



# He Manawa o Te Reo

Hongongoi 1998

## Tena koutou katoa! Nau mai, haere mai ki Te Whare Pukapuka a Iwi o Waitaha.

This year the Canterbury Public Library is once again celebrating Maori Language Week 27 – 31 July with a range of new initiatives to make Maori material and services easily accessible. These initiatives include a new whakapapa booklet, a Maori homepage, the installation of a terminal in Nga Taonga Maori Collection, new Maori subject headings on the online catalogue, and a special panui (He manawa o te reo).

The Library's bicultural objectives are reflected in the following whakatauki.

Nga kete wanaga: te pikitanga a Tane

Maori tradition tells of how Tane attained the three baskets of knowledge and how knowledge was shared throughout the world.

E tipu, e rea, mo nga ra o to ao

Today, as always, knowledge is the foundation of growth, empowerment and prosperity.

Kia mau koe ki te kupu a tou matua

Libraries play an important role in the storing and sharing of knowledge. Many care for precious manuscripts and photographs – taonga that once belonged to our ancestors. Information is now available in a variety of formats and with computer technology, can be accessed at the touch of a button.

H aha te mea nui o te ao? ... He tangata, he tangata, he tangata.

Yet, however technologically advanced libraries become, the most important thing is that they are about sharing, helping and nurturing.

E kore e ngaro, he kakano i ruia mai i Rangiatea.

Canterbury Public Library can help with the diverse information needs of Maori customers for research for whakapapa or Treaty claims, and learning resources for kohanga and kura kaupapa.

If you have any suggestions or submissions to make, please leave a note in our suggestion box (situated in the Nga Taonga Maori Collection) or contact me online at Luana.Swindells@ccc.govt.nz

Kia ora  
Luana

## Te Wiki o Te Reo Maori

Maori Language Week Te Wiki o Te Reo Maori was born out of concern by the Maori people for the state of their language. By the 1970s it had become quite clear that the survival of Maori language was threatened and yet schools were doing little to encourage its revival.

On 14 September 1972, a petition bearing more than 40,000 signatures was presented to Parliament by Hana Te Hemara on behalf of Nga Tamatoa. The main aim of the petition was to see Maori language being offered in schools as an integral part of the syllabus.

The 14 September 1972 was declared Maori Language Day Te Ra o te Reo Maori. The following year it became Maori Language Week Te Wiki o te Reo Maori. Maori Language Week was designed to highlight the fact that Maori are the first people of this land, that Maori is the indigenous language of this country, and that Maori children have the right to learn the language of their ancestors".<sup>1</sup>

Research published by Benton<sup>2</sup> in 1979, showed that the death of Maori language was imminent, despite it being taught in primary and secondary schools. Maori responded to this dire warning with a number of significant language initiatives: Te Ataarangi (the method of language teaching using cuisenaire rods as a tool for rapid oral development), Kohanga Reo, Kura Kaupapa Maori and Wananga.

1982 saw the establishment of the first Kohanga Reo which sought to provide pre-school education based on Maori values, conducted entirely in the Maori language. The rapid growth of Kohanga Reo created a need for the continuation of the philosophy and practice into primary and secondary education systems. Kura Kaupapa Maori addressed this need. The first primary level Kura Kaupapa Maori opened in 1984. Kura Kaupapa Maori was first introduced at secondary level in 1993. As at 6 May 1998, there were a total of 59 Kura Kaupapa Maori throughout the country.

Today more children and young adults speak Maori fluently than 10 years ago. The research published by Benton<sup>3</sup> in 1997 said the effort needed to consolidate the gains of the 1980s was still immense. He believed that government

policies, especially in education and broadcasting have eroded the language, so government policies should be adopted to reverse the trend. If New Zealanders, Maori or non-Maori, are to take the rhetoric about the language being used seriously, not just to our Maori identity but our national identity, then continued co-operation between the Maori community and New Zealand's non-Maori population at both the personal and institutional level will be required. Positive attitudes towards the language, a will among its speakers to resist social pressure to capitulate to English, and the ability to obtain necessary resources and institutional support on a sustained basis will be key factors in a more substantial revival of the language.

<sup>1</sup> Jackson, Syd, *The first language, in He whakaatanga o te ao = The reality* selected and edited by Witi Ihimaera, Auckland: Reed Books, 1993, p215.

<sup>2</sup> Benton, Richard A, *Who speaks Maori in New Zealand?* Wellington: New Zealand Council for Educational Research, 1979, p 23–24.

