



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

**Te Oranga o te Reo Māori
i te Rāngai Tukunga Kōrero 2006**
*The Health of the Māori Language
in the Archives Sector 2006*



Ko tōku reo, tōku ohooho; tōku reo, tōku mapihi
maurea; tōku reo, tōku whakakai marihi.

*My language is my inspiration, my special gift,
my precious treasure.*

REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL



The framework above identifies three key enablers that are fundamental to Māori achieving Te Ira Tangata (improved life quality) and realising their potential. All our written information has been organised within these three key enablers or Te Ira Tangata.

1	<i>Mātauranga – Building of knowledge and skills. This area acknowledges the importance of knowledge to building confidence and identity, growing skills and talents and generating innovation and creativity. Knowledge and skills are considered as a key enabler of Māori potential as they underpin choice and the power to act to improve life quality.</i>
2	<i>Whakamana – Strengthening of leadership and decision-making.</i>
3	<i>Rawa – Development and use of resources.</i>
4	<i>Te Ira Tangata – The quality of life to realise potential.</i>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of Māori Language Archives in 2006. It highlights key activities and developments in the Māori language archives sector in recent years.

ACTIVITIES AND ENGAGEMENT

Overview

- The Māori knowledge and language contained within libraries, museums and archives is a considerable resource in terms of the lexicon, grammar and syntax of the Māori language.
- In 2002/03, 77% of Māori adults visited marae, viewed exhibitions of taonga, visited wāhi taonga, and/or accessed mātauranga Māori.

Museums

- New Zealand's National Museum, Te Papa Tongarewa, supports and promotes the Māori language in its exhibitions, public programmes, publications and relationships with other museums, galleries and iwi.
- In 2006/07 Māori made up 8.59% (or approximately 116,000) of the 1.35 million people who visited Te Papa's exhibitions.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from museums in 2006 were books/manuscripts (45%), audio-visual material (30%), whakapapa information (29%), oral histories (25%) and medical material (23%).

Libraries

- The National Library coordinates the various libraries and professional organisations, as well as leading collaborative projects with Māori language content.
- Data from the HML 2006 Survey showed that 35% of respondents visited libraries in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from libraries in 2006 were books/manuscripts (49%), audio-visual material (19%), whakapapa information (19%), magazines/newspapers (17%) and oral histories (16%).

Archives

- Archives NZ hold a unique collection of Māori language materials and facilitate the use of these materials by iwi, hapū and whānau.
- Data from the HML 2006 Survey showed that 7% of respondents visited archives services in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from archives in 2006 were books/manuscripts (48%), whakapapa information (46%), audio-visual material (32%), oral histories (31%), and magazines/newspapers (27%).

DEVELOPMENTS IN MĀORI LANGUAGE ARCHIVES

- Technological advances, like those outlined in the Government's Digital Content Strategy, offer opportunities for people to search online collections and catalogues from a number of museums, libraries and archives, and to create their own collections and information repositories.
- A number of iwi have undertaken Māori language archiving projects motivated by the potential loss of unique iwi-specific knowledge and involvement in Treaty of Waitangi claims.

CONCLUSION

- Research indicates that there is a high overall demand for Māori cultural knowledge across the Archives sector. However, the HML 2006 Survey indicates high levels of engagement by Māori with libraries only.
- Recent developments in online access and iwi archiving projects may change the face of engagement levels of Māori with the different parts of the sector.

WHAKARĀPOPOTONGA

Ka tuku tēnei pūrongo **NGĀ HOHE Ā-RINGA ME TE WHAKAPĀNGA**

i te tirohanga whānui
o ngā Pūranga
Reo Māori i te tau
2006. Ka tīpakongia
ētahi hohe ā-ringa
matua me ngā
whanaketanga i roto i
te rāngai pūranga reo
Māori i ngā tau tata
kua hipa.

Tirohanga Whānui

- Inā kē noa atu te nui o ngā rawa mātauranga Māori, reo Māori hoki me te āhua nei o te kohinga kupu, te takoto o te kupu me te wetereo o te reo Māori, kei te puritia e ngā whare pukapuka, ngā papa tongarewa me ngā pūranga hoki.
- I te tau 2002/03, 77 ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori kua toro atu ki runga marae, kua titiro ki ētahi whakakitenga taonga, kua haere ki ngā wāhi taonga, kua whakapā atu rānei ki ngā mātauranga Māori.

