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PRE – 1945

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Total Duration (Part One): 63 minutes

RACE RELATIONS

Part One

RACE RELATIONS PRE - 1945

THE LAND

ONE HUNDRED CROWDED YEARS

One Hundred Crowded Years (extracts)

Government Film Studios 1940. Duration 2:30

Dramatised extracts from a government film production marking the Centenary of the Treaty. This Particular extract covers the New Zealand Wars in a couple of dramatised nutshells. A clunky mixture of Imperial history and social realism.

KOHA: RAUPATU

Koha : Raupatu / The Loss of Land (extract)

TVNZ 1984. Duration 14:06

The Land Wars cost Māori 1.5 million acres of prime land. After the confiscations new methods of acquisition came to bear. Many Members of Parliament were businessmen, speculators and landowners, legislation flowed regarding land that guaranteed further erosion of Māori Land holdings. An 1865 Act set up the Native Land Court. The justification was safeguarding the land confiscated from Māori who took no Part in the Wars, but one crucial difference was legislated. The multiple title of pre - Land Court land was returned as individual title. Varied readings of the Act by various Chief Judges greatly assisted the flow of land out of Māori hands. "The white man's justice is worse than his war" became a saying attached to the Land Court's dealings.

In 1890 the Liberals came into power under Seddon and Ballance. Their aim was to settle small farmers on larger states. They seized a million acres, compensating \$60 an acre to Pakehā, the Māori 50 cents. In 1897, the Liberals resumed purchasing Māori Land and over a period of 3 years purchased something like 3 million acres, reducing Māori Land to less than 10 million acres.

In 1900 James Carroll introduced the Native Lands Administration Bill, which helped stem the sale of Māori Land. However in 1906 the Bill was amended, the Māori majority changed to mainly European and the sale of land continued.

In the 1920s when Gordon Coates came into power there was a lot more sympathy for Māori and Māori Land development and men like Apirana Ngata played a more influential role. Some compensation had been paid to tribes whose land had been confiscated during the wars.

New grievances developed due to operations of the Public Works Act when Māori Land was taken compulsorily. At the turn of the century, rating of rural lands came in and Māori land owners found themselves with large rate demands which mainly seemed to benefit Pakehā. Hard pressed Māori often had to sell land to raise the money. 66 million acres now down to three. Professor Keith Sorenson claims that legislation introduced by British settlers in the 19th century were often to the detriment of the Māori.

RELATIONSHIPS

CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

SIGHTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Sights in New Zealand (extract)

[1906] Duration 3:25

A group of Māori men and elders at a hui at Tamatekapua Marae, Ohinemutu, Rotorua. A group of Māori women perform on marae. Shots of a marriage ceremony joining two Te Aroha sub-tribes, the Tuhourangi and Ngati Whakaue. A group of men perform haka beside lake. Brief shots of waka at a regatta. As an example of cultural continuity, Te Aroha women have named each individual in the group of women depicted, at a screening 90 years after the event.

SCENES OF LIFE ON THE WANGANUI RIVER

He Pito Whakaatu I Noho a Te Māori i Te Awa o Whanganui: Scenes of Life on the Whanganui River (extracts)

Dominion Museum / James McDonald 1921. Duration 2:42

Traditional flax preparation and weaving.

SCENES OF LIFE ON THE EAST COAST

He Pito Whakaatu I Noho a Te Māori i Tairāwhiti: Scenes of Life on the East Coast (extracts)

Dominion Museum / James McDonald 1923. Duration 5:00

Fishing techniques including the stone net and channel method. John Nukunuku plays the flute, hand games, harvesting and storing kumara.

NINETIES - LANGUAGE RESTRICTIONS

Nineties (extracts)

Top Shelf Productions 1993. Duration 1:12

Memories of restrictions on the use of Māori Language in the early twentieth century. The suppression of Māori language in schools and public institutions. From 1903 policies discouraging the use of Māori language in Native Schools were more rigorously enforced. Children who came from a Māori-speaking whanau often had to spend an extra year in the primers, as they were seen as being at a disadvantage. Until the 1930s Te Reo was still the dominant language in Māori homes. The decline in later decades came from both lack of use and the support of many Māori Parents in an acceptance of the currency of the language of the dominant culture.

HOLIDAY HAUNTS

Holiday Haunts (extract)

Government Tourist & Publicity Office 1935. Duration 2:42

Tourist attractions at Rotorua, typical of the continuous stream of tourist films that the government churned out. In terms of representation, this example has a specific image of Māori in mind." Want a guide?.. and who wouldn't with a guide like this!" Check out the simple, lazy image of the two sleeping Māori men, and the very European commentary on those "anything but cordial" carvings.

Pakehā CHILDREN GIVE Māori DISPLAY

Weekly Review 171 (extract)

National Film Unit 1944. Duration 2:17

AUCKLAND...Pakehā CHILDREN GIVE Māori DISPLAY : Pupils at Belmont School in Auckland learn Māori culture and perform various games, poi and haka.

SPORT AND WAR

NZ vs ENGLAND 1905

New Zealand vs. England 1905 (extract)

[1905] Duration 0:39

Test match at Crystal Palace, London on 2nd December 1905. New Zealand's first tour as a national representative side. The haka shown (in Part) shows how early that piece of acculturation occurred. The Native Team which toured the British Isles in 1888

performed pre-match hakas wherever they went, and in either 1888 or 1905 (depending on which story you believe) the crowd at Cardiff Arms Park recognised it as a challenge, responding with the Welsh National Anthem, the first occasion we believe where the singing of a national anthem occurred at a rugby international.