<sup>3</sup> Benton, Richard A, *The Maori language: dying or reviving?: a working paper prepared for the East-West Center Alumni-in-Residence Working Papers series.* Wellington: New Zealand Council for Educational Research, 1997.





## Maori subject headings

The Library has recently added the following Maori subject headings to its online catalogue to improve access to Maori books, magazines, tape recordings and other materials. This reflects the growing use of the Maori language in the media.

To date we have added:

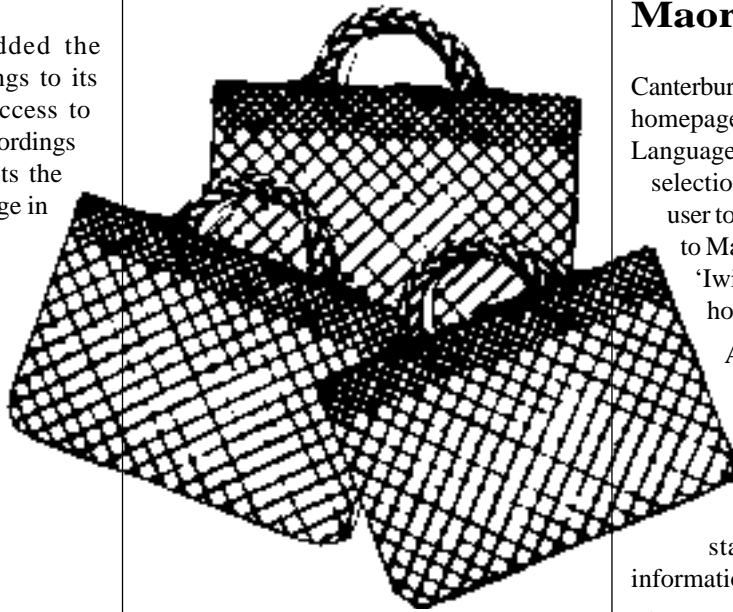
- Hauora
- Iwi Maori
- Kawa
- Kingitanga
- Kuini
- Marenatanga
- Mate
- Pakiwaitara
- Rangatahi
- Reo Maori
- Tamariki
- Tangi
- Taniko
- Tikanga
- Tino rangatiratanga
- Wahine
- Whaikorero
- Whakapapa
- Whakapono
- Whakatauki
- Whare
- Whareniui

To find out, for example, what the library has about 'whakapapa', when searching the Simplified Online Catalogue —

Press the key labelled SUBJECT, or type S= followed by 'whakapapa'

>>s=whakapapa

For more detailed advice on using the Library's online catalogue, ask a librarian for assistance.



## Ko Whaiwhai Piko O Maturanga

Ko Whaiwhai Piko O Maturanga, the new logo for the Canterbury Public Library's Nga Taonga Maori Collection, was designed by Grace Voller of Te Toi Mana Maori Gallery. It is a unique symbol to Canterbury Public Library. The background colour of the logo is pounamu green and the kowhaiwhai pattern is white. The concepts represented in the logo are:

### Te Wai Pounamu o Waitaha

– South Island Greenstone and Canterbury

### Mana – Tangata

– Mana Tangata Whenua (Ngai Tahu)

### Mauri

– Maturanga

(spiritual, enlightenment and knowledge)

### Manaakitanga

– unity and sharing

(CCC/Library/Maori customers)

The exterior of the kowhaiwhai pattern represents a sense of separateness and individualism. The interior represents a sense of a bicultural embrace between Maori and non-Maori sharing each other's knowledge, growth, maturity and independence.

## Ara Ipurangi mo te Iwi Maori

Canterbury Public Library's Maori resources homepage will be launched during Maori Language Week. The homepage will have a selection of access points, connecting the user to web sites of interest and relevance to Maori. For example, the access point 'Iwi' will link you to the Ngai Tahu homepage.

An internet terminal will be installed in the Nga Taonga Maori Collection area at the Central Library. For people who are not familiar with using an internet terminal, there are information staff available at both first floor information desks to assist.

The URL for the Maori resources homepage is:

<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/library/resources/maori/>

## Ihutai to receive tukutuku panels

Barbara Clark, Linwood Community Librarian, and Raewyn Taylor of Linwood Intermediate School have organised a joint project which will see Ihutai displaying new tukutuku panels in the Linwood Library foyer. Pupils from the school will complete a panel 194cm x 80cm using coloured raffia on a black painted pegboard in a recycled rimu frame. The patterns and date of completion have yet to be confirmed.