Ngā Papa Tongarewa

- Ko te Papa Tongarewa ā-Motu nei: Te Papa – koia ka tautoko, whakatairanga hoki i te reo Māori i roto i āna whakakitenga, whakaaturanga tūmatanui me ngā whakaputanga, mā ōna whanaungatanga hoki ki ērā atu o ngā papa tongarewa, whare toi, iwi hoki.
- I te tau 2006/07, 8.59 ōrau o ngā tāngata katoa i toro atu ki ngā whakakitenga o Te Papa, (arā, ko tōna 116,000 nei ngā tāngata) he Māori.
- Ko te momo rawa i tino whiwhi nei te pakeke Māori mai i ngā papa tongarewa i te tau 2006 ko ngā pukapuka/tuhinga (45%), rawa whakarongo-titiro (30%), pārongo whakapapa (29%), hītori ā-waha nei (25%) me ngā rawa ā-tākuta nei (23%).

Whare Pukapuka

- Ko te Whare Pukapuka ā-Motu nei ka whakarite i ngā momo whare pukapuka me ngā rōpū ngaio, ā, ka ārahi hoki i ngā kaupapa mahi ngātahi he reo Māori tōna nei i hirangi.
- Ko ngā raraunga mai i te Patapātai HML 2006 ka whakaatu tērā he 35% o ngā kaiurupare i toro atu ki te whare pukapuka i roto i te 4 wiki i mua mai o te Patapātai.
- Ko te momo rawa i tino whiwhi nei te pakeke Māori mai i ngā whare pukapuka i te tau 2006 ko ngā pukapuka/tuhinga (49%), rawa whakarongo/titiro (19%), pārongo whakapapa (19%), mōheni/niupepa (17%) me ngā hītori ā-waha nei (16%).

Pūranga

- Kei Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga he kohinga ahurei o ngā rawa reo Māori, ā, ka whakangāwari rātou i te huarahi kia taea ai e ngā iwi, hapū, whānau hoki te whakamahi.
- Ko ngā raraunga mai i te Patapātai HML 2006 ka whakaatu tērā he 7% o ngā kaiurupare i toro atu ki ngā rātonga pūranga i roto i te 4 wiki i mua mai o te Patapātai.
- Ko ngā momo rawa i tino ngākaunuitia e ngai Māori mai i ngā pūranga i te tau 2006 ko ngā pukapuka/tuhinga (48%), pārongo whakapapa (46%), rawa whakarongo-titiro (32%), hītori ā-waha nei (31%) me ngā mōheni/niupepa hoki (27%).

NGĀ WHANAKETANGA I ROTO I NGĀ PŪRANGA REO MĀORI

- He maha ngā whanaketanga hāngarau hou, pērā i ērā i paetuhingia i roto i te Rautaki Ihirangi Ā-mati o te Kāwanatanga. Mā enei whanaketanga hou nei ka whai mea angitu ngā tāngata kia kimi ā-ipurangi i ngā kohinga me ngā mātāpuna kōrero mai i ngā momo papa tongarewa, whare pukapuka me ngā pūranga hei hanga i o rātou ake kohinga, puna pārongo hoki.
- Ko ētahi iwi kua oti i a rātou he kaupapa pūranga reo Māori nā tā rātou māharahara kei ngaro pea ētahi mātauranga ahurei o taua iwi tonu rā, nā tō rātou whai atu hoki i o rātou take whakatau kerēme i raro i te Tiriti o Waitangi.

WHAKATAU MUTUNGA

- E ai ki ngā rangahau he rahi te hiahia kia whiwhi mātauranga Māori puta noa i te rāngai pūranga. Engari e ai ki te Patapātai HML 2006, ko te whare pukapuka anake kei te kaha whakapāngia e te Māori.
- Ko ngā whanaketanga o inā tata ake nei e pā ana ki te putanga ā-ipurangi nei me ngā kaupapa pūranga o ngā iwi, tēnā pea ka whakarerekē i te āhua o te taumata whakapāngia o ngāi Māori ki ngā momo wāhanga o te rāngai.

