to stand behind me in my shadow. I want to stand as partners, side by side, sharing in government equally.

The question then is: what can I do to best ensure the success of this kaupapa?

Ends

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Politics: General Politics , Independents

Social Issues: Maori

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DOC plans security improvements

Press Release Department of Conservation 5/10/99 14:39:00

The Department of Conservation is planning to improve security at Tane Mahuta following a recent attack of vandalism on the bridge that provides access to this popular West Coast tourist spot.

Kerikeri Area Manager John Beachman said DOC was considering a number of options including the installation of security cameras at this site.

“We have taken this matter very seriously because repairing the structure came with a considerable cost to the department,” Mr Beachman said.

Vandals removed the bridge almost three weeks ago, dumping it down a bank on the northern part of the Waipoua Forest where [Image] it was later found. [Image]

DOC staff and contractors worked hard to get the structure back in place in time for the start of the school holidays at a cost of more than \$6000. Mr Beachman said this money would have been far better put into the planned upgrade of the toilet system across the highway from the “big tree.”

People claiming responsibility for the attack said in a media statement that their action was in protest at the state of the toilets at Waipoua.

Police are continuing to investigate the incident.

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Wires: General

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Maori To Get Access To Landlocked Land
Press Release New Zealand Government 6/10/99 11:28:00

Maori locked out of their land will get fairer opportunity to access it under proposed changes to Maori land laws referred to select committee Maori Affairs Minister, Hon Tau Henare, said today.

Te Ture Whenua Maori Act is to be amended to improve the ability of the Maori Land Court to grant access to landlocked Maori land.

Mr Henare said the changes would be a "godsend" for Maori locked out of their land.

"I've always said where there's a will, there's a way, and as far as I'm concerned this is a significant step in the right direction," he said.

"The options for Maori landowners to reap any rewards from their land are limited if they can't get any physical access to their land because the goodwill doesn't exist to allow that to happen. Thus the reason for the change."

Mr Henare said providing the Maori Land Court with a greater ability to create legal access to landlocked land would:

á Remove the cost barrier for Maori applicants

[Image]á Be generally less time consuming

[Image]

á Give greater opportunity for Maori land owners to become active participants in proceedings

á Utilise the courts' long historical association with Maori land owners and the complex legislative history that has governed Maori land

á Ensure that the court retained its exclusive jurisdiction over all dealings relating to Maori land tenure

Mr Henare said estimates suggest that up to 30% of the Maori land blocks throughout the country may not have legal formed access and that more Maori land is landlocked than general land.

"My message to those Maori affected by this sort of pathetic inequity throughout my tenure has and will continue to be consistent: why hope for change when we can make it happen."

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Health incidents show treaty process out of control
Press Release ACT New Zealand 5/10/99 17:01:00

ACT Leader Richard Prebble says recent incidents in the health sector show the Waitangi process is out of control.

"Recently women were banned from health premises in Wanganui because they were deemed to be tapu. Now we have Whakatane Hospital claiming health as a taonga under the Treaty of Waitangi," Mr Prebble said.

During question time in Parliament this afternoon Mr Prebble said an advertisement for a position at Whakatane Hospital stated: 'Pacific Health acknowledges health as a Taonga under Article 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi'.

Mr Prebble said from this it would follow that any Maori would be able to bring a claim to the Waitangi Tribunal for any illness whatever.

[Image] "The next thing we'll see a is claim by the family of a Maori [Image] person who died on a waiting list.

"And what does this say about health services for non Maori at Whakatane Hospital? If health is a Maori taonga, what about non Maori? And if there's no difference, then why put the statement in the advertisement in the first place?

"There are real health problems facing Maori. This sort of politically correct nonsense does nothing to assist in resolving genuine health problems. Indeed, pretending that health is an Article 2 treaty issue denigrates the treaty while not helping solve any health problems," Mr Prebble said.

end

Classifications

Wires: Politics

Health: Health Policy , Hospitals

Politics: ACT Press Releases

Social Issues: Maori

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Delamere issues warning to Pacific community in NZ
Press Release New Zealand Government 13/08/99 17:01:00

Delamere issues warning to Pacific community in New Zealand

Immigration Minister, Hon Tuariki Delamere, today issued a warning to members of the Pacific communities in New Zealand to ignore claims from a Maori group that it can protect illegal migrants from the New Zealand Immigration Service.

"In recent months, I have received a rash of documents from a group calling itself the Confederation of Chiefs of the United Tribes of Niu Tirenī, which claims to represent a Sovereign Independent Maori Nation.

"These documents purport to show that Pacific people who have been served with a Removal Order for breaching the immigration laws are members of the so-called Sovereign Maori Nation and I am being asked to lift the removal orders on

[Image]humanitarian grounds.

[Image]

"There is anecdotal evidence that people are being invited to join this organisation with the promise that they will be protected from the immigration authorities.

"Let me make it very clear that the Confederation of Chiefs has no influence with me or the Immigration Service and anyone who joins them in that hope will be very disappointed.

"Although I have no evidence that payment is being asked to sign up, my advice is that any such request, if it is made, should be rejected immediately," said Mr Delamere.

