91003R

NERERERERERERERERERERERERER



# Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 1, 2017

91003 Te whakamāori i ngā mātāpuna o tētahi tūāhua o mua e tāpua ana ki te hunga o Aotearoa

9.30 i te ata o te Rāmere, te 24 o Whiringa-ā-rangi, 2017 Ngā whiwhinga: E whā

## TE PUKAPUKA RAUEMI

Tirohia tēnei pukapuka hei whakatutuki i ngā tūmahi mō te whakamātautau o Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91003.

Tirohia mēnā e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–19 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

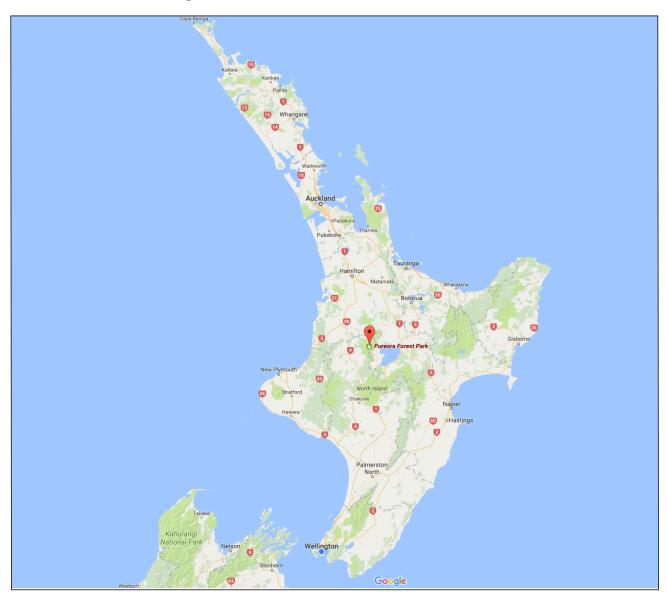
E ĀHEI ANA TŌ PUPURI KI TĒNEI PUKAPUKA Ā TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

#### TE KŌRERO WHAKATAKI

Kei te puku o te Ika a Māui ki Aotearoa te Papa o Te Waonui o Pureora. Kei te ururuatanga o tōna wao te huhua o ngā rākau māori 1000 tau nei te kaumātua. Ko Podocarp te ingoa pūtaiao o ngā momo rākau māotaota i takea mai i ētahi wāhi o te tuakoi tonga, pēnei i te rimu, i te kahikatea, i te miro, i te mataī me te tōtara i Aotearoa. Ko Te Waonui o Pureora hoki te taunga pūmau o te manu kua tata wharengaro, o te kōkako, nōna nei te taunga e ukuukutia ana i te topenga o ngā rākau o te wao.

I te tau 1975, ka waitohungia te Maruia Declaration, i tono rā ki te kāwanatanga kia mutu te topenga o te waonui māori. Neke atu i te 340000 ngā waitohu i kohia hei tautoko i te Declaration. Heoi anō, kāore te kāwanatanga i whakaae ki te whakaea i ngā whakahau, ā, ka tope haere tonu i ngā rākau māori.

I te 18 o Kohitātea, i te tau 1978, ka piki a Stephen King, ko ia nei te kaihautū o te pekanga o te Native Forest Action Council (NFAC) ki Tāmaki makaurau, me ētahi atu i ngā rākau tōtara, ka tīmata ai i tā rātou mautohe noho-rākau. E rua rā te roa, ā, nā te angitu o te mautohe, ka mutu te topenga o ngā rākau māori i Aotearoa, me te aha, ka tohua a Pureora hei wao mā te kāwanatanga e tiaki.



#### INTRODUCTION

Pureora Forest Park is located in the central North Island of New Zealand. Within its rich rainforest are an abundance of 1000-year-old podocarp. Podocarp is the scientific name for types of evergreen tree native to parts of the southern hemisphere, such as rimu, kahikatea, miro, mataī and tōtara in New Zealand. Pureora Forest is also home to the endangered kōkako bird, whose habitat was being destroyed as the trees in the forest were being cut down.

In 1975 the Maruia Declaration was signed, which asked the government to stop all the felling of native forest. The Declaration got over 340000 signatures in support. However, the government refused to meet the demands and continued to cut down native trees.