Puni Kōkiri
MŌRĪ POTENTIAL

o te Reo Māori 2006
of the Māori Language in 2006

MĀTAURANGA / KNOWLEDGE



INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This report provides an overview of Māori Language Archives in 2006. It highlights key activities and developments in the Māori language archives sector in recent years. This information can then be used as a platform from which to consider the future direction of this work in terms of language revitalisation goals.

INFORMATION SOURCES

This report draws on data and information from a variety of sources, including:

- The Survey on the Health of the Māori Language in 2001 and 2006 (HML Survey);
- information from the National Library of New Zealand¹ (the National Library), Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa) and Archives New Zealand (Archives NZ).
- literature in the area of Māori language and Māori archives; and
- other research undertaken by Te Puni Kōkiri.

REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is divided into five main sections:

- a brief history of the Māori language and Māori language archives;
- an overview of the Māori Language Strategy (MLS) and the government function of Māori language archives;
- activities and engagement in Māori language archives;
- recent developments in Māori language archives; and
- conclusions.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

During the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century, the vast majority of Māori lived in rural communities where Māori was the principal language, used almost exclusively in Māori communities.

Māori people quickly developed high levels of literacy, and became avid readers and correspondents. Thousands of publications were produced in the Māori language in the 19th Century, including several Māori language newspapers (many of which were produced by Māori themselves).

In 1880, with the introduction of the Native Schools Code, English was prescribed as the primary language of instruction within the classroom. By the early 20th century, many Māori became bilingual, speaking Māori in the home and English at school.

From the 1940s, there was a widespread language shift from Māori to English in the home, precipitated by the urbanisation of Māori. To the detriment of the language, Māori adults almost completely stopped speaking Māori to their children, which negatively affected intergenerational transmission (family usage) of the language.² The housing policy of 'pepper-potting' assisted in the shift away from the use of Māori language and culture in social settings.



By the 1970s, there were serious concerns about the survival of the Māori language. Research by Benton confirmed the Māori language was a dying language that, without intervention, would shortly have no native speakers. With the concerted efforts of Māori leaders and communities, and support from the Department of Māori Affairs, the revitalisation of Māori language began.

By 1979, Māori language was being taught in nearly half of all secondary schools.³ The establishment of the first Kōhanga Reo, at Pukeatua Marae in 1982, saw the provision of immersion education for Māori pre-schoolers. At about the same time, Te Ātaarangi was established as a community Māori language provider to support adults (in many cases, the parents of children in Te Kōhanga Reo). This was followed by the establishment Kura Kaupapa Māori, Whare Wānanga and other community lead initiatives.

By the turn of the 21st century, Māori communities had begun to make a concerted effort to retrieve and record traditional knowledge from kaumātua and other living experts. Communities had also begun identifying historical knowledge from archives and other collections held by libraries, museums and archives.

MĀORI LANGUAGE STRATEGY

In 2003, the Government launched the revised Māori Language Strategy (MLS). The MLS outlines a long-term vision and goals for Māori language revitalisation activities. More importantly, it acknowledges the need for both Government and Māori to combine their efforts and ensure that the right activities are undertaken in the right way and at the right times. To this end, the MLS also articulates the roles and functions of the two Treaty partners towards Māori language revitalisation.

One of the Government functions identified in the MLS is Māori Language Archives. This function relates to the collection, preservation and retention of Māori language knowledge through archiving practices (including written, audio and audio-visual records). It also includes supporting iwi, hapū and local communities in the collection and care of their local Māori language knowledge.

Māori language archives supports the retention of knowledge about the Māori language, including significant exemplars of tribal dialect. This contributes to the maintenance and development of the corpus of the Māori language, and provides a basis for iwi to develop their own resources using their own dialects.

The National Library has been allocated responsibility for leading this government function. In undertaking this leadership role, the National Library works with other government departments and Māori communities to support the retention, preservation and use of Māori language and culture archives.

Future goals are to link with the education sector to support Māori language education outcomes, with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to focus on supporting Māori language in the home, and with the wider archival sector.



ACTIVITIES AND ENGAGEMENT

Māori knowledge and language contained within libraries, museums and archives is a considerable resource in terms of the lexicon, grammar and syntax of the Māori language. It provides both examples of language and also the context in which it is used. Many of these examples are no longer used or heard today among Māori communities. For this reason, it is important that these records continue to be preserved and accessed.

