



TE MANUTUKUTUKU

TE RŌPŪ WHAKAMANA I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

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Te Ao Mārama

“Kia puta ki te whai ao ki te ao mārama”

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It's been 20 years since a Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court was last appointed and, at 38, Joe Williams is the youngest person to ever hold the position.

At a ceremony which lasted over six hours, homage was paid to the prestige and mana Joe Williams holds in Māori and legal circles. The official swearing in of Chief Judge Williams by Chief Justice Dame Sian Elias took place at Auckland University's Waipapa Marae on December 17, 1999. Among the 600 or so attendees were judges from the Māori Land Court, High Court, District Court, Environment Court and Youth Court, new Minister for Courts Matt Robson, former Minister for Courts Georgina Te Heuheu, Tribunal members Sir John Turei, Dame Evelyn Stokes and Wharehuia Milroy, ope from Hauraki and Tauranga and a large Ngāti Kahungunu contingent.

Much of the kōrero on the day referred to the Chief Judge's youth and the many cases and claims he has championed over the past 12 years, for which he has earned the reputation of being this country's leading Treaty lawyer.

Chief Judge Williams will also assume the role of Deputy Chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal.

He is determined to ensure Māori value systems are recognised within the judicial system, including the Tribunal.

Tribunal Director Morrie Love said the appointment heralds a new dawn for Treaty jurisprudence. "With Judge Williams' experience on the other side of the bench and in te ao Māori we are anticipating great things from him. Like the whakatauki which guides the Tribunal



Māori Land Court Chief Judge Joe Williams

in its work, it is our hope that Judge Williams will ensure justice is done and is seen to be done in Māori claims – mai te po ki te ao mārama." Or as Judge Williams often says to others, "Kaua ma te waewae tutuki, ma te upoko pakaru rāno!"

From the Director

Where do we go when the Tribunal completes historical and generic claims?

It may seem premature to discuss what might happen to the Tribunal when its main workload is completed, but that is what I am going to do. The Tribunal's present plan is for the completion of all the historical and generic (national) claims by 2012, a ways off you might say. However, the general public wants to know when will it all end.

In 1998 the Hon Derek Quigley tried to introduce a private member's Bill called the *Treaty of Waitangi (Final Settlement of Claims)* Bill. The proposed legislation would have meant that no claims could be received by the Tribunal after 31 December 1999, and that all registered claims would be heard and reported on by 1 January 2005. It was soundly rejected by both of the major parties. If it had been accepted, the Tribunal would have come to a complete end at that time. At the time it was floated, many people saw it as cynical and impractical. It remains however as a serious agenda, which may gain some support. What I will put forward here are some alternatives other than simply turning off the claims process.

With the election now behind us we can look at "where to from here" for the Waitangi Tribunal. The issues raised by ACT during the election campaign did give cause for people to ask what will happen to the Waitangi Tribunal when all the historical and generic (national) claims have been completed. What will be left are the contemporary claims. Largely, these are matters that relate to Crown actions or omissions that have occurred generally since 21 September 1992 which breach the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. In the decade from 1975 to 1985 the Tribunal could hear only contemporary claims and in

that time some 14 were lodged. It was not a heavy workload for the Tribunal and did not involve the numbers of staff and contracted researchers currently used in the historical claims process.

There is a strong case for the continuance of some form of Treaty claims resolution process. What form such a process would take and what sort of body would manage that process is the question I will examine here briefly. I would like to talk about some of the suggestions that have come forward over the years. The first of these is to shrink the current organisation and to continue with the quasi-judicial process of a standing commission of inquiry. There is much to be said for this option and we have only to look to the past to see how this model worked, especially from 1978 until 1985. Another alternative is a Treaty of Waitangi ombudsman, along the lines of the Ombudsman's Office or the Banking Ombudsman. This role involves the investigative function without the judicial functions that the Tribunal currently has. Another model could be a Treaty of Waitangi Parliamentary Commissioner, similar to the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. The Commissioner would investigate claims and make recommendations to Parliament rather than to the Government. Yet another model is the Law Commission, an independent, publicly funded, central advisory body established by statute to undertake the systematic review, reform and development of the law in New Zealand.

An alternative proposed by the Quigley Bill was to establish a *Council of Race Relations* – a government-appointed body to "conduct an examination of changes to attitudes and the law in New Zealand in the interests of 'equality between all races in New Zealand'".

There are many models to look at when the main claim process has been completed. One question is: "Should there in fact be any sort of body to hear these matters?" The history of the past 25 years says, "yes, this should be a permanent part of the New Zealand system", but the role of such a body may not be large.

Morris Te Whiti Love

Director



Morris Love

New Deputy Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court

Last September Judge Wilson Isaac was appointed Deputy Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court. Judge Isaac is based in Gisborne and presides

over the Takitimu and Tairāwhiti districts, as well as the Mōhaka ki Ahuriri and Northern South Island Waitangi Tribunal inquiries. With

his new appointment he will also spend time at the Judge's Chambers in Wellington.



Tribunal Members Honoured

Dame Evelyn Stokes

The Tribunal's first Dameship and fifth Knighthood were conferred in the 1999 New Year's Honours List.

Dame Evelyn Stokes MA (Hons), PhD was first appointed to the Tribunal in 1988 and is the Tribunal's first sitting member to be awarded the title.

"It was totally out of the blue; I was stunned when I got my letter asking if I would accept the honour," she says.

"I've had all sorts of phone calls, cards and letters. I have been hearing from people I've lost touch with, like

the secretary at Te Kuiti High School where I taught in 1960. People say it's well deserved, nice to see someone who isn't a captain of industry. It's good to get their messages and it recognises the work of the Tribunal and University rather than me."

Dame Evelyn holds a personal chair in geography at the University of Waikato. She has served on several government-appointed committees, was both a contributor to and member of the Historical Atlas of New Zealand editorial committee, and is a member of the New Zealand Geographic Board. She has published many articles and research papers and was awarded a 1990 Commemoration



Medal in recognition of her services to New Zealand. She was a Fulbright Scholar in 1960.

Inquiries Dame Evelyn is currently involved in include Muriwhenua, Mōhaka ki Ahuriri, Kaipara and Hauraki. She was also a member of the Pouakani, Te Maunga Railways Land and Turangi Township tribunals.

Sir John Turei

Te Ahikaiata John Turei CBE, QSM, Hon UNITEC Bachelor International Communications Award 1998.

Tribunal member Sir John Turei has become the fifth sitting Tribunal member to receive a Knighthood. "When I got the honour the Governor-General told me I had a free ticket to have a tomato and ham sandwich at Government House.

"I thought that was my lot when I got my CBE. I understand it's very rare to have a Knighthood too."

Sir John has also claimed more fame for Tuhoe with Sir Rodney Gallen and Dame Evelyn, who were also honoured in the 1999 Honours List. "Evelyn was the first one to ring me and call me 'Sir'. She has had a

long time involvement in Tuhoe lands and grievances before joining the Tribunal and Justice Gallen was on the Tuhoe Waikaremoana Trust Board and looked after our lake. Those two people have close ties with our Tuhoe people."