On 18 January 1978, Stephen King, who was chairman of the Auckland branch of the Native Forest Action Council (NFAC), and several others climbed the tōtara trees and began the tree-sitting protest. It lasted two days and as a result of the success of the protest, the felling of native trees in New Zealand ceased, and Pureora was made a state forest.



### TE MĀTĀPUNA A

Ko te mahi whakahau o te noho-rākau i Te Waonui o Pureora i te tau 1978 tētahi noa iho o ngā mautohe e arotahi ana ki te whakarauora i ō tātou waonui māori i te tekau tau 1970. E whakaatu ana te whakaahua nei i te hunga mautohe i hanga nei, i noho nei hoki i ngā papa i te kāuru o ngā rākau o Pureora. I angitu tēnei mautohe, ā, nāwai rā ka whakarērea e te kāwanatanga te hōrapa o te topenga rākau māori i Pureora (i te whānuitanga hoki o Aotearoa).

Te whakaahua: Te hunga mautohe i te kāuru o ngā rākau i te Papa o Te Waonui o Pureora, i whakaahuatia ai e Morrie Peacock i te 18 o Kohitātea, i te tau 1978. Nō te taiwhanga o 20th Century Photography i Taumarunui ngā kōataata, ngā tānga, te rārangi me te pukapuka āmiki. Tohutoro: MP-2440-1-1-14-F. Te Whare Pukapuka o Alexander Turnbull, Te Whanganui a Tara, Aotearoa. /records/23242601

#### **SOURCE A**

The 1978 Pureora Forest tree-sitting campaign was just one in a number of protests aimed at saving our native forests in the 1970s. This photograph shows the protesters who built and occupied platforms in Pureora tree tops. This protest was successful, and eventually widespread logging of native trees in Pureora (and the rest of New Zealand) was abandoned by the government.

Image: Protesters in tree tops in Pureora State Forest Park, photographed 18 January 1978 by Morrie Peacock. Negatives, prints, register and minute book from 20th Century Photography studio, Taumarunui. Ref: MP-2440-1-1-14-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23242601

## TE MĀTĀPUNA B

Te Kōkako: Te kōrero mō te manu kei tā tātou rau \$50
E pakari ana te ora o te kōkako ki Te Ika a Māui nā te kaha o ngā mahi atawhai.
Whakawehi ana te tangi a ngā punarua kōkako e 430 e pāorooro ana i
ōna wao.
* Auporotanga te aukati i tētahi mahi mō te wā poto
Andrea Graves, 'Kōkako: The story of the bird on our \$50 note', <i>New Zealand Geographic</i> , Te putanga 141 o Mahuru ki a Whiringa-ā-nuku, i te tau 2016, https://www.nzgeo.com/stories/kokako-2/

## **SOURCE B**

Kōkako: The story of the bird on our \$50 note
The North Island kōkako is alive and well as a result of aggressive conservation efforts.
The haunting song of 430 kōkako pairs rings through its
forests.
* Moratorium temporarily stopping an activity
Andrea Graves, 'Kōkako: The story of the bird on our \$50 note', <i>New Zealand Geographic</i> , Issue 141, Sep–Oct 2016, https://www.nzgeo.com/stories/kokako-2/

#### TE MĀTĀPUNA C

### Te huringa o te kaupapa here

I ngā tau o waenga i te tekau tau 1970, nā ngā mānukanuka ki ngā mahi tiaki taiao, ka pānuitia e te Forest Service tā rātou kaupapa here whakahaere i ngā wao rākau māori i arotahi ki te tautinitanga, tae atu hoki ki te tīpakonga tope rākau.\*

### Te tipuranga o te whakakoha

Nā te hunga tiaki taiao i tohe, e kore e taea te tīpakotanga tope rākau me te kore o te wao e ponitaka ana i aua rākau rā e whakakinotia.

I mutu tā te Forest Service tope kauri, engari i tohe rātou me whai wao rākau māori atu anō ki te mahi poro rākau. Nā konei i tūtū haere ai ētahi tukitukinga i te tekau tau 1970. Ka kōpuku haere te tokomaha o te marea e whakahē ana i te tope rākau. E 341159 katoa ngā waitohu o te Maruia Declaration, e tono nei kia tiakina ngā wao rākau māori, i tōna tāpaetanga ki te Pāremata i te tau 1977.