This section of the report describes some of the key activities undertaken within the Māori language archives function and the current levels of engagement within these activities.

OVERVIEW

The archives sector in New Zealand is wide and diverse. There are 450 museums and galleries; over 800 libraries, archives and historical societies; and over 1,000 marae; which collect, preserve and, in most cases, provide access to a range of archival material.

In 2003, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and Statistics New Zealand released a report on the cultural experiences of New Zealanders, entitled '*A Measure of Culture*'.⁴ This report specifically identified the level of engagement in Māori cultural activities, including:

- mātauranga Māori (learning about traditional Māori customs, practices, history or beliefs);
- visiting a marae;
- visiting wāhi taonga (sites of historical importance to Māori); and
- viewing exhibitions of taonga (Māori ancestral treasures).

While these activities may not strictly be defined as archiving domains, they do provide opportunities to access cultural knowledge (particularly that relating to the Māori language) which has been collected, preserved and retained. As such, the '*Measure of Culture*' report provides some insight into the level of demand and engagement in this sector of the MLS.

The report showed that 77% of Māori adults experienced one or more of these activities within the 12 months prior to being interviewed. In particular, of all Māori adults:

- 69% visited marae;
- 29% viewed exhibitions of taonga;
- 30% visited wāhi taonga; and
- 31% accessed mātauranga Māori.

In 2006 the National Library released a report about New Zealand's documentary heritage.⁵ Consultation with museums, libraries, archives, several iwi and Māori groups uncovered some of the issues surrounding access to and preservation of taonga. Amongst iwi and Māori groups, connection to taonga involves a spiritual element which is the basis from which decisions about access to these taonga is considered.



MUSEUMS

New Zealand museums seek to preserve and share knowledge pertaining to New Zealand's artistic, cultural and natural heritage. As Māori are the tangata whenua of New Zealand, the Māori language and culture play a significant part in the heritage that museums seek to preserve and the collections they present.

At New Zealand's national museum, Te Papa, te reo Māori is supported and promoted in its activities including exhibitions, public programmes, publications and the regular practice of kawa and tikanga Māori. The iwi in residence are encouraged to utilise their own reo during their time at Te Papa to further enhance the context and visitor experience of the iwi exhibition.

Te Papa is also responsible for national and international travelling exhibitions. In 2006/07 the following travelling exhibitions with significant Māori language cultural content were undertaken:

- Treaty 2 U: A touring exhibition in partnership with the National Library and Archives NZ;
- Kupe's Sites (New Zealand); and
- Mauri Ora: Māori treasures from Te Papa (international).⁶

The majority of museums in New Zealand are independent organisations. However, National Services Te Paerangi at Te Papa works with museums, galleries, iwi and related organisations to enhance museum services and support these groups to become self-sustaining. This is achieved through the facilitation of conferences and participation in the National Digital Forum amongst other activities.

During the 2006/07 year, Māori made up 8.59% (or approximately 116,000) of the 1.35 million people who visited Te Papa's exhibitions.⁷

As noted previously, the '*Measure of Culture*' report⁸ showed that 29% of Māori adults interviewed for the report visited exhibitions of taonga within the year covered by the report. Of these people, 23% visited exhibitions twice and 27% visited three or more times.

Data from the HML 2006 Survey provides further information on the engagement of Māori with the archives sector showing that 9% of Māori adults visited a museum in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed. The HML 2006 Survey also identifies the types of Māori language material obtained from museums (see Table 1).



TABLE 1: MOST POPULAR MĀORI LANGUAGE MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE MUSEUM

Type of material	% of adult Māori visitors ⁹
Books/manuscripts (including songbooks)	45
Audio-visual material (including CDs, DVDs, videos, film, audio tapes etc.)	30
Genealogies/whakapapa information	29
Oral histories	25
Medical material	23

Source: HML 2006 Survey.

LIBRARIES

There are numerous libraries throughout New Zealand with significant collections of Māori language material, many of which are funded by local government. All these libraries contribute to the collection, preservation, and protection of documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand. There are also important Māori language collections in private hands.

The National Library is specifically charged under its guiding legislation with making these documents accessible to the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as taonga.