First appointed to the Tribunal in 1994, Sir John is currently a member of the Kaipara and Mōhaka ki Ahuriri Tribunals and is a kaumatua member on the Tauranga Moana inquiry. He was also on the Ngāti Awa Eastern Bay of Plenty Tribunal.

Sir John was a member of the 28th Māori Battalion, which served in the Middle East and with the Combined Military Forces in Italy during the Second World War. In his capacity as kaumātua, he has been an adviser to various leaders and govern-



ment departments over the past 25 years. He assisted in the formal openings of the New Zealand embassies in Seoul and India and travelled with the New Zealand Arts Delegation to China. Sir John was awarded a 1990 Commemoration Medal and is an honorary fellow of the UNITEC Institute of Technology in Auckland.

A History of Dames and Knights

Sir John Ingram (1993), Sir Monita Delamere (1990), Sir Hugh Kawharu (1989), and Sir Graham Latimer (1980) all received their Knighthoods while they were members of the Tribunal. Sir Desmond Sullivan joined

the Tribunal in 1986 having been knighted two years earlier. Dame Augusta Wallace, currently presiding over the Hauraki and Kaipara inquiries, received her Dameship in 1993 – three years prior to joining the Tribunal.

Ngāti Awa Raupatu Report Released



Tribunal Manager Hon Dr Ian Shearer hands a copy of the Ngāti Awa Raupatu report to Ngāti Awa Runanga chairman Joe Mason

At Taiwhakaea Marae in Whakatane last October the Waitangi Tribunal's *Ngāti Awa Raupatu Report* was released, taking Ngāti Awa hapū another step closer to the resolution of its grievances with the Crown.

A small team of Tribunal staff involved in the hearings and production of the report accompanied Tribunal Manager Dr Ian Shearer and Tribunal members Sir John Turei and Keita Walker to the official release.

"A unique feature of the events that led to land confiscation in this district is that, unlike events in Taranaki, Waikato and Tauranga, there was barely any war here," according to the *Ngāti Awa Raupatu Report*.

"The land was confiscated on account of war and rebellion, but it is doubtful that there was a war or rebellion in fact."

The report goes on to outline the murder of James Te Mautaranui Fulloon, an officer of the Crown, at Whakatane in July 1865. The murder was attributed to persons of a distant

hapu at the west of Ngāti Awa territory, close to the old course of the Tarawera River. Fulloon was half-Māori and a close relative of the leading Whakatane rangatira, Wepiha Te Mautaranui Apanui.

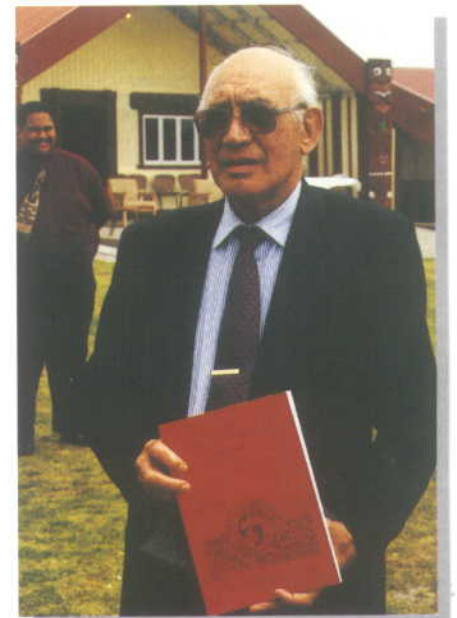
As the Report notes: "Contrary to popular beliefs, the land was not confiscated on account of that murder. Some contemporary politicians observed that the land was confiscated on that ground but in fact it never was. The punishment for that murder was visited exclusively upon named individuals, who were apprehended, tried and sentenced. The record is clear that, instead, the land was confiscated for rebellion, or organised resistance to the Government. The record is equally clear that the acts of alleged rebellion referred to the resistance given to those attempting to effect the arrests. In any event the land was confiscated under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863, where the necessary criterion was rebellion – not murder.

"But was there a war or rebellion? The fact is that, to effect the arrests, the Government deployed a force of several hundred of Te Arawa, known enemies of the Ngāti Awa, from whom a terrible vengeance or retribution could be expected on account of the loss of lives in previous tribal battles. In response, the affected hapu of the western extremity of the Ngāti Awa lands took defensive positions. The Ngāti Awa made no attacks but sought to resist what they saw as an Arawa invasion.

"A further feature of the Ngāti Awa claim is that they have not previously had any recompense for the confiscations. Nor have they had much benefit from Government land development funding, provided for

Māori throughout a large part of the twentieth century, since most of their developable land had been confiscated. Some relief was given to others similarly affected. This took effect from the 1940s in the case of Taranaki, Waikato, Whakatōhea, and Ngāti Tahu, and much later in the case of Tauranga. In those places, some generations of young Māori received educational grants and other assistance as a result. Ngāti Awa had nothing and have some catching up to do."

The Tribunal has recommended that all the matters raised in its report be covered in a lump-sum settlement. "We recommend that the settlement also include the claims in respect of lands outside the confiscation boundary, even though these have not been fully investigated. These claims relate mainly to the districts of Rotoehu, Matahina, and the Tarawera valley.



Ngāti Awa claimant Professor Hirini Moko Mead at Taiwhakaea Marae

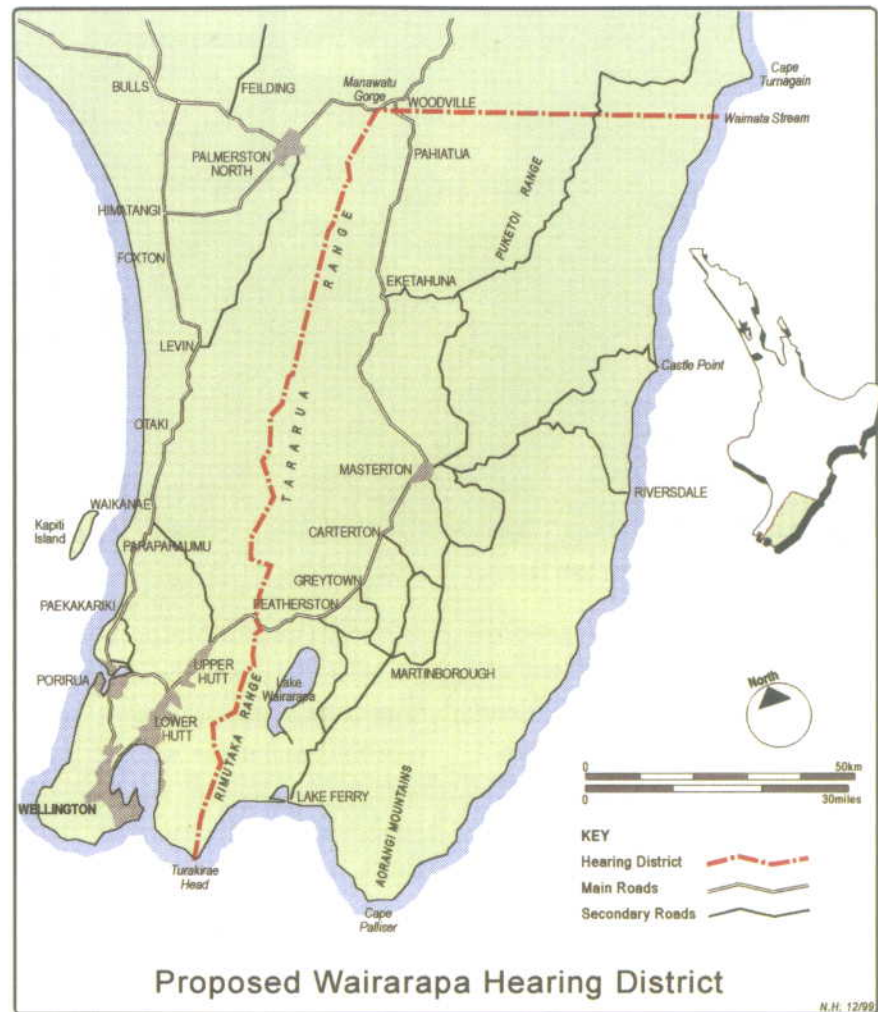
Copies of the report are available from Legislation Direct (Phone 04-496 5603 or free fax 0800 804 454) or at Bennetts Bookshops. Or you may view parts of the report on our website at <http://www.knowledge-basket.co.nz/waitangi>