### Te tutūtanga o te puehu

He maha ngā mira kani rākau iti i matenui ki ngā wao rākau māori, ā, he tāngata nō ngā kāinga pātata i whakawhirinaki ki ngā mira kia whai mahi ai rātou. I te tau 1976, ko tōna 2000 tāngata nō ngā rohe o tuawhenua i reira rā te oruorutanga o ngā kōwhiringa mahi, i whai mahi i ngā mira kani rākau māori. I Pureora, i Whirinaki hoki ka tū te puehu i waenga i ētahi kaitiaki taiao me ngā kaimahi i te wao. I te mutunga o ngā mahi tope rākau i Pureora i te tau 1982, ka tāromaroma atu ngā hapori iti o Pureora me Barryville ki Te Rohe Pōtae o te Kīngi.

\* *Te tīpakonga tope rākau* te tope i tētahi momo rākau, i ngā momo rākau e rua rānei, me te waiho i ērā atu kia tū tonu.

Nancy Swarbrick, 'Logging native forests – Conflicting views', Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/logging-native-forests/page-6 (he mea tiki i te 30 o Kohitātea, i te tau 2017)

#### **SOURCE C**

## A change of policy

In the mid-1970s, because of conservation concerns, the Forest Service announced a new native forest management policy that aimed at sustainability, including selective logging.\*

#### **Growing criticism**

Conservationists argued that trees could not be selectively logged without damaging the surrounding forest.

The Forest Service stopped logging kauri, but insisted that other native forests were still needed for timber. This led to a series of clashes in the 1970s. Public opposition to logging swelled. The Maruia Declaration, calling for the protection of native forests, had 341159 signatures when it was presented to Parliament in 1977.

## At loggerheads

Many small sawmills still depended on native forests, and people in nearby villages relied on the mills for work. In 1976 it was estimated that native sawmills employed over 2000 people in rural areas where there were few other job options. At Pureora and Whirinaki, there were confrontations between conservationists and forestry workers. When logging stopped at Pureora in 1982, the small King Country communities of Pureora and Barryville faded away.

\* Selective logging the practice of cutting down one or two species of trees while leaving the rest intact.

Nancy Swarbrick, 'Logging native forests – Conflicting views', Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/logging-native-forests/page-6 (accessed 30 January 2017)

## TE MĀTĀPUNA D: TĀ NGĀ ĀKONGA I KĪ AI

I tēnei wā, e hiahia ana te nuinga o te hunga e noho ana ki Te Ika a Māui ki te penapena i ngā
wao me ōna tini matomatotanga e tū tonu ana, i runga i te whakapono he nui ngā hua ka
puta ki ngā whakatipuranga o anamata.
ua nui rawa te rirohanga atu o ā mātou taonga tuku iho. Kāore taku iwi e pīrangi
ana ki te tope rākau māori atu anō ki Pureora".
*Poronga rākau tauhou he poronga nō te rākau i takea mai i waho o Aotearoa.
Salient, te niupepa whai mana a te Victoria University Students' Association, Vol. 41, no. 7, te 10 o Paenga-whāwhā, i te tau 1978

## **SOURCE D: WHAT THE STUDENTS SAID**

Most North Islanders now want to preserve their remaining forest, in its manifold richness, believing that it has very much to offer future generations.
: "Too much of our heritage has been lost. My people do not
want to cut any more native trees at Pureora".
want to cut any more number trees ut I areora.
*Exotic logs logs that come from trees not native to New Zealand.
Salient, official newspaper of the Victoria University Students' Association, Vol. 41, no. 7, 10 April 1978