The establishment of professional groups facilitates the ways that libraries and archives collaborate with each other, for example:

- The Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) plays a key coordination role in the industry, and through its regional and special interest group infrastructure provides organisation structure for members seeking support;¹⁰
- The National Oral History Association of New Zealand Te Kete Kōrero-ā-Waha o Te Motu (NOHANZ) provides opportunities for community, professional, and academic oral historians to meet each other and keep up with new developments;¹¹ and
- Te Rōpū Whakahau is an organisation of Māori librarians and information specialists in New Zealand that aim to teach, strengthen and support each other for the improved management of Māori workers, Māori materials and Māori clients.¹²

An outcome of these relationships has been collaboration on projects with a focus on Māori language. Launched in 2006, '*Māori Subject Headings*' was a collaboration between Te Rōpū Whakahau, LIANZA and the National Library. A result of this project is that library users can now use Māori words to describe subjects they wish to search for. For example, the use of 'waka' instead of 'canoe'.

Many other projects have been undertaken with the aim of connecting people with taonga. In 2006 the National Library, in association with Atoll Ltd, released a CD featuring recordings of the 28th Māori Battalion.



The National Library continues to build its collection of unpublished New Zealand materials with a strong emphasis on the collection of Māori language archival material, especially that held in the Alexander Turnbull Library. Recent additions include important oral history material such as 'Anō te Ataahua' (recordings of over 70 kaumātua) and the 28th Māori Battalion C Company tapes. A Māori Battalion website is in development, alongside plans to digitise the papers of Sir Donald McLean from 1820-1877.

The HML 2006 Survey found that 35% of respondents visited a library in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed. Table 2 identifies the most popular types of Māori language material obtained from libraries by those who visited.

TABLE 2: MOST POPULAR MĀORI LANGUAGE MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM LIBRARIES

Type of material	% of adult Māori visitors ¹³
Books/manuscripts (including songbooks)	49
Audio-visual material (including CDs, DVDs, videos, film, audio tapes etc.)	19
Genealogies/ whakapapa information	19
Magazines/newspapers	17
Oral histories	16

Source: HML 2006 Survey.

Additionally, the '*Measure of Culture*' report found that of those Māori adults interviewed for the report who accessed knowledge about traditional Māori customs, practices, history or beliefs within a 4 week period:

- 54% did so for up to 8 hours; and
- 32% did so for between 9 and 40 hours.

ARCHIVES

Archives are kept to record information of particular significance to those who are collecting them. This information differs from that collected by libraries in that archives are normally unpublished and almost always unique (unlike books and magazines where multiple copies exist).¹⁴

National organisations such as Archives NZ (the government agency responsible for public records) and The Film Archive (an independent trust which collects moving images) both hold numerous records relating to the Māori language and culture. These archives include correspondence between the Government and Māori (much of which was written in te reo Māori) such as the Declaration of Independence, the nine sheets of the Treaty of Waitangi, Māori Land Court minute books and early recordings of Māori oratory and performance (in formats such as films, photographs, negatives, maps, plans and textual files).



In recognising the significance of its Māori language archives, Archives NZ has categorised its Māori language collection in two main areas. These are: materials in the Māori language; and information about the development and use of the Māori language.¹⁵

The Archives Council, with Māori representation, was established in 2006. More recently, a Community Responsiveness to Māori Group has been initiated to provide training, advice and support to iwi, hapū and whānau. Some of the initiatives undertaken to date include:

- The Tainui Digitisation Project, resulting in the digitisation of 1,000 Tainui land confiscation records in Māori and English to facilitate greater access to this information;
- Education awareness and marae-based presentations to inform iwi, hapū and whānau about the holdings within Archives NZ (which potentially contribute to iwi language revitalisation); and
- A Community Survey which identified that over 28 iwi, hapū and whānau groups are working towards establishing their own archives in order to promote access by their communities to information, language and culture.

The HML 2006 Survey found that 7% of respondents visited archives services in the four weeks prior to being interviewed. Table 3 identifies the most popular types of Māori language material obtained from archives services by those who visited.

TABLE 3: MOST POPULAR MĀORI LANGUAGE MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM ARCHIVES SERVICES

Type of material	% of adult Māori visitors ¹⁶
Books/manuscripts (including songbooks)	48
Genealogies/ whakapapa information	46
Audio-visual material (including CDs, DVDs, videos, film, audio tapes etc.)	32
Oral histories	31
Magazines/newspapers	27

Source: HML 2006 Survey.