A 100 Years of All Black Rugby

A 100 Years of All Black Rugby at Home (extract)

Centaur Films 1984. Duration 3:21

Extracts from the Invincibles tour of Britain 1924 / 5. The extract finishes with an interview with the legendary Full-back George Nepia fifty years on.

WESTERN FRONT 1918

[Visit of the Hon W H Massey and Sir J Ward to Western Front 1918] (extracts)

[1918] Duration 1:35

This is the last of three surviving films taken of the 'Siamese Twins' Massey and Ward on their frequent trips to the UK and the Western Front. Popular PR moves of the time obviously included the symbolic cigar, the Patriotic speech, three cheers for the King, and the mandatory observance of the haka. Given that these images were shot just 4 months before the Armistice, and the grim 58% casualty rate for New Zealanders on active service, the whole affair seems remarkably jovial.

CEREMONY AND OFFICIAL ATTITUDES

MAORI HUI AT TIKITIKI

Māori Hui at Tikitiki (extract)

Government Publicity Office 1926. Duration 1:12

The Governor General, Sir Charles Fergusson and his entourage are welcomed onto the marae for a hui. The haka is led by Sir Apirana Ngata, the Member of Parliament for Eastern Māori (1905-1943). Note that the Governor-General walks straight over the offering!

WAITANGI 1934

Māoris Demonstrate their Goodwill and Loyalty at Waitangi (extracts)

Fox Movietone 1934. Duration 1:51

In the Bay of Islands, Waitangi has temporarily become a tent city. Lord and Lady Bledisloe arrive amidst the hundreds of visitors. Lord Bledisloe was to unfurl the Union Jack and to inspect the naval troops. A large group of Māori warriors perform, brandishing their taiahas followed then by a haka. The women also perform from the back of group. Love the title. NOTE the soundtrack added to the performance is however not just out of synch - it has no relation to it all.

LEADERS

APIRANA NGATA

Pounamu: Apirana Turupa Ngata (extracts)

[1990] Duration 8:55

In 1905 Apirana Ngata won the Eastern Māori seat and quickly became the Māori spokesman in cabinet. In 1893 he became the first Māori to graduate from a New Zealand university, and went on gain three more in his lifetime. A tireless worker for the Māori people, he, along with James Carroll and Peter Buck formed the nucleus of the Young Māori Party whose aim was to influence political legislation for the betterment of Māori. During his long service as an MP (1905-1943) and as leader amongst Ngati Porou, much effort was expended in land development, improving living standards, encouraging educational advancement, and the maintenance of culture and traditional arts.

SIR PETER BUCK

Weekly Review 395 (extract)

National Film Unit 1949. Duration 1:44

Te Rangi Hiroa/Sir Peter Buck's achievements are astonishing for their diversity, reading more like a list of possible careers than a biography – a pioneering and internationally renowned anthropologist, the first Māori medical doctor, a politician, administrator, soldier, sportsperson and leader of the Māori people. Cast now in a lesser light because of his assimilationist views. "It is by mixture and intermixture that we can hope to understand each other more clearly, and bring about that co-operation and unity that should be the ideal of all New Zealanders".

RUA KENANA

NZ's Top 100 History Makers

New Zealand's Top 100 History Makers (extract)

Visionary Film 2005. Duration 2:41

Rua Kenana was born in Maungapōhatu in 1869. His father Kenana Tumoana had died fighting for Te Kooti. Rua grew up to declare himself "The One" who Te Kooti had prophesied would follow him. He established a settlement at the foot of Maungapōhatu, splitting the Ringatū Church in two.

TANGATA WHENUA

Tangata Whenua: The Prophets. Ngāi Tūhoe Ringatū (extract)

Pacific Films 1974. Duration 2:00

The Tūhoe people of the Urewera country have maintained the Ringatū religion founded in the 19th century by Te Kooti Rikirangi. At Mataatua meeting house, Ruatāhuna, they observe Tekau mara, Te Kooti's 24 hour day of prayer on the 12th of every month. The hākari on the morning of the 12th has been a Part of Ringatū since the early days.

Tribal leader, John Rangihau, takes a group to visit the deserted marae at Maungapōhatu from where the prophet Rua Kenana was taken prisoner. Elder Horo Tatu visits the marae Tane Nui A Rangi where he was brought as a child by his Parents to live with Rua.

TE PUEA

NZ's Top 100 History Makers

New Zealand's Top 100 History Makers (extract)

Visionary Film 2005. Duration 2:19

Details of Princess Te Puea's work at a practical and political level with regard land-loss, health, housing, employment and loss of quality of life. The Māori Women's Welfare League's first Patroness.

TE PUHI KAI ARIKI

Te Puhi Kai Ariki: A Salute to the Māori Women's Welfare League (extract)

Pacific Rose Productions / Front of the Box 2004. Duration 1:02

Te Puea

Rātana

New Zealand's Top 100 History Makers (extract)

Visionary Film 2005. Duration 1:44

Tahupōtiki Wiremu Rātana began a faith healing and prophetic ministry in 1918. Word spread and during 1919 and 1920 dozens of Pakehā and Māori got off the train. His prophecies were given weight by the growing number of crutches and wheelchairs at

Rātana Pa. He was fervently against traditional Māori religion and the tohunga, which naturally drew criticism. The Rātana Church was formally established in 1925 and a Rātana political Party contested the 1928 Election and after a strong showing the support of Rātana moved towards the Labour Party. In 1931 Eruera Tirikatene became the first Rātana MP, and two were won in 1935. Both became members of the Labour Party and Rātana formally pledged Labour their support. Rātana died in 1939, but the church and Party were enduring forces in the decades to come.

Total Duration Part One: 63 minutes