## TE MĀTĀPUNA E

## PUREORA (Tārere Ana Au) nā Hirini Melbourne, i te tau 1978

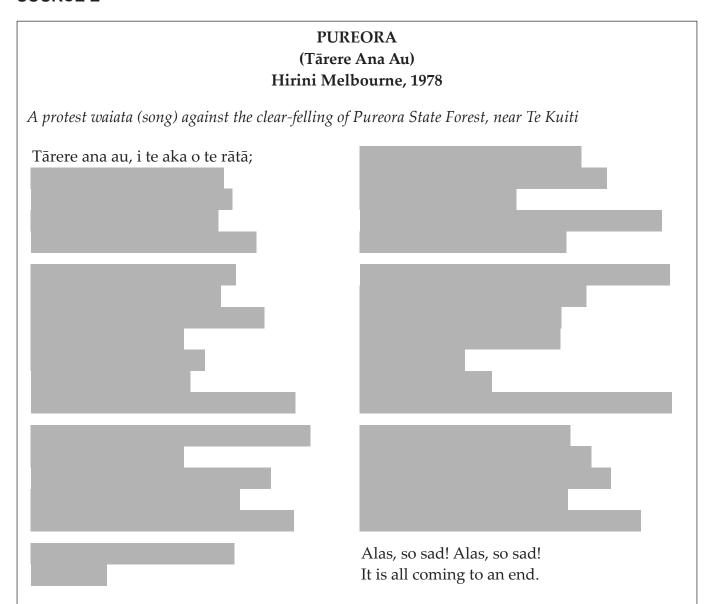
He waiata e mautohe ana ki te topetopenga o ngā rākau o Pureora State Forest, e pātata ana ki Te Kūiti



(he mea whakatika) http://folksong.org.nz/pureora/index.html

## **SOURCE E**

(edited) http://folksong.org.nz/pureora/index.html



### TE MĀTĀPUNA F

### Te Wao o Pureora – Ngā kaimahi o te Mira ki Barryville (4/10/78)

Nā **Mr WELLINGTON** (o Manurewa) mā **Dr SHEARER** (o Kirikiriroa ki te Rāwhiti), ki te **Minita o ngā Wao:** Kei te kaha rānei ia ki te whakaae ki te pūrongo nō roto i te niupepa o *Waikato Times* o te 16 o Mahuru e kī nei ka whai mahi ko tōna haurua o ngā tāne i te mira ki Barryville i te Wao o Pureora i ētahi atu mira, ā, kei te kaha hoki rānei ia ki te tohu mehemea kua neke whakamua ngā whakawhitinga kōrero e whakawhiwhia ai ētahi atu ki te mahi e Forest Service hei kaiwhakatō otaota?

Hon V.S. YOUNG (te Minita o ngā Wao): Ko te tohu mai a ngā mana o te umanga ki te Kāwanatanga e kī nei, o ngā kaimahi e 32 i whakapāngia rā e Pureora Sawmills Ltd. i te tīmatanga o Here-turi-kōkā, 16 ka hūnuku atu i Barryville ki tūranga kē i roto tonu rānei i te whakahaere matua, ka whai mahi kē atu rānei. Kāore au e kaha ana ki te kī ko aua mahi rā kei ētahi atu mira kani rākau. Kua whakaritea tētahi hōtaka whai mahi e te Forest Service, ā, ehara i te mea e whai whakaaro noa ana ki te whai mahitanga o ngā kaimahi o te umanga e toe ana me tā rātou whakapuaki i ō rātou hiahia ki te noho tonu ki te rohe o Pureora, engari e whai whakaaro ana anō hoki ki ērā e whai mahi tonu ana i raro i te tari.

Ngā Pātai hei whakautu ā-Waha, Ngā Tautohe a te Pāremata, te 10 o Haratua ki te 6 o Whiringa-ā-nuku, i te tau 1978, Vol. 421.

#### **SOURCE F**

#### Pureora Forest – Employees of Barryville Mill (4/10/78)

**Mr WELLINGTON** (Manurewa) on behalf of **Dr SHEARER** (Hamilton East), to the **Minister of Forests:** Can he confirm the report contained in the *Waikato Times* of the 16 September that about half of the men at the Barryville mill in Pureora Forest are likely to obtain employment at other mills, and can he indicate whether any progress has been made in negotiations for others to be employed by the Forest Service for planting?

