What we know about the Treaty?

- Māori had their own functioning society and structures prior to the arrival of British settlers.
- Māori are not an homogenous cohort (whānau, hapū & iwi).
- Declaration of Independence (28 Oct. 1835)
What we know about the Treaty (2)

- The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi (6 Feb. 1840)
  - Two versions (Māori and English)
  - Signed at Waitangi and across NZ
  - Independent chiefs of hapū and iwi signed
  - Preamble, four Articles and subsequent principles have been a contemporary tool to consider the Treaty
  - The Treaty is not solely a ‘Māori’ issue

- Most information we receive through the media is unbalanced and biased
## The Treaty – Differences in Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Te Reo Māori</th>
<th>Article 1</th>
<th>Article 2</th>
<th>Article 3</th>
<th>Principle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kawanatanga Katoa</td>
<td>Te</td>
<td>Tino rangatiratanga</td>
<td>Tikanga</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Chieftanship</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Sovereignty</td>
<td>Exclusive &amp; undisturbed possession ...</td>
<td>Equal Rights</td>
<td>Participation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Points
- **Article 1:** Te Kawanatanga Katoa
- **Article 2:** Tino rangatiratanga
- **Article 3:** Tikanga
- **Principle:** Partnership

- **Translation:** Government, Chieftanship
- **English:** Sovereignty, Exclusive & undisturbed possession ...
- **Equal Rights:** Protection, Participation
Who are Ngāi Tahu?

- Ngāi Tahu are the iwi comprised of Ngāi Tahu whānui - *People of ‘Tahu’*
- Ancestry traced back to the tribe's founder, Tahu Pōtiki
- Ngāi Tahu are the collective of the individuals who descend from five primary hapū:
  - Ngāi Tahu
  - Ngāti Mamoe
  - Waitaha - Kāti Kuri, Ngāti Irakehu, Kāti Huirapa
  - Ngāi Tuahuriri
  - Ngāi Te Ruahighi
Who are Ngāi Tahu? (2)

- Ngāi Tahu are the Māori people of Te Waipounamu
- Rangatiratanga over 80% of TWP
- Settlements were predominantly coastal → proximity to the ocean

3 main streams of migration
1. Rākaihautū on the waka Uruao
2. Whatuamāmoe from the Nth Island's east coast
3. Tahu Potiki’s descendents from the East Coast of the Nth Island
Treaty Partnerships – Ngāi Tahu

- 1840 – Ngāi Tahu signed in Te Waipounamu (June/July)
- 1848 – Ngāi Tahu Census conducted
- 1849 – Protest over land purchases began (Tiramorehu’s letter)
- 1868 – Case taken to the Courts
- 1879 – Rūnanga established as political bodies for redress (the beginning of Te Kereme)
- 1944 – Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board established
Treaty Partnerships – Ngāi Tahu (2)

- 1960s – First step to settlement
- 1975 – Advocate for Treaty of Waitangi Act
- 1986 – Wai 127 claim lodged
- 1991 – Tribunal Report upheld
- 1995 – O/Regan, Bulger, Graham – evening dialogue
- 1996 – Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act
- 1997 – Signing of Deeds of Settlement (21 Nov.)
- 1998 – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlements Act
Treaty Partnerships (3)
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

Kati Waewae Runaka
Te Runanga o Makawhio Inc
Oraka Aparima Runaka
Hokonui Runaka
Waihopai Runaka
Awarua Runanga

Kaikoura Runanga
Te Runanga o Arowhenua
Te Runanga o Waihao
Te Runanga o Moeraki
Kati Huirapa ki Puketeraki Runanga
Otakou Runanga

Te Ngāi Tuahuriri Runanga Inc
Te Hapu o Ngati Wheke
Wairewa Runanga
Te Runanga o Koukourara
Te Runanga o Onuku
Te Taumutu Runanga
Treaty Partnerships (5)
Vision 2025

*Tino Rangatiratanga*

“Mō tātou, a, mō ka uri a muri ake nei. For us and our children after us”
The University & the Treaty – Timeline

- 1904 – Te Rangi Hīroa graduated
- Tama Toa resurgence (prominent Māori students & graduates)
- Ad hoc Ngāi Tahu relationships
- 1978 – ‘Linguistics, Māori’ appointment made in the Faculty of Arts & Music
- 1986 – Māori Centre established
- 1990 – Māori Affairs Board established
- 1991 – Māori Studies Department established
  - Informal relationship with Ngāi Tahu developed
The University & the Treaty (2)

Timeline

- 1994 – Ngāi Tahu representative on Council
- 1996 – Koiwi issue
- 1997 – Ngāi Tahu withdraw from the University
- 1998 – Treaty Audit (the ‘Walker Review’)
- 2000 – Joined Te Tapuae o Rehua as a partner
- 2001 – MoU signed with Ngāi Tahu
- 2001 – Māori Affairs Advisor appointed
- 2007 – Māori Strategic Framework released
A Contemporary Response – the MSF

- 2005 – Treaty of Waitangi Stocktake undertaken; looked at progress since 2000
- 2006 – Consultation conducted to develop the MSF; confirmation of the six strategies = goals

The MSF:

- Cohesive approach to Māori development
- Greater sense of responsibility & accountability among staff
- Authority to ‘things Māori’
- Seeks to normalise ‘things Māori’ across the University
A Contemporary Response – the MSF (2)

- What does the Māori Strategic Framework involve?
- What are its 6 goals?
- Who is responsible for its implementation?
A Contemporary Response – the MSF (3)

1. Leadership
2. Partnerships
3. Māori Research
4. Growth & Development (Maori staff and students)
5. Quality Programmes (curriculum development)
6. Te Reo me Ngā Tikanga Māori
Areas of *commonality* across Divisional responses:

- A robust PD programme
- Māori-focused research
- Quality ethnicity data:
  - Māori students
  - Māori staff
- Curriculum development
- Develop the University’s IT capacity
Supporting Māori Development

- 1998 – HEDC Staff Development Programme started
- Māori Student Support (Māori Centre, Māori Resource Librarians etc.)
- 2003 – Māori Language Policy implemented (100% te reo subsidy; 70% subsidy for cultural papers)
- 2003 – Ngāi Tahu Māori Research Consultation process adopted
- 2005 – Treaty of Waitangi Stock-take
- 2007 – Māori Strategic Framework (MSF)
- 2008 – Office of Māori Development established
What can I do TODAY?

- Read the Māori Strategic Framework document
- MSF; how can you contribute?
- Do not assume ethnicity or someone's knowledge?
- Ask what your school, departmental or divisional strategy is in response to the MSF?
- Consider pronunciation – language is important to one's identity and relationships
- Defend the Treaty; it is not a ‘Māori’ document, rather one for all New Zealanders
- Upskill – consider professional development
What can I do TODAY?

- Support Treaty initiative, if not actively, by way of encouraging colleagues

- Link with Māori resources across campus:
  - Māori Centre
  - Te Tumu
  - Office of Māori Development
  - Māori Resource Librarians
  - Policy and reference material

- Email or answer the phone with: “Kia ora …”
Summary

- Internal constructs vs external constructs (i.e. iwi/hapū vs Māori)

- The University’s desire to contribute to Māori development aspirations, locally (i.e. Ngāi Tahu) and nationally.

- Important to treat this information with humility.

- Everyone is on a journey; this is potentially your beginning!