

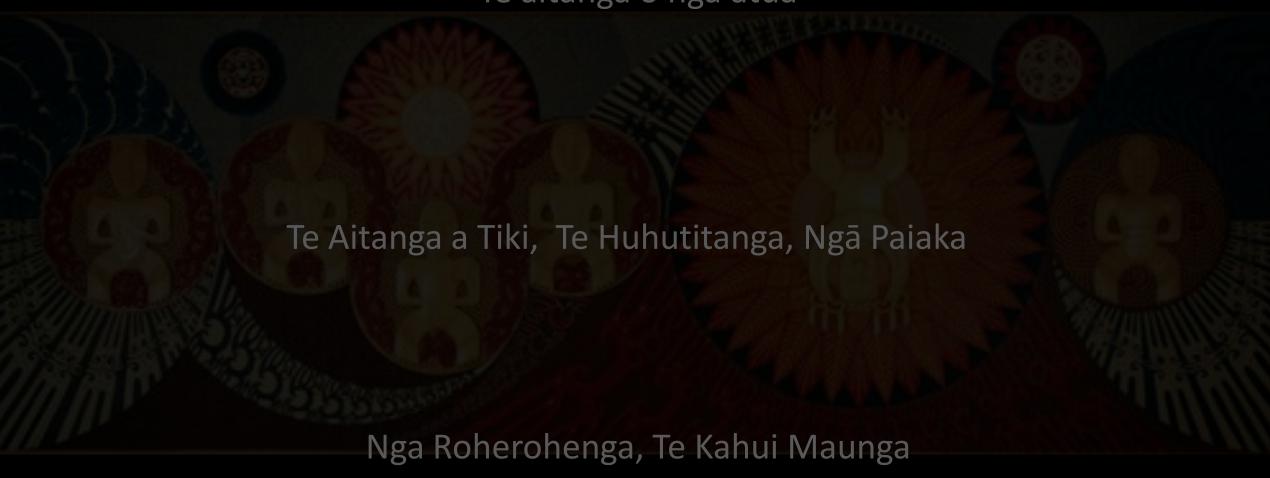
Te Pāhuatanga o tōku mana

The world through the lens of Te Āti Awa nō runga i te rangi
Kura Moeahu

CONSIDIACIO

a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful

Te Kore, Te Pō, Te whau o te hauora, Te atuatanga Te matapuna o te toi o te urunga tapu Te aitanga o ngā atua



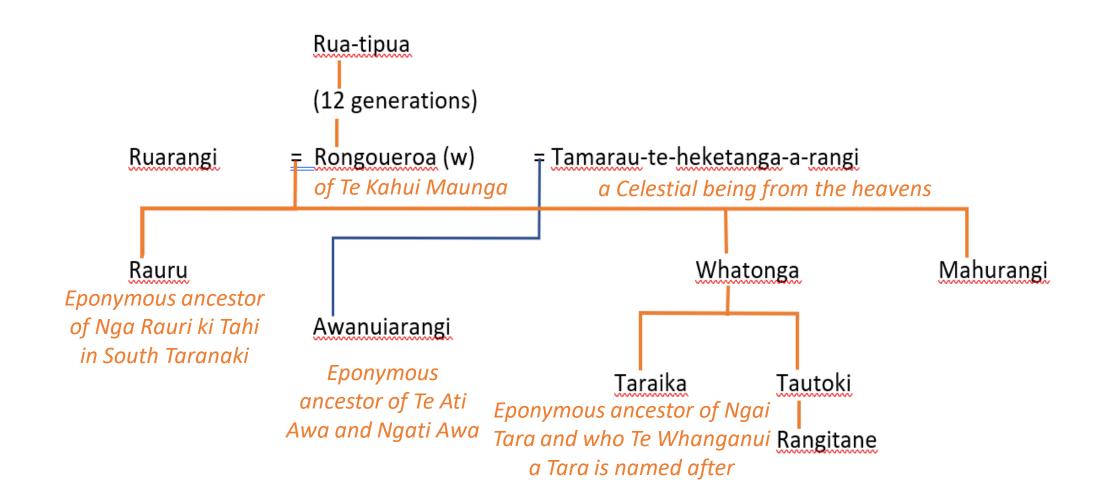


Tamarau no runga i te rangi Heke iho ki raro whakamarimari ai Tē tatari ai i te hurahanga O te tapora o Rongoueroa Taku kuia e! Takui kuia e! Te ara o taku tupuna i tohi ai au Ko te **<u>Āti Awa nō runga i te rangi</u>** Ko te toki tē tangatanga i te rā Taringa mango, ko te kete ngē!