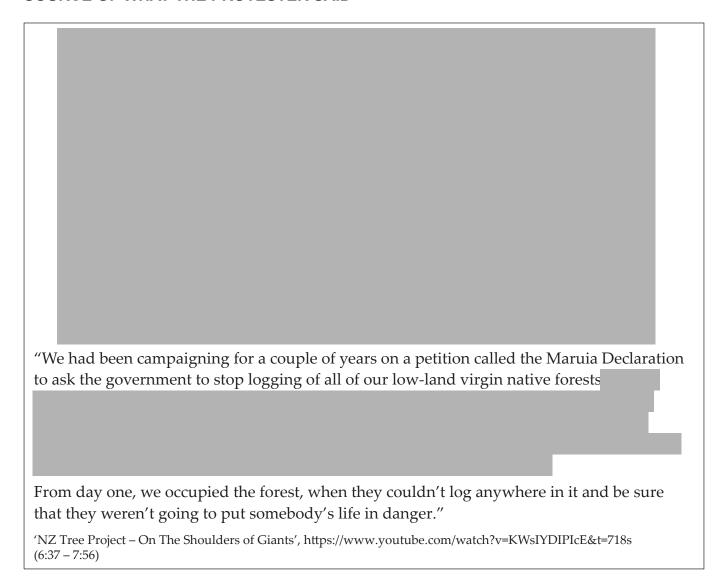
Hon V.S. YOUNG (Minister of Forests): The company officials have indicated to the Government that of the 32 employees engaged by Pureora Sawmills Ltd. at the beginning of August, 16 will transfer away from Barryville to positions either within the parent organisations of the company, or to other jobs. I cannot confirm that such employment will be at other sawmills. A works programme has been drawn up by the Forest Service, which not only provides for the employment of the remaining company employees who have expressed the wish to stay in the Pureora locality, but also for those currently employed by the department.

Questions for Oral answers, Parliamentary Debates, May 10 – Oct 6 1978, Vol. 421.

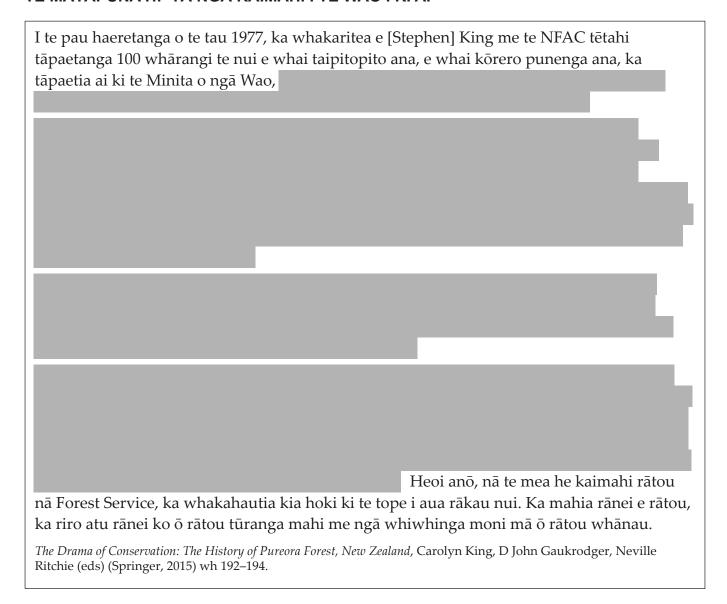
## TE MĀTĀPUNA G: TĀ TE KAIMAUTOHE I KĪ AI



#### **SOURCE G: WHAT THE PROTESTER SAID**



## TE MĀTĀPUNA H: TĀ NGĀ KAIMAHI I TE WAO I KĪ AI



## SOURCE H: WHAT THE FORESTRY WORKERS SAID

Late in 1977 [Stephen] King and the NFAC prepared a detailed, scholarly 100-page parliamentary submission and presented it to the Minister of Forests,
But, as employees of the Forest Service, the bushmen were ordered to go back and cut the big trees down. Either they did it, or they lost their jobs and income for their families.
The Drama of Conservation: The History of Pureora Forest, New Zealand, Carolyn King, D John Gaukrodger, Neville Ritchie (eds) (Springer, 2015) pp 192–194.

## English translation of the wording on the front cover

91003R

# Level 1 History, 2017

91003 Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

9.30 a.m. Friday 24 November 2017 Credits: Four

## RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91003.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.