What's Happening in Wairarapa

In September 1999 the Waitangi Tribunal circulated the first Strategic Overview Report for the proposed Wairarapa District. The report lists 13 claims to be grouped together for inquiry within this district. These claims are concerned with the impact of the McLean land purchases, the Wairarapa "five percents", Māori Land Court processes, fisheries, the protection of wāhi tapu, Lake Wairarapa, the sea bed, local government and resource management. Six of the claims are classified as overlapping or related claims.

The report contains a proposed Wairarapa hearing district, the boundaries of which begin at Turakirae Head, go north along the main range of the Rimutaka and Tararua mountains until the Manawatu Gorge, and then turn north to a point just south of Cape Turnagain (Te Poroporo).

The Wairarapa district claim is currently in preparation for hearing. This preparation phase requires a substantial research effort to create a Wairarapa casebook. The research is funded and carried out by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust and some Wairarapa claimants have already begun



working on oral history projects. The likely assembly date for the casebook is likely to be in late 2000 or early 2001. Tribunal hearings in the Wairarapa will not begin until the casebook has been completed.

If you wish to receive a copy of the Wairarapa Strategic Overview Report, please contact Robert McClean at the Waitangi Tribunal, PO Box 5022, Wellington, telephone 04 499 3666 or fax 04 499 3676, e-mail tribunal@courts.govt.nz.

WAIRARAPA CLAIMS: TO BE GROUPED FOR INQUIRY (PROPOSED)

1. Wairarapa Claims		2. Overlapping Claims	
Wai 97	Wairarapa Lands and Fisheries Claim	Wai 166	Southern Hawkes Bay Lands and Fisheries Claim
Wai 175	Hutt Valley and Cape Palliser Lands Claim	Wai 201	Wairoa ki Wairarapa Claim
Wai 420	Mataikona A2 Claim	Wai 542	Te Kapuamatotoro Lands Claim
Wai 429	McLean Purchases Claim [the name of this claim may be changed]	Wai 652	Tamaki Nui a Rua Rohe Claim
Wai 741	Wairarapa Local Government and Resource Management Claim	Wai 687	Kahungunu-Rongomaiwahine (Te Okoro Joe Runga) Claim
Wai 743	Castlepoint Purchase Claim [the name of this claim may be changed]		
Wai 744	Wairarapa Five Percents Claim	3. Related Claims	
Wai 770	Wairarapa Land and Fisheries (Karaitiana) Claim	Wai 85	Mangakino Lands and Waikato River Claim (may be grouped with Waikato Claims in the future).

Tribunal Presence at Hopuhopu Hui



The Tribunal team at Hopuhopu: Turei Thompson (left), Lana Simmons-Donaldson, Wayne Taitoko

The Tribunal's *Business Strategy 1999* was discussed at a national workshop for claimants at Ngaruawahia last December.

Annette Sykes presented the *Business Strategy* session which generated much discussion and debate.

Tribunal Director Morrie Love was on hand to answer the many questions and to assure claimants that the hearing programme set out in the strategy was a plan, and like most plans, subject to change. A forum held later in the hui gave claimants

another opportunity to raise issues.

Staged by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust (CFRT), the workshop was held at the Hopuhopu Sports Stadium. The aim of the hui – dubbed “Te Ara Rau Wharangi” – was to provide choices for claimants and potential claimants to the Waitangi Tribunal. Two marquees were set up as information shopping malls, one for Māori businesses and the other for Treaty-related agencies including the Tribunal, Office of Treaty Settlements, Te Puni Kōkiri, Māori Land Court, and CFRT.

Similar hui were held the previous year at Hopuhopu, Whanganui and Nelson. About 250 people attended this year's Hopuhopu hui. Participants and presenters were given feedback forms to ensure hui are improved on in future where necessary.

Business Strategy 1999

The Waitangi Tribunal's *Business Strategy 1999*, for the provision of services to the Waitangi Tribunal, is now available.

The *Business Strategy* is released annually and sets out the strategic direction of the Tribunal based on the management of its inquiry districts, which will eventually cover the entire country. The implementation of the casebook method, which groups claims into inquiry districts, and the completion of the Rangahaua Whānui or district overview reports, have led the Tribunal to manage its inquiries by district. To this end the strategy looks at how the claims will be brought to completion and sets out a programme for research and inquiry up to the year 2010. In the strategy Tribunal Chairperson Justice Edward Taihakurei

Durie stresses that programmes can and do change.

Although the strategy publication has the same cover as in the past, the information contained within has changed subtly. This year's edition has a pleasing to the eye style and contains maps designed to be read in conjunction with the notes on the

Management Plan 1999-2000

The *Management Plan 1999-2000* sets out the main activities of the Waitangi Tribunal Business Unit and the parameters of performance by the staff for the 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 financial year.

The plan shows the effect of efficiency gains due to the use of the casebook method, whereby claims are now grouped for inquiry and are

projected forward casebook and research programmes.

Another change has been the inclusion of individual photographs of Tribunal members and Māori Land Court Judges.

To obtain a copy, please contact the Waitangi Tribunal at PO Box 5022, Wellington. Telephone 04 499 3666 fax 04 499 3676 or e-mail tribunal@courts.govt.nz.

fully researched before hearings start. Additionally the evidential base is compiled into a casebook. This process will be re-evaluated, and improvements made to its function where appropriate.

To obtain a copy, please contact the Waitangi Tribunal at PO Box 5022, Wellington. Telephone 04 499 3666 fax 04 499 3676 or e-mail tribunal@courts.govt.nz.