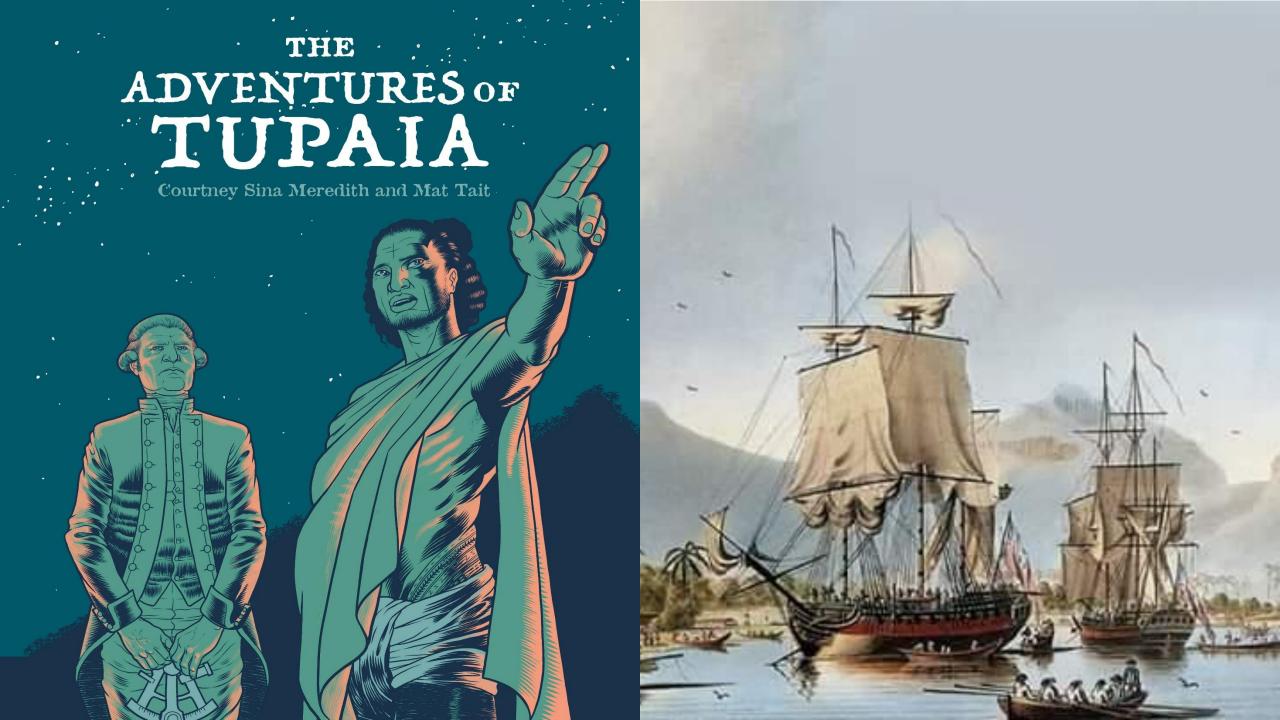
Mana Atua

"Awanuiarangi tiko rau rahi"