Ends

Classifications

Wires: Politics

Law and Order: Legal Issues

Politics: Government Press Releases

Social Issues: Immigration , Maori

From: newsmail@newsroom.co.nz

To: {panz@es.co.nz}

Subject: Maori Earn More Than Pakeha?

Date: Mon, 9 Oct 2000 13:37:39 +1300

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Press Release: University of Otago
9/10/00 13:30:00

Statement by W Robert J Alexander,
Department of Economics
University of Otago

Nineteenth century British Prime Minister Disraeli said "There are lies, damned lies and statistics." In Statistics New Zealand's 1999 Income Survey the average usual hourly wage for European/Pakeha was \$11.99, but for Maori (those who chose Maori as their sole ethnicity) was \$12.10. What is your reaction to this statistic?

Your reaction probably says more about your attitudes than this definitely true "fact" says about what really goes on in the New Zealand labour market. If you are Maori, you are probably sceptical of this official fact. If you are a Maori "activist", you are probably sure it is an official lie. If you tend to see any mention of the Treaty of Waitangi as "special treatment" for Maori, it probably confirms what you knew all along: that those Maori who are prepared to work have nothing to complain about in God's own country.

Most people today are too confused by statistics to use their own judgment, so they rely on "experts". When a New Zealand labour market expert, employed by the government and using apparently sophisticated statistical analysis, tells us there is no gap between Maori and Pakeha, we believe him, especially if it is what we would like to believe. Act NZ MP Muriel Newman asks in parliament why the government is trying, against advice from labour market analyst Simon Chapple, to close a gap Chapple says is non-existent. Another Act MP, Rodney Hide quotes the same advice with approval in the National Business Review, as does columnist-with-attitude Gareth Morgan in his condemnation of "the closed Maori societal tribal model". It seems that even the leader writer for the Otago Daily Times has read and accepted Chapple's analysis. Retiring National MP Simon Upton has read it too, but he qualifies his enthusiasm for Chapple's findings with an admission of his own statistical illiteracy.

*did not.
Chapple acknowledged there are gaps. It's Alexander whose the liar.*

I have read Simon Chapple's paper and I think I understand his statistics sufficiently well to see that they are seriously flawed. He argues that ethnicity alone explains very little of the variation in wages. What is really relevant here, is not how little, or much, is explained by a single factor, but how significant that factor is, both in the statistical and everyday (dollars and cents) meaning of the word significant. Chapple also argues that "only" about 13% of Maori would have to shifted in the wage distribution to make the spread of Maori wages the same as non-Maori. He seems not to notice that it is the poorest 13% of Maori that would have to made as well-off as the richest 13% of Pakeha to achieve equality defined this way.

I am not qualified to comment on the large part of Chapple's paper which is more sociology than economics, but I am disturbed by the tone of comments such as: "As an ethnic group, Maori... have no exclusive livelihood, no exclusive language, possess relatively few if any exclusive customs and no exclusive religion", and the idea that Maori identity has only recently been created by "entrepreneurs of ethnicity". I am certain that such comments, whatever their intention, will cause offence, reasonably certain that they are, if not wrong, at least arguable, and I am even more certain they are irrelevant to the issue at hand.

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So, rather than pursue amateur sociology, or even trade technicalities, let's take another look at our original "fact" in as simple a way as possible. In 1999, the average hourly wage for European/Pakeha was \$11.99, but for Maori was \$12.10. If we look only at males, the "gap" is more

striking and still favours Maori, with Pakeha earning \$12.19 and Maori \$12.66. For females, the gap is reversed, with Europeans earning \$11.76 and Maori \$11.52. These two averages, one for male and one for female, somewhat cancel each other out. We only get to see the reverse gap for females if we look more deeply than our original statistic.

What other factors may be hidden behind the original statement? You would expect a wide range of things to make a difference; things such as age and experience, educational qualifications, type of job, where you live, maybe even your marital status and gender to the extent that these affect your work experience. All these being equal, you would not expect your ethnic background to matter. So, why does our statistic seem to say that Maori earn more than Pakeha?

In answering this question, there is one important thing we should keep in mind. The people in this sample were all employed; they did earn an hourly wage; those without a job are not part of the sample. Could it then be that the higher Maori wage is justified, or more than justified, by this sample of Maori being, for example, older or better qualified?

What we need to do is to try to explain people's wages by their characteristics such as age, qualifications, and so on, as well as by their chance of being in our sample in the first place, that is, employed. In a study using Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force and Income Surveys for 1997 to 1999, two colleagues and I did this. The detail of the method, which is well-established in the literature on labour economics, we could argue with the experts.

Our findings show that a Maori person with identical age, educational qualifications, type of job and so on earns on average 9% to 14% less than a non-Maori. What is perhaps even more striking is that other non-European ethnic groups fare even worse. Pacific Island people earn between 14% and 21% less than Europeans, while "others", made up mainly of Asian people, earn between 19% and 21% less per hour.

If you are prepared to accept that our analysis of the statistical significance of these results is correct, then judge for yourself how significant they are in the everyday sense. If you earned between 9% and 21% less than another individual who was comparable to you in all respects but ethnicity, would that seem fair to you, or would you see it as evidence of discrimination?

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