KEY FINDINGS

Overview of activities and engagement in Māori language archives.

Overview

- The Māori knowledge and language contained within libraries, museums and archives is a considerable resource in terms of the lexicon, grammar and syntax of the Māori language.
- In 2002/03, 77% of Māori adults visited marae, viewed exhibitions of taonga, visited wāhi taonga, and/or accessed mātauranga Māori.



Museums

- New Zealand's National Museum, Te Papa, supports and promotes the Māori language in its exhibitions, public programmes, publications and relationships with other museums, galleries and iwi.
- In 2006/07 Māori made up 8.59% (or approximately 116,000) of the 1.35 million people who visited Te Papa's exhibitions.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from museums in 2006 were books/manuscripts (45%), audio-visual material (30%), whakapapa information (29%), oral histories (25%) and medical material (23%).

Libraries

- The National Library coordinates the various libraries and professional organisations, as well as leading collaborative projects with Māori language content.
- Data from the HML 2006 Survey showed that 35% of respondents visited libraries in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from libraries in 2006 were books/manuscripts (49%), audio-visual material (19%), whakapapa information (19%), magazines/newspapers (17%) and oral histories (16%).

Archives

- Archives NZ hold a unique collection of Māori language materials and facilitate the use of these materials by iwi, hapū and whānau.
- Data from the HML 2006 Survey showed that 7% of respondents visited archives services in the 4 weeks prior to being interviewed.
- The most popular types of material obtained by Māori adults from archives in 2006 were books/manuscripts (48%), whakapapa information (46%), audio-visual material (32%), oral histories (31%), and magazines/newspapers (27%).

DEVELOPMENTS IN MĀORI LANGUAGE ARCHIVES

Two key developments relating to the Māori language archives sector are technological advances (including iwi involvement in digital content activities) and the growing interest in collection management by iwi and Māori groups.

Information Technology and Digital Content

Advances in information technology and digital content present a multitude of opportunities for Māori language archives. In many respects, Māori are leading the way in relation to indigenous groups and the protection of traditional knowledge. Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa, for example, has funded a research project about Digital Rights Management.

In 2007, the Government released the Digital Content Strategy. This strategy aims to ensure that New Zealand is innovative, informed and capable in telling our stories, experiencing our heritage and cultures, and creating our digital future. The Strategy considers the creation, access, preservation and protection of digital content, and the development of digital standards. This strategy will support the ongoing development of what and how we access digital information in a constantly evolving environment.



The issues explored during the development of the Strategy highlighted the lack of digital preservation in place for audiovisual archival material. This is of particular concern because much material of interest to individual iwi is produced by iwi radio stations and the Māori Television Service. Under planned changes in 2008, Te Māngai Pāho will be responsible for the archiving and preservation of broadcasting materials.

A number of museums, libraries and archives (including Te Papa, the National Library and Archives NZ) currently allow the public to search their collections and/or catalogues online. Many of these organisations also allow the public to borrow items (or copies of items) through these services thereby further increasing access to their services.

A high proportion of Māori adults now have access to computers with internet access (67%) and are thus able to access the services described above. The HML 2006 Survey found that of those Māori adults aged 15 to 54 years old, 71%-72% had access to a computer with internet access, while 51% of those aged 55 years old and over had access. Access levels also varied across regions as illustrated in Table 4.

TABLE 4: ACCESS TO COMPUTER WITH INTERNET ACCESS BY REGION

Region	% of Māori adults
Northland	61
Auckland	69
Waikato	65
Bay of Plenty	57
Gisborne/Hawkes Bay	59
Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui	64
Wellington/Nelson-Marlborough	77
Rest of South Island	78

Source: HML 2006 Survey.

Iwi Archiving Projects

In recent years, a number of iwi have undertaken archiving projects with a particular focus on Māori language material. Most of these projects are motivated by the potential loss of unique iwi-specific Māori language and cultural knowledge. Demand for Archives NZ services is also related to research to support Treaty of Waitangi claims by iwi groups. In undertaking such projects, iwi address not only issues of information capture, but also storage, access, transmission, and intellectual and cultural property rights.

