

Nga mea poto

Louise Nicholas is one of six Feilding Ag pupils to have gone overseas this year on an American Field Scholarship.

She's now living in Lyme, Connecticut and attending the local high school.

A 17 year old Maori pupil, Louise comes from the Whakatohea iwi, her father, Hone Nikora and mother, Jane Kahika.

Louise says her maoritanga is very dear to her and she owes a lot to her previous language teacher, Kahu Tapiata and the support from Hato Paora College.

Louise's University Entrance subjects are chemistry, maori language, maths, english and physical education. In the latter subject, Louise has been combining maori language to the delight of the small group she has been helping to stay in shape.

She's also had the chance this year to play 'mother' to a couple of street kids that Feilding Agricultural High School is caring for. Louise says she has learned a lot from that. So keen is she, that she has ambitions of being a youth aid officer.

Rugby, basketball, badminton, table-tennis and soccer figure big in her life with music another option to be explored.

Louise returns to New Zealand around July next year.

A book helping Maori into the business world is to be published shortly by Brierley Investments Limited.

Written by a Department of Maori Affairs staffer, John Dyal the book entitled Maori Resource Management, is aimed at people who are managing Maori resources such as land.

It sets out to show how Maori bodies can best utilize their land holdings for the benefit of all owners.

The author says half the book spells out legislation affecting Maori bodies such as incorporations with the remainder looking at options for commercial development.

Heritage on display

Maori culture will be on display along with many other facets of New Zealand life at the newly opened Heritage Park in Mt Wellington, Auckland.

The maori presence has been helped by Howard Morrison, who has assisted in the training of young men and women who will demonstrate Maori arts at the park.

The park's owners have their hopes high for visitor enjoyment and say close on a half million people will visit in the first year.

Maori liaison takes to the road

The Traffic Department is planning on an improved liaison with Maori communities in rural areas in particular.

They plan on making an all out effort to make and retain a good relationship with Maori communities by making an initial contact with them when a new traffic officer arrives in the town. He will approach marae elders, and people and organisations covering all sections of the Maori community and become familiar with them in much the same way as a rural school teacher does.

Should they encounter a traffic offender, particularly in the younger age group, they will call on his family or the elders first rather than lay charges, if it is a first offence, and leave it up to the people to deal with the offender in their own way. If however the offender persists, then he will have to be dealt with in the pakeha way.

Maoris are news in the Netherlands, at least according to a Dutch magazine International Recht.

In the July issue, the Treaty of Waitangi is looked at. The article presents a balanced viewpoint, if somewhat dry, and follows through to the 1978 occupation of Bastion Point.

The article also mentions a forum used in 1980 in Rotterdam to advance understanding amongst native peoples, a Fourth Russell Tribunal at which a Colin Clark spoke about the Maori people.

Possibly the Dutch interest in Maori and New Zealand comes from their fellow countryman, Abel Jansoon Tasman who sighted this country in 1642. Perhaps they feel a sense of responsibility for the aftermath of the colonization of this country.

All that aside, the information presented at the Fourth Russell Tribunal, which incidentally was looking at the rights of the Indians of North and Latin America, is factually presented.

No doubt the Maori people suffered more or less the same fate as other colonized countries, it's just that reading about it in a translation from the Dutch, makes the reader aware that there is more binding cultures together than there is gained from holding onto hurts of the past.

Te Takawaenga Mo te Kaunihera Whakaatu te Ahua o te Waipiro

Na Ngamaru Raerino
Tana kii ake

Te mea tuatahi hei tirohanga māku ko te whakaemi, ko te whakarau.

Koputuranga korero

Koputuranga mahi

Kia akina, kia hahautia mai tenei ra ā kawea tonu atu e ngai taua te iwi Maori. Hei runga ra i tenei whakaarotanga.

Tuatahi

Kia whawhaongia ki roto ki te ngakau o te hunga inu waipiro — **Kia āta inu.**

Tuarua

Me arai te ahua, i nga whiuwhiunga e maea ake nei i te kai kino i te ta kino a te hanga nei a te Waipiro i waenganui i te iwi Maori.

Tuatoru

Ki te hii ake i te hunga kua taka iho ki roto ki te korokoro o te parata ara kia mauria ratau ki nga waahi

Whakaora

Whakapai

Kia mahea o ratau tinana, o ratau ngakau, o ratau hinengaro i muri iho i nga rauhanganga te Waipiro.

Tuawha

Kia tō enei mahi i raro i te maru o nga tikanga Maori.

Na! Kia kapi ai enei manako — me penei taku mahi

— Kia puta te haere whānui

Ki te tutakitaki

i nga Rangatira

i runga i nga marae

i roto i nga Kainga

i nga whaka topuranga

tāngata i nga taone nunui. I nga huihu- inga tāngata i roto i nga whare tapere i nga whakataetae takaro.

Ki te whakarongo ki a ratau whakamaramatanga na te aha i raru ai te Maori i te Waipiro.

A me pehea te whakaora kia tika hoki te noho i muri iho kia maumahara tonu e mahia ana enei mahi i raro i nga tikanga Maori.

Kei te mohio tonu tata e kore e taea te purukati te rere a te Waipiro.

Kua mahia te mahi — kua taunga ke ki waenganui kia tata.

Na reira

Te mea nui hei whakaaro ake me aru ki tona korero "kai i te kai a te Rangatira Whāngai ko te puku iti i tenei ra.

Kia kite ai koe i te tō ngā o te ra apopo. Naku noa