TE MANUTUKUTUKU

*Te Roopu Whakamana i te
Tiriti o Waitangi
Te Tari Ture*



*Waitangi Tribunal Division
Department of Justice
Newsletter*

Tuatahi Heketema 1989

Number 1 September 1989

Waitangi Tribunal Reports on Pouakani Claim

The Waitangi Tribunal has recommended that 370-acres of Crown owned forest land in the central North Island be returned to Maori in settlement of the Pouakani claim. The lands had originally been taken in part payment of costs associated with land surveys carried out in the 1890s.

The claim was filed by John Hanita Paki, the Titirau-penga Trusts and the Pouakani B9B Trust. The inquiry began in the whareniui, Te Matapahi o te Rangī, at Papa o te Aroha marae, Tokoroa, May 15-19 1989.

The tribunal found a long list of failures by the Survey Office in fixing the boundaries of land blocks in the district around Titirau-penga and Pureora mountains near Mangakino.

The Tribunal's investigations showed that survey regulations had not been followed, boundaries had been shifted, surveys had not been completed and that there were large discrepancies in the surveyed acreage of several blocks. As a result titles issued based on the surveys had no legal standing.



*Tribunal members at first hearing, May 1989.
Second from left, Turirangi Te Kani who died in 1990.
to right, Bill Wilson, Judge Ross Russell (Presiding Officer),
Emarina Manuel and Evelyn Stokes.*

Waitangi Tribunal Celebrates He Taonga Te Reo

The Te Reo Maori Report (1986) has been the 'quiet achiever' for the Waitangi Tribunal. It is responsible for leading the way in strengthening what, for many Maori, lies at the heart of their identity - their language.

In its *Te Reo Maori Report*, the Tribunal made five recommendations aimed at protecting and enhancing Maori language.

The Te Reo Maori Report has been responsible for strengthening what, for many Maori, lies at the heart of their identity - their language.

As part of the Tribunal's celebration of Maori Language Year - He Taonga Te Reo, this article looks at what has happened to these recommendations.

proposals set out in a *Blueprint for a Language Policy: New Zealand Public Service*, prepared by Taura Whiri i Te Reo Maori (the Maori Language Commission).

In general, Te Taura Whiri believes that promotion of the language is more effective than compulsion, but now Te Taura Whiri and Te Puni Kokiri are preparing a set of proposed amendments to the Maori Language Act which would require all state sector agencies to develop a Maori language policy that is "reasonable, practical and relevant to their activities and clients".

RECOMMENDATION 2

That a supervising body be established by statute to supervise and foster the use of Maori language.

RECOMMENDATION 1

That legislation be introduced enabling any person who wishes to do so to use the Maori language in all Courts of law and in any dealings with Government Departments, local authorities and other public bodies.

RECOMMENDATION 3

That an inquiry be instituted forthwith into the way Maori children are educated including particular reference to the changes in current departmental policies which may be necessary to ensure that all children who wish to learn Maori should be able to do so from an early stage in the educational process in circumstances most beneficial to them and with financial support from the State.

Te Manutukutuku

the last 10 years

Turangi Lands WAI 84

At a hearing at Hirangi Marae in Turangi from 5-8 April 1994, Ngati Turangitukua claimants presented evidence concerning their grievances arising from the development of Turangi township from 1964.

The township was developed in connection with the Tongariro Hydro scheme. Lands for the township were acquired from the Ngati Turangitukua hapu under special legislation, the Turangi Township Act 1964, which granted the Crown extensive powers of compulsory acquisition.

The Crown will present its evidence to the tribunal in Turangi in August.



Claimant Dulcie Gardner (right) with Tribunal and claimant counsel.

Overseas Interest in the Tribunal

Arising out of Hui Manawhenua, the Waitangi Tribunal Division has had a significant number of requests from overseas visitors for Tribunal reports and other associated material. There was a very strong interest, too, in the workings of the Tribunal and there have been a number of inquiries and visitors to the offices of the Tribunal seeking further information.

Recent visitors have been Andrew Nori, Leader of the Opposition in the Solomon Islands; Terry McCarthy, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Northern Territory; two representatives of the Cree Nation from northern Quebec in Canada and Margaret Savill, Desk Officer, British Foreign Affairs Office, London.

An observation made by all our visitors was their pleasant surprise at just how much goodwill the work of the Tribunal seemed to have generated and the apparent strong desire by all parties to make the Tribunal system work.

WELLINGTON TENTHS CLAIM

The Wellington Tenths claim was a part of the wider Taranaki claim filed in 1987 by Sir Ralph Love and others. When the claims concerned with the confiscation of land in Taranaki were scheduled for hearing, the Tribunal considered it necessary to deal with the Wellington Tenths claim separately.

The claim concerns the provisions made for the reservation of land to Maori owners at the time of the New Zealand Company's attempt to establish a colony here prior to the Treaty of Waitangi. The Company promised, in a deed in 1839, to set aside as Maori reserve land one tenth of the land known as the Port Nicholson block. This agreement, say the claimants, was not upheld.

The lands owned by the Wellington Tenths Trust are subject to leases that are set by the provisions of the Maori Reserved Land Act 1955. These leases have their rentals set by statute at four or five per cent of valuation. The leases run for 21 years and there is no provision for rent review during this period. The lessees also have a perpetual right of renewal.

In October 1990, the Tribunal received an application to give the claim urgency as it related to a number of sections owned by the Wellington Tenths Trust and leased to Government Property Services (GPS). The claimants were concerned that sub-leases were being made by Government Property Services at rents well above that being paid the Maori owners.

The Tribunal accepted the claimants' request that urgency be given and a hearing was held at Te Tatou o to Po marae, Petone, in late March, 1991. The Tribunal consisted of Mr Bill Wilson, the presiding officer, Bishop Manuhua Bennett, Mrs Georgina Te Heuheu and Professor Gordon Orr.

The Tribunal heard evidence from the claimants and, as part of the hearing, made a site visit to a number of Tenths reserves in the Wellington area.

Since the hearing, the Crown has stated that it accepts that the provisions of the Maori Reserve Lands Act 1955 disadvantage Maori owners in that their ability to receive a fair return on assets is constrained. The Crown will undertake a review of the Act over the next six months to seek a fair settlement of the issue, and will then report to the claimants and the Tribunal.

In the meantime, the Tribunal is considering whether to continue to hear the claim as it relates to the GPS properties.

Orakei Settlement – At Last

One of the most contentious land claims headed towards its final resolution with the passing of the Orakei Act 1991 late last year.

The Act is very different from the 1978 legislation it replaces, reflecting the new environment for the settlement of Maori claims. The former legislation referred cautiously to an 'agreement' reached between the Crown and Maori, with regard to 'the public interest . . . the interests of the hapu and the special relationship of the hapu with the land'. However, the stated purpose of the new Act is to recognise rights 'secured to Ngati Whatua of Orakei . . . by the Treaty of Waitangi' and 'to implement with modifications certain recommendations made by the Waitangi Tribunal in November 1987 in the Report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Orakei Claim (Wai 9)'.

New claim raises big issues for urban Maori groups

AN AUCKLAND Maori Trust has told the Waitangi Tribunal that the way in which a Government funding agency allocates social service funding is in breach of the Treaty.