For example, having collected a wide range of Māori language and cultural information of significance over the years, the Hauraki Māori Trust Board undertook to digitise some of its collection. By digitising the collection it could be more easily accessed, transmitted and used. This digitisation of documents also addressed issues of preservation as the original documents could be safely stored away so not to be further damaged. Other iwi which have undertaken archival research in recent years are Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Tūwharetoa.



The Government supports Māori language archives projects of iwi through the provision of funding and advice. In particular:

- Fund provision – the following programmes provide funding for iwi-led Māori language archiving projects:¹⁷
 - Community Based Language Initiatives (Ministry of Education);
 - Mā te Reo (Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori);
 - Māori Potential Funding (Te Puni Kōkiri); and
 - Museum and Iwi Development Grants (Te Papa Tongarewa).
- Expert advice – the following services are available to provide expert advice to iwi and Māori community organisations undertaking Māori language archive projects:
 - Archives NZ offers training, support and advice through the Community Archivist, and work directly with iwi, hapū and whānau to connect them with their taonga held in Archives NZ collections and to create their own collections.
 - Te Papa National Services Te Paerangi – offer assistance to iwi, hapū, and whānau through their culture and heritage initiatives.
 - National Library – offer support and advice through the Māori Specialist Reference Librarian, the Māori Oral Historian, and the Māori Material Coordinator (individual staffing positions), and Hononga Māori (a collective of staff). They work directly with iwi and Māori groups to access the material in their collections

KEY FINDINGS

- Technological advances, like those outlined in the Government's Digital Content Strategy, offer opportunities for people to search online collections and catalogues from a number of museums, libraries and archives, and to create their own collections and information repositories.
- A number of iwi have undertaken Māori language archiving projects motivated by the potential loss of unique iwi-specific knowledge and involvement in Treaty of Waitangi claims.

CONCLUSION

Museums, libraries and archive services all support the function of Māori language archives through their preservation and presentation of materials. These materials are rich sources of lexicon, grammar and syntax of the Māori language, and of Māori culture. The '*Measure of Culture*' report indicates a high overall demand for Māori cultural knowledge across the sector. However, the HML 2006 Survey shows high levels of Māori engagement with libraries only.

Recent developments in the Māori language archives sector may change the face of engagement by Māori with each part of the sector. Interest levels of iwi and Māori groups has already become apparent as each part of the sector carries out its information sharing and supporting roles amongst Māori. Furthermore, the iwi-specific collections being compiled by some iwi may also increase the accessibility and visibility of Māori language archives, thereby increasing engagement.



ENDNOTES

1. Including the New Zealand Digital Content Strategy Discussion document (2006) and the final New Zealand Digital Content Strategy launched in 2007.
2. Benton, R. 1975. "Language and the Māori Child," in *Children and Language*. Ed. G. McDonald, Wellington.
3. Walker, R. 1989. "The Māori Response to Education," in *Ngā Kete Wānanga: Māori Perspectives of Taha Māori*, ed. G. Smith, Auckland.
4. Ministry for Culture and Heritage & Statistics New Zealand. 2003. *A Measure of Culture: Cultural experiences and cultural spending in New Zealand*. Ministry for Culture and Heritage: Wellington.
5. The National Library of New Zealand. 2006. *A report on New Zealand's documentary heritage: Preservation and Access*. The National Library of New Zealand, Wellington.
6. Te Papa Tongarewa. 2007. *Te Papa Annual Report 2006/07*. Te Papa Tongarewa: Wellington.
7. Ibid.
8. Ministry for Culture and Heritage & Statistics New Zealand. 2003. *A Measure of Culture: Cultural experiences and cultural spending in New Zealand*. Ministry for Culture and Heritage: Wellington.
9. Refers only to those who visited a museum in the four weeks prior to being interviewed for the HML 2006 Survey.
10. Based on information available at www.lianza.org.nz
11. Based on information available at www.nohnza.org.nz
12. Based on information available at www.trw.org.nz
13. Refers only to those who visited a library in the four weeks prior to being interviewed for the HML 2006 Survey.
14. Based on information available at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archive>
15. Based on information available at www.archives.govt.nz
16. Refers only to those who visited an archives service in the four weeks prior to being interviewed for the HML 2006 Survey.
17. For more information on these programmes, please contact the responsible agency.



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