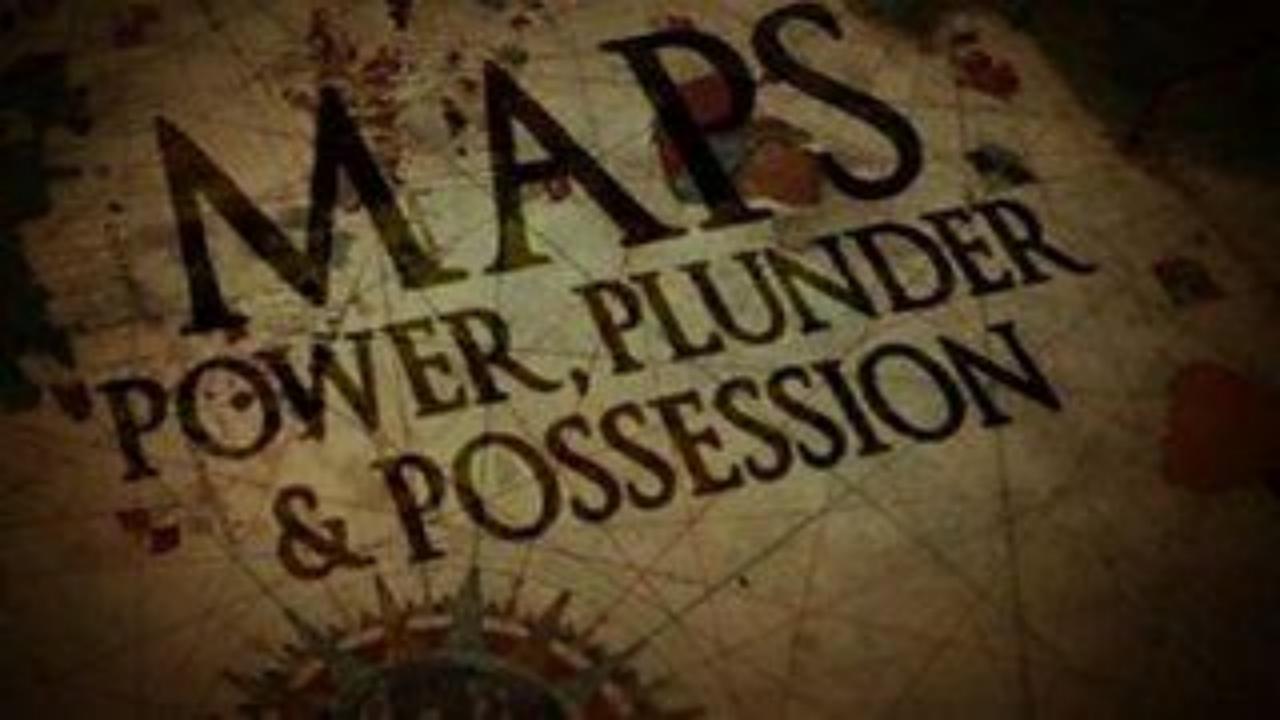


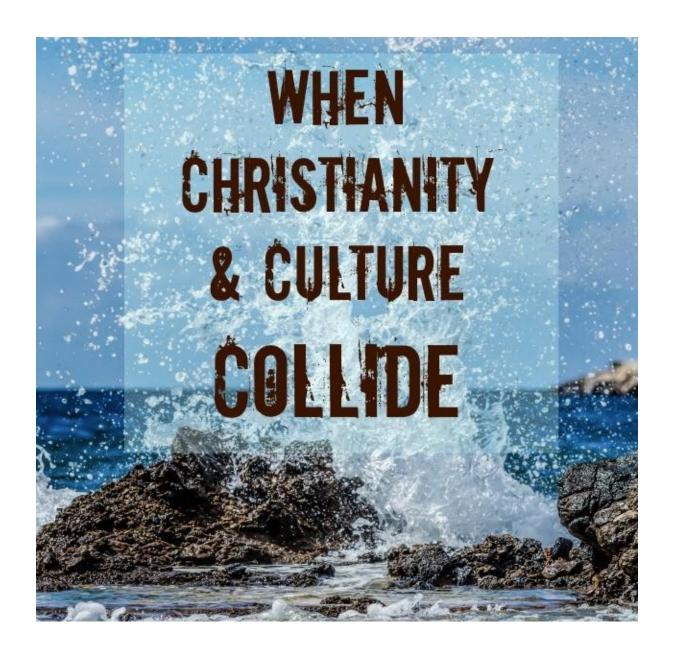


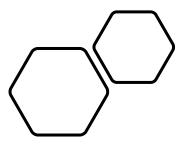












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Tohunga Suppression Act 1907

- The Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 is another legislative instrument that had a detrimental impact on Māori.
- This act made it illegal for traditional Māori teachers, healers and experts to train their people in customary practices affecting tikanga, protocols and traditional knowledge.
- This impacted Māori who grew up without traditional ways of knowing or being, and without traditional ways of engaging with others, due to not being grounded in their cultural origins.

Tohunga Suppression Act 1907

- The ripple effect of the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 left future generations vulnerable to both a Māori and colonial society as they struggled to fit into both worlds.
- This legislative act contributed to urban Māori who generations before moved from rural sectors into the city away from traditional knowledge of the marae (Māori meeting place).
- The impact of not being grounded in traditional knowledge and history created dysfunctional urban Māori families.
- These urban Māori families slipped through education gaps, and were then subjected to a social welfare system that pipelined them to prison.