THE CLAIM BY Te Whanau O Waipareira trust which had its first hearing in Auckland at the beginning of this month, is unusual in challenging current Government policy.



John Tamihere, chief executive of Te Whanau o Waipareira outside one of the Trust's training units. Picture courtesy of the Dominion.

Court confirms Tribunal finding

A High Court decision on the Maori Option exercise has largely confirmed a Waitangi Tribunal finding that more funding should have been made available to inform Maori about their electoral choices

THE HIGH COURT decision said that Maori were "significantly disadvantaged" by the way the Maori Option exercise was carried out. But, because the Government handling of the option was not "substantially unfair", the Court did not uphold an appeal by the Maori Congress, Maori Women's Welfare League and others that the exercise was unlawful.

The court did say, though, that the Crown should feel "some concern" at what had occurred, and that an "extensive effort" should be considered when the option is next run in 1997.

DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

The need to inform the public at large about crucial social issues such as those represented in the Treaty of Waitangi and the roles and responsibilities of the Waitangi Tribunal lies at the heart of this publication.

It is intended that this newsletter be circulated to about 1,500 addressees including iwi authorities such as tribal trust boards and runanga and other Maori authorities like the New Zealand Maori Council and the Maori Women's Welfare League; to politicians; to central and local government agencies; to the legal fraternity and to other key sector groups who have an interest in Treaty matters.

As the media have a key educative role in the whole process of race relations, it is our intention that a copy of this newsletter be distributed to them as well.

'What's in a name?' Unlike Shakespeare's Juliet, I believe that the choice of name or standard bearer for any document that will be produced on a regular basis is important because it projects the sort of image that the document wishes to convey.

We wish to be informative. We wish to be educative and above all we wish to project a professional image with a human face that is indicative of the work of the Waitangi Tribunal.

For these reasons we have chosen the humble kite as the standard bearer for our newsletter. Te Manutukutuku is symbolic of a number of key ideas. In modern times we largely fly kites for entertainment. Politicians also tend to fly 'kites' of a different sort - when they want to test public attitudes for an idea that they might have.

We prefer that Te Manutukutuku represents 'the messenger' as a means of telling people what is happening.

It is intended that we produce the newsletter on a bi-monthly basis and that we produce three editions in 1989 to test the idea and to determine its viability as a means of communication.

I should add that while it is expected that the first editions will contain material produced principally by Waitangi Tribunal staff and members it is hoped that, in future, readers will also be able to contribute articles and comments.

Contributors need to be constrained only by the usual requirements of propriety.

In formally launching this project we hope that it acts as a bridge across cultural gaps and helps to reduce anxiety in the community about the Treaty and about the work of the Waitangi Tribunal.

Wira Gardiner
Director

Taranaki claims could be largest

Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1993

At the end of July an amendment to the Waitangi Tribunal's recommendatory powers was passed in parliament. Section 6 of the principal Act now includes a new subsection:

- (4a) Subject to sections 8A to 8I of this Act, the Tribunal shall not recommend under subsection (3) of this section,—
- (a) The return to Maori ownership of any private land; or
 - (b) The acquisition by the Crown of any private land.

Sections 8A to 8I gives the Waitangi Tribunal the power to make a binding recommendation to government to return to Maori ownership any land or interests in land transferred to state enterprises under the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986 or any Crown forest land which is subject to a Crown forestry licence. Under the 1993 amendment this provision still holds.

The amendment Act gives the following definition of the term 'private land':

- 'Private land' means any land, or interest in land, held by a person other than—
- (a) The Crown; or
 - (b) A Crown entity within the meaning of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Taranaki claims, grouped together, 'could be the largest in the country', according to the interim Taranaki report. The report states that 'there may be no others where as many Treaty breaches had equivalent force and effect over a comparable time.' The Tribunal estimates the area of lands wrongfully expropriated at just under two million acres. The report also states that the loss of land, as debilitating as that has been in itself, must be viewed together with the related ongoing effects of social and economic destabilisation.

Map of Taranaki showing main hapū groupings and confiscation line



Confiscated land in Taranaki

RADIO FREQUENCY REPORT RELEASED

'Maori language is a taonga for all New Zealanders; one which must be exposed, revitalised and developed.' (Quote from the Radio Frequency report.)

The Waitangi Tribunal has recommended that the sale of radio frequencies be delayed for six months, giving the Government extra time to find out more about the specific needs of Maori.

When the Radiocommunications Act was passed in 1989, the Government went ahead with its plans to sell off the different sectors of the radio broadcasting system. Maori were consulted and it was agreed that over 30 frequencies

would be reserved to promote Maori language and culture. These frequencies would be available to the tribes who wanted them.

But Nga Kai Whakapumau i te Reo Inc (the Maori Language Board) and the NZ Maori Council lodged a claim with the Tribunal, saying that the consultation process had not been comprehensive enough. In particular, they argued that FM frequencies should have been reserved for Maori use in Auckland and Wellington, because FM is popular among young Maori and would be an invaluable teaching aid.

However, before the claim could be heard before the Tribunal, the Government announced its intention to proceed with the sale. The claimants then obtained a High Court injunction to prevent the sale while the Tribunal heard the claim.

In its report released on Monday 3 December, the Tribunal stated that, in view of the essential role radio plays in the revitalisation of the Maori language and culture, the sale of frequencies should be delayed. During this time, the Government would be able to consult further and give technical assistance to Maori. The Tribunal has also recommended that FM frequencies be made available in Auckland and Wellington for Maori use.

TE MANUTUKUTUKU

TE ROOPU WHAKAMANA I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Māhīhea 1996

Number 39

December 1996

Waitangi Tribunal hearings for the Mohaka ki Ahuriri inquiry began recently at Tangoio Marae, north of Napier, with over 200 people attending the five-day hearing of the Mohaka-Waikare confiscated lands claim (Wai 299).

With more than twenty claims in this inquiry, the Mohaka hearings are expected to uncover a long and painful legacy of confiscation. Major Crown lands including Esk and Mohaka State Forests are being sought as remedies. The Waitangi Tribunal members presiding over the Mohaka ki Ahuriri hearings are: Judge Wilson Isaac (Presiding Officer), Professor Keith Sorrenson, John Turei QSM, John Clarke, Roger Maaka and Dr Evelyn Stokes.

Mohaka ki Ahuriri hearings



Ninety-six year old kaumātua Te Otene (Blue) Anaru of Ngāti Tu at the hearing of the Mohaka-Waikare lands claim at Tangoio

The Whanganui River Report Released

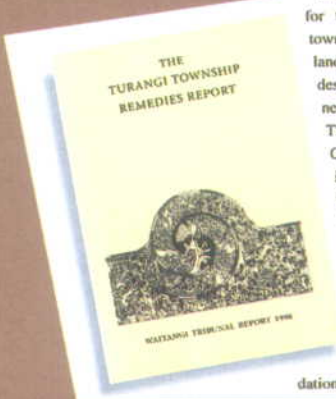


Photo credit: Auckland Public Library (Happoni & Report Collection, 1942)

The Ātihaunui struggle to gain official recognition of rangatiratonga over the river has been running for years, as detailed in the report. Above are Whanganui representatives at a 1945 Māori Appellate Court hearing over the matter. Back row (left to right): Kaiwhare Kiriona, Tanginoa Tapa, Tekiira Peina, Tongo Tume, Hohepa Hekenui and Menare Keremeneta. Middle row: Te Rona Whanore, Hekenui Whakaraka, D G B Morrison (solicitor), Titi Tihu and Pango Ahwikau. Front row: Taka-te-iwa Anderson and Kahukiwi Whakaraka.

Tribunal Exercises Binding Recommendations

On 8 July 1998 the Tribunal issued its *Turangi Township Remedies Report* for the claim



of the Ngāti Turangitukua hapū to land in Turangi.

The land under claim was used for the construction of Turangi township. The Crown acquired the land compulsorily from the hapū despite owning suitable land nearby.

The Tribunal said that the Crown had breached the Treaty in its land dealings by failing to protect Ngāti Turangitukua's Treaty rights, to honour assurances and undertakings, and to act in accord with its duty of partnership.

The Tribunal, exercising its binding recommendations for the first time, ordered the

return of 15 memorialised properties. The properties, including seven that are privately owned, are located in the industrial and commercial centre of Turangi. The Tribunal declined to force the return of any private residential properties, instead recommending that the Crown provide up to \$700,000 worth of Crown-owned residential properties.

In addition to its binding orders, the Tribunal made non-binding recommendations for the return of 15 further Crown properties and at least \$1 million in cash.

The Crown and the claimants now have 90 days to negotiate a settlement before the binding orders became effective.

LAND CONFISCATION ACREAGES

Lands affected by the Government decision on the sale of surplus Crown properties are those that were covered by the *New Zealand Settlements Act 1863* (and amendments) and not included in the *Waikato-Tainui Settlement*.

These are: Taranaki, Tauranga, Eastern Bay of Plenty, Mohaka-Waikare, and the Wairoa and Waiuku blocks.

Not all the land within the outer boundaries of the areas affected by the Act was kept by the Crown. Some

was later returned to Maori, but this was often not to the original owners.

In addition, some of the land affected by the confiscations was purchased from Maori by the Government. Many of these purchases bore the character of forced cessions, and some excluded Maori who had owned the land under customary title before the confiscation. The acreage of the lands concerned are shown in table 1.

The lack of research on the Mohaka-Waikare confiscation means

that final figures have not been established. While most of the land was granted to Maori, many of the customary owners were excluded from the grants. The area confiscated is likely to have been between 250,000-350,000 acres. An 1871 return gives a figure of 43,233 acres as retained by the Crown.

The Waiuku and Wairoa block confiscations were part of the Waikato confiscation and have been excluded from the Waikato-Tainui settlement. This acreage is not yet known.

Table 1:

Acreages involved in each confiscation area

	Area originally confiscated (acres)	Area purchased from Maori (acres)	Area returned to Maori (acres)	Area finally retained by the Crown (acres)
Taranaki	1,275,000	557,000	256,000	462,000
Tauranga	290,000	93,188	147,062	49,750
Eastern Bay of Plenty	448,000		230,600	211,060

(Figures from the 1927 Sini Commission)

New Department for Courts Appointment

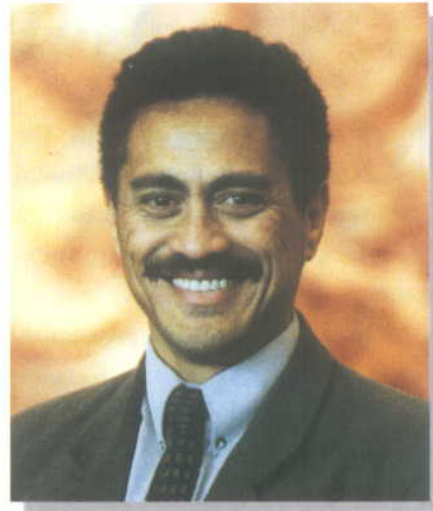
Tack Daniel has been appointed to the newly created position of Director Organisational Treaty Responsibilities at Department for Courts National Office.

Reporting to the Chief Executive and located in the Office of the Chief Executive and Judicial Affairs, Tack has the job of ensuring that the Department is properly informed on Treaty issues.

Tack joined the Department in 1998 as Communications Manager for the Māori Land Court after working at the Historic Places Trust where he advised on sites of cultural

significance. Before that, Tack was employed by the Arts Council on international arts and cultural exchanges. His tribal affiliations are Maniapoto, Waikato and Ngai Te Rangi.

John Grant, General Manager Special Jurisdictions and Tack's former manager paid tribute to his exceptional work for the Māori Land Court and his very special personal qualities. "He has great sensitivity and a deep pride in his culture and his people. His highly tuned level of insight gives him the ability to win hearts and minds in what is a difficult role, but a role for which he is eminently suited."



Tack Daniel

Tack is under no illusions that his new job will be easy, and since taking up the challenge last October says he is making progress to ensure the Department is more aware and responsive to Treaty and Māori issues.

Mokai School Closure (Atiamuri) Claim

An urgent hearing of the Mokai School Closure Claim was held last December with a further and final hearing at Taupo the following month.

The claimants, Mohi Moses Huirama Osborne and the Mokai School Board of Trustees, allege that the Government has acted in breach of Treaty of Waitangi principles through the closure of Mokai School.

The claim stems from a recommendation by the Minister of Education that the bilingually taught school be closed. The claimants argue that Mokai School is unique and built on land gifted by the Mokai community and that the children are tangata whenua of the area. They say the decision to close the school is

assimilation and that other schools in the near vicinity do not cater for the Māori language needs of students and do not preserve Mokaitanga.

With the hearing of the claim complete, the Tribunal presided over by Joanne Morris and including John Baird, Rangitihī Tahuparae and Areta Koopu is now writing its report.

Winning Team

The *Wanganui Chronicle* earned a joint highly commended placing in the print section at the annual Peace Foundation Media Awards for its coverage of the Waitangi Tribunal's findings on the Whanganui River last June. Pictured (from left) are reporter Colin Rowatt, chief photographer Bruce Mercer, reporter Simon Waters and (in front with certificate) reporter Mary Bryan.



Manuhiri 1999

Manuhiri from around the globe visited the Tribunal last year continuing a tradition of international information exchange.

Visitors came from Australia, Japan, British Columbia, Canada, Hawaii, the United States, South Africa and Vietnam.

In April African-American Dr Camara Jones, who was completing an Ian Axford Fellowship in Public Policy, spent several weeks on secondment to the Tribunal. She attended hearings relating to the Radio Spectrum, Wellington Tenth and Mōhaka ki Ahuriri inquiries and met with several Tribunal members.

Based at the Ministry of Health, she visited a number of organisations, including Te Whānau o Waipareira, Ngai Tahu and Massey University in order to establish relationships for future research. The title of her project was *Māori vs Pākehā Health Disparities: Can Treaty Settlements Reverse the Impacts of Racism?*

According to Dr Jones, who is a family physician with a PhD in epidemiology and Assistant Professor at Harvard in Boston, there are striking similarities between African-Americans and Māori.