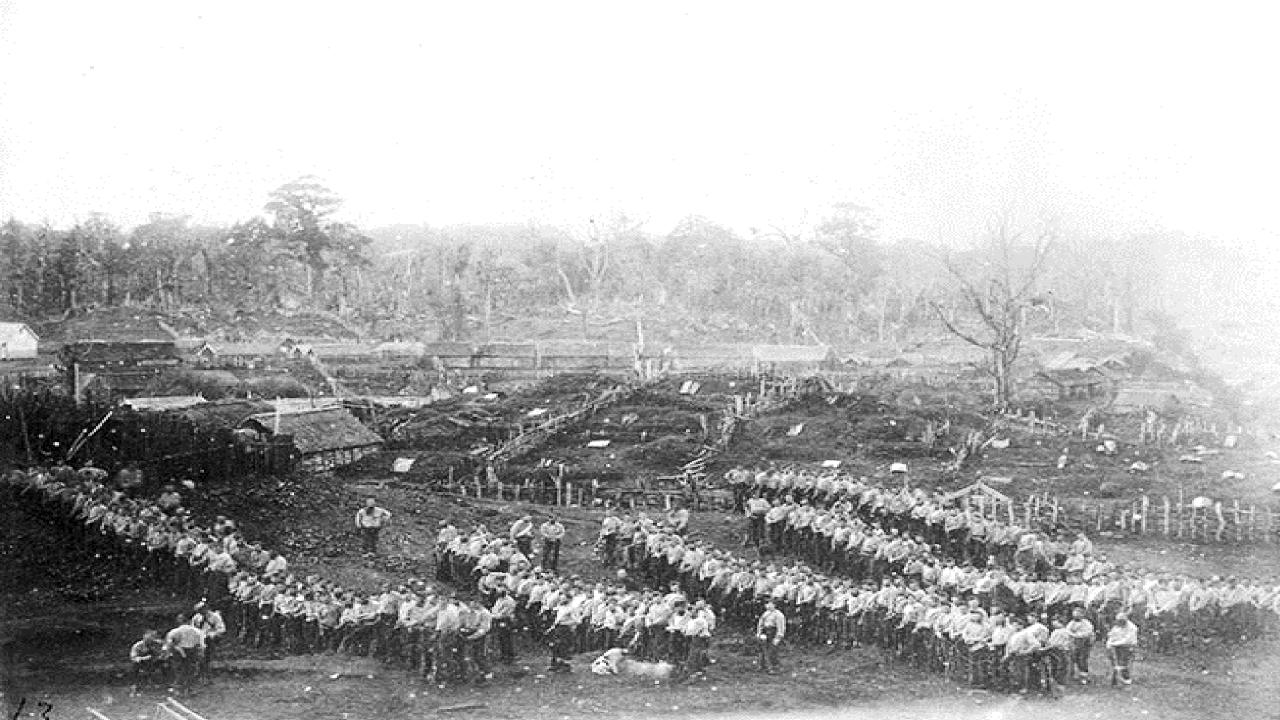
Waretini-Karena (2016)



Perceptions













Kauamatua threatened with arrest for speaking e reo Māori

September 15, 2016 / karaitiana / Te Reo Mãori

Kaumatua Kura Moeahu parliament's Senior Māori Advisor was threatened with arrest for speaking te reo Māori after a traffic stop in Lower Hutt MāorTV has reported.

It is only when the officer noticed Kura's jacket had a Police related logo on it that the officer was informed by Kura that he is a Police Māori advisory board member. At this stage the officer had a change of mind.

While I respect the fact that the kaumatua Kura Moeahu is encouraging children to speak in Māori no matter the circumstances, I do believe that this could lead to negative experiences towards the children for speaking Māori when dealing with the police or other people in authority, teachers, police, judges, social workers etc. Personally I had several negative instances as a child for using te reo Māori and know the impacts.

The fact that that the police officer was about to arrest Kura Moeahu until he realised that Kura was an advisory member to the police, concerns me that any member of the public including youth who speak Māori to the police could expect to face being arrested. Kura's public position, advisory role and ability to reach out to the media and be published all make this story unique and bad luck for the officer involved.

While the Māori Language Act states that Māori is an official language of New Zealand and can be spoken in courts etc, the reality is the legal system and its staff are not bilingual. To speak Māori in a district court, tribunal or high court an application must be made and time given for an interpreter to be present.

This does raise the issue of the fact that we should be able to speak Māori to any New Zealand government employee and be treated with respect, whether that involves an interpreter being called on a phone as could have been done in this instance or front line staff such as police and social workers should take compulsory te reo Māori training.

The rebuttal from the police might be to justify the officers actions as the officer did not understand te reo Māori which was made clear and that it was a waste of police time. Though I would find this offensive and counterproductive while ignoring a larger issue of the need for police to be more culturally sensitive and maybe extra incentives could be introduced for Police to learn te reo Māori.

My preference would be to exercise our treaty right to speak Māori with the Police or any other government employee and to speak Māori first and then English.

Credit: Featured image was sourced from https://www.police.govt.nz/district/waikato/waikatobusiness-plan-2006.pdf "Kaumatua Kura Moeahu parliament's Senior Māori Advisor was threatened with arrest for speaking te reo Māori after a traffic stop in Lower Hutt MāorTV has <u>reported</u>.

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