"The health statistics for black people in America are almost exactly the same as Maori. They are both about 12% of their respective populations, are both part of the consciousness and have a strong urban presence."

Dr Jones wrote a report for the fellowship and presented a seminar at Victoria University last September.

In October a delegation of Vietnamese Ethnic Council members, similar to the Maori Affairs Select Committee, was welcomed to the Tribunal with a formal pōwhiri. The

reason for their visit was to look at participation by ethnic groups in the parliamentary and electoral process.

Organised through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the visit was an interesting change. Translation and even a bit of dramatisation were used to assist the delegation understand the Māori situation and the Tribunal's work.

The Vietnamese experience is a very different one from that of the Māori in that, while this country became colonised by the British, Vietnamese repelled their invaders and as a result their culture, language and rangatiratanga are intact.

The last visitor of the year was Lecia Schuster, an employee of South Africa's Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Masters student at Port Elizabeth University.

Ms Schuster's thesis focuses on the restitution of land rights in the urban areas of Port Elizabeth. It traces the history of the dispossession of land rights in South Africa over the past 50 years and examines the changing legislation since 1994 and the Commission's work. The Department of Land Affairs services the Commission and Court, which together fulfil a similar role to the Waitangi Tribunal.

In South Africa a cut-off date for the registration of claims was set at 31 December 1998 resulting in the registration of 64,000 claims. Ms Schuster said the size and lack of integrated communication mechanisms in South Africa meant there were likely to be many groups who were not even aware of the cut-off date.

Another interesting dynamic about the claims process is that claims are multicultural and include whites, blacks and coloureds, or "mixed race" groups.

Ms Schuster hopes to ensure a continuing and official relationship with the Tribunal and other New Zealand organisations to enable the cross fertilisation of ideas and information. She has spoken with the Commissioner of Restitution and Land Rights who is very keen to see a communication link established.

"I envisage the link will include the Commission, the New Zealand Consul in South Africa, the Tribunal, the Office of Treaty Settlements and our respective governments. The hope is to make research comparisons between some of our claims and those here, look at the way maps are incorporated and to bring an international perspective to our respective organisations."



Vietnamese delegation and Tribunal staff, Tribunal member Judge Richard Kearney (second left) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade South East Asia division member Warwick Hutchings (third left)

Farewell Judge McHugh

A young boy became a man and, for many, became a legend. Ashley George McHugh – or Chick as he was fondly known – died on 31 August 1999.

It was Judge McHugh's contribution to the Tribunal's three Ngai Tahu reports that he will be best remembered for. Sir Tipene O'Regan paid tribute to him at his graveside by laying a piece of pounamu on his coffin. "The pounamu was from the Arahura river. It is the symbol of the mana of Ngai Tahu, a treasured thing that came from the origin of all pounamu and acknowledged a key recommendation of the Ngai Tahu report for Crown mineral rights in regard to pounamu to be returned to Ngai Tahu.

"We knew him with great affection as Makahuri [large rock]. He was a hugely important figure amongst that [older] generation."

Judge McHugh's son Paul said although the *Ngai Tahu Report* of the Waitangi Tribunal will be his father's public memorial, for him it was a natural progression from his work in the Māori Land Court as practitioner and patient judge.

"Generosity and a sense of humour were the distinguishing hallmarks of our father.

"He never really recovered from the loss of Pauline, our much loved and loving mother whose only inconsiderate action was her death. But the Ngai Tahu claim distracted his soul and his anger and confusion and gave him direction, called all his best qualities to muster – his generosity, his humour, his humility. The claim was the first for the Tribunal under its recently extended jurisdiction to consider historical claims. It stirred his soul; not as a partisan but as the



old-fashioned warrior and patriot whose every sinew believed in the rule of law. He rigidly upheld the dignity and independence of his office as Chairman of the Tribunal which produced a meticulous, voluminous report of which he was immensely and justifiably proud. It was only after the settlement legislation had passed Parliament that he felt able to re-approach Ngai Tahu on a less detached, more personal basis."

In his eulogy, Judge Unwin, a long-time friend of Judge McHugh, told the story of a young boy who became a man, and who, for many, then became a legend. "He was the most warm hearted, generous, hospitable, loving, articulate, irascible and genuinely funny human being most of us will ever have the privilege of meeting."

Born in Wellington 72 years ago, Chick McHugh attended the Brigidine Convent in Johnsonville, and St Patrick's College in Wellington. He commenced a law degree at Victoria University in 1944. A year later, with

the Second World War still being waged, he misrepresented his age in order to join the RNZAF. He was accepted, but 40 days later the war ended. Not to be thwarted, Chick transferred to the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force and was sent to Japan with the occupation forces.

It was during the next 25 years or so, that Chick began to hone his legal skills, particularly in the Māori Land Court.

In 1980, a big year for the McHughs, Chick was appointed a Judge of the Māori Land Court and he, wife Pauline and daughter Stephanie moved to Whangarei. He was also honoured with an MBE for his services to the Gisborne community.

Chick became Deputy Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court in 1987. Retiring from this office in 1994, he and Chief Judge Durie shared much of the administrative workload, as each took on more responsibility for an increasingly busy Waitangi Tribunal.

And then came Ngai Tahu – the largest Māori grievance claim in history at that time. For over three years, Chick chaired the Tribunal assigned to hear that claim.

"Given the complexity and multiplicity of the issues, including land, fisheries and ancillary claims, the decisions which evolved were masterpieces of jurisprudence, beautifully crafted and very courageous in the climate of the time," said Judge Unwin.

"Chick sought no public recognition for his efforts. Perhaps reward came in the form of the Ngai Tahu Bill which was finally passed by Parliament."

Annual Conference 1999



Waitangi Tribunal members who are judges or lawyers: (back row from left) Judge Pat Savage (Māori Land Court), Ms Joanne Morris, Judge Richard Kearney, Brian Corban, Judge Andrew Spencer; (front from left) Dame Augusta Wallace, Justice Edward Taihakurei Durie (Tribunal chairperson), Ms Pam Ringwood



Māori members of the Waitangi Tribunal: (back row from left) Mr Roger Maaka, Mr Rangitahi Tahupārae, Prof Wharehuia Milroy; (front from left) Mr John Clarke, Sir John Turei, Ms Areta Koopu; (Absent) Dr Pita Sharples, Mrs Keita Walker, Bishop Manu Bennett, Ms Josie Anderson



Professional members of the Waitangi Tribunal: (back row from left) Dr Michael Bassett, Dame Evelyn Stokes, John Baird; (front from left) Prof Keith Sorrenson, John Kneebone

The annual Waitangi Tribunal members' conference was held late last year in Wellington. The conference provides an opportunity for all the members of what is a "travelling" Tribunal, to catch up and for policies and procedures to be refined.

Last year's conference was further enriched with presentations from the then leading Treaty lawyer Joe Williams with a view from the other side of the bench, an international focus explaining the United Nations process from Aroha Mead and a delivery from Secretary for Justice Colin Keating setting the scene for enhanced information sharing.

Ten Years of Tribunal Life

Seven staff members were acknowledged at last year's annual Tribunal members' conference for their decade of loyal service to the Tribunal.

Researcher Rose Daamen is the longest serving member of staff, followed by Claims Administrator Lyn Fussell, Senior Research Officer Dr Barry Rigby, Administration Officer Marina Laby, Information Technology Coordinator Jo Ara, Personal Assistant Mata Fuala'au and Senior Research Officer Joy Hippolite.



(Back from left) Rose Daamen, Jo Ara, Mata Fuala'au, Lyn Fussell, (front from left) Joy Hippolite, Dr Barry Rigby, Marina Laby

John Baird – New Waitangi Tribunal Member

Businessman, Rhodes Scholar, Rugby man and Māori studies student are some names you could call the Waitangi Tribunal's newest member.

John Baird was appointed to the Waitangi Tribunal last September. He is currently a director of Textile Bonding, Clayton Ford and the Auckland Rugby Union. He was formerly a director of Goodman Fielder/Goodman Fielder Wattie and its subsidiaries in Australia, Asia and the Pacific.

New Staff Member

Marinus La Rooij joined the Tribunal last September as a Research Officer and was recently appointed the new claims facilitator for the Tauranga Inquiry.

Prior to this, Marinus worked as a contract researcher for the Tribunal for six months and tutored Religious Studies at Victoria University. He completed his Masters degree in

Promotion for Jo

Jo Ara, a staff member for over 10 years, was recently appointed the Tribunal's Information Coordinator.

Jo has seen many changes at the Tribunal since she began as "admin support" in 1989. "Those were the days when there was only one computer in the office and only a dozen staff. Now there are PCs on every desk."

In 1995 Jo was seconded as

In 1997, after 28 years working in public companies, Mr Baird decided to divide his time between voluntary, business and personal activities.

Voluntary work has been with Project K and occasionally Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust. Business-related activities have been directorships, investments and short-term management positions. The personal segment has included study at Auckland University where he passed five Māori Studies papers.

History in 1998 and received a distinction for his thesis on political anti-Semitism in New Zealand during the Great Depression.

Marinus's family immigrated to New Zealand from Amsterdam during the 1950s and 1960s.

A highlight of his time so far at the Tribunal has been researching the realignment of State Highway 2 at Tauranga during the 1960s. Marinus's research was able to confirm a number of the grievances felt by members of Wairoa hapu who had a portion of

admin support to the National Office of the then Department of Justice on the Te Iho project (a cultural training programme for department employees). A year later she returned to the Tribunal, dividing her time between information technology support and administration.

So why has Jo stayed at the Tribunal so long? "The Tribunal was my first employer and the experience I have gained is the main reason I've stayed. How many places have such a close family environment? The Tribunal has helped me professionally and personally."

Mr Baird is married with two adult children. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Maths and Statistics from Otago University where he was also a Rhodes Scholar, a Master of Arts in Engineering from Oxford University and a Diploma in Marketing from the UK Institute of Marketing. He also played rugby for Canterbury in 1964 and 1966, Otago in 1965, Oxford University 1966 and 1967 and Yorkshire in 1969 and 1970.



John Baird

their lands taken for the highway realignment. His research also substantiated the claim that an ancient pa site containing a burial ground had been excavated during the work. "It confirmed the memories of these people, validating their claim regarding the desecration of an historical Māori site and an urupā."



Marinus La Rooij

It was the Pacific Island cadet programme operating at the time which introduced Jo to the Tribunal. She was later employed permanently when it became known that she was computer literate.

Jo is thankful for her family's support, especially her mother's. "My mum has always been there for me and very supportive since I started at the Tribunal, so I'd like to acknowledge that."



Jo Ara

First Tribunal chairperson

Kenneth Gillanders-Scott, the first Chairman of the Waitangi Tribunal died last August. He was appointed to the Māori Land Court bench in October 1961 and appointed Chief Judge in June 1974.

Members Re-appointed

Five Tribunal members were re-appointed in September last year.

They were Dame Augusta Wallace, Keita Walker, Areta Koopu, Judge Richard Kearney and Brian Corban.

Claims Administration Manager

The Tribunal has restructured the Registrarial and Claims Administration area, creating the new position of Claims Administration Manager. Katherine Nobel has been

appointed to the position. Katherine has overall management of the two areas. This leaves the Registrar and Assistant Registrar to manage all matters such as the registration of new claims. A more detailed breakdown of these positions and the people involved will be in the next *Te Manutukutuku* issue.

NEW CLAIMS REGISTERED

Wai No.	Claimant	Claim
788	Atiria Rora Ormsby Takiari and others	Mokau Mohakatino and Other Blocks (Maniapoto)
789	Mohi Moses Huirama Osborne and the Mokai School Board of Trustees	Mokai School Closure (Atiamuri)
790	Edward Rongomaiira Tamati and others	Paraninihi ki Waitotara (Dairy Industry Restructuring)
791	Right Reverend Manuhuia Bennett and others	Volcanic Interior Plateau
792	Parekura Tamati White	Harataunga Blocks (Coromandel)
793	Peter Maru Love	Te Atiawa-Crown Heads of Agreement
794	Tame Iti	Opouriao Lands and Resources (Ngai Tuhoe)
795	Hirini Paine	Tumatawhero-Waikaremoana
796	Thomas Tohepakanga Ngatai	Taungatara-Tariki-Araukuku (Petroleum, Natural Gas and Minerals)
797	Makere Rangitoheriri	Wairakei, Oruanui, and Other Lands and Geothermal Resources
798	Pamera Te Ruihi Timoti-Warner	Kaipara ki Waitemata (Ngati Rango)
799	John Pollet	Karanema Reserve – Te Mata Peak
800	Harold Te Piki Kotuku Maniapoto and Roy Matengaro Haar	Ngati Maniapoto-Ngati Tama (Mokau)
801	Emily Rameka	Te Hatepe and Hinemaiaia River
802	Hokowhituatu Duncan Cormac McKenzie	Tokaanu Police Station claim
803	Lavinia Rawinia Rangitakatu-Reihana	Ohaaki Geothermal Lands and Taonga
804	Patrick Nicholas	Tawhitinui Kaumatua Rest Home Facilities (Tauranga)
805	Brian Herepete	Rawhitiroa and Owata Lands (Northland)

HEARING SCHEDULE for February-June 2000 (Note: these dates may change)

Hearing Date and Venue	Tribunal Members Hearing Claim
Hauraki Claims 21-25 February 2000, Thames 20-24 March 2000, Whangapoua	Dame Augusta Wallace (presiding officer), John Kneebone, Wharehuia Milroy, Dame Evelyn Stokes
Kaipara (Stage 2) claims 6-10 March 2000, Waitakere Ranges 12-16 June 2000, Venue to be confirmed	Dame Augusta Wallace (presiding officer), Sir John Turei, Brian Corban, Areta Koopu, Michael Bassett, Dame Evelyn Stokes



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