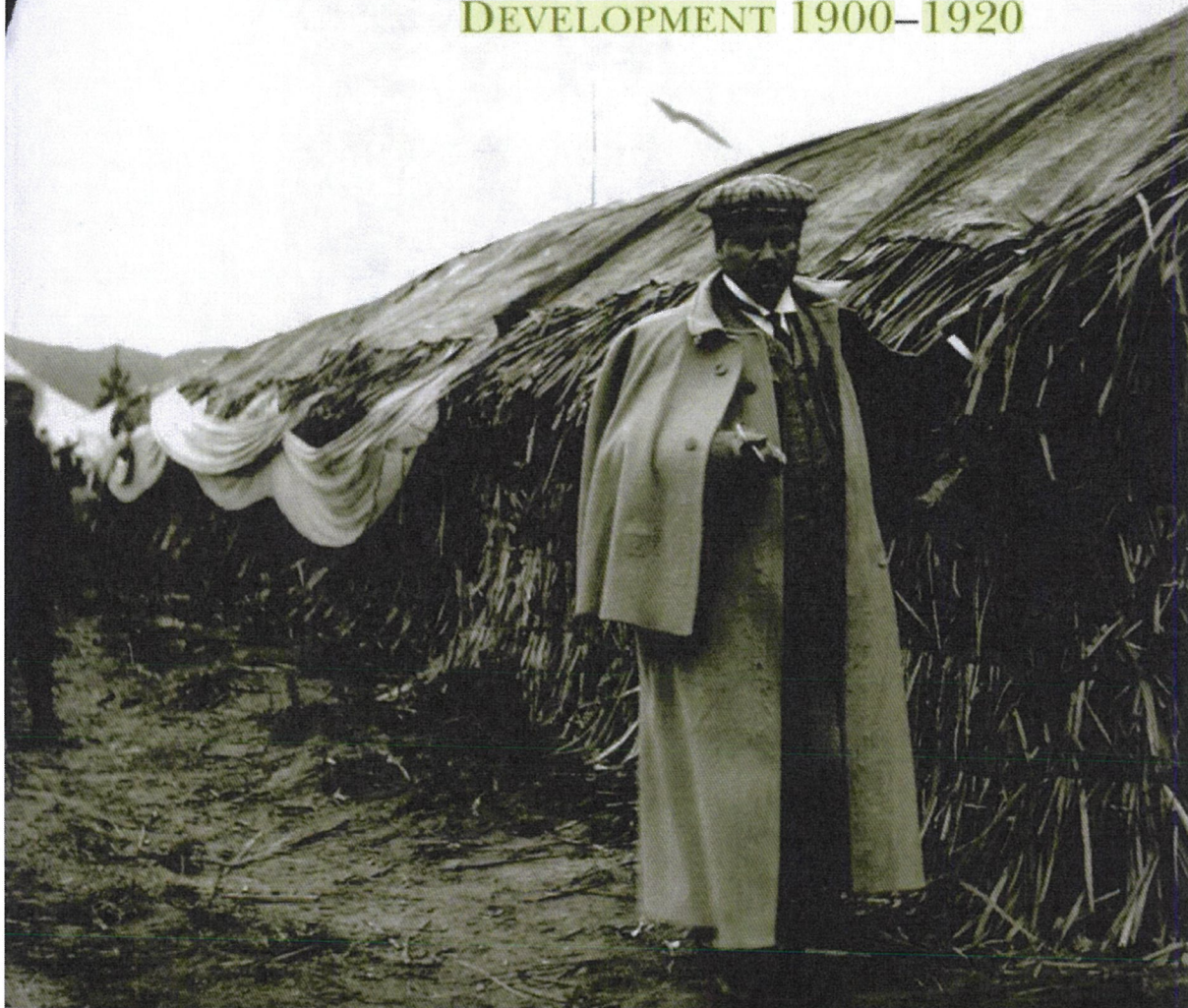


(Lange, R.,
1999: 204)

May the People

Live A HISTORY OF MAORI HEALTH

DEVELOPMENT 1900–1920



RAEBURN LANGE

May the People Live

A HISTORY OF MAORI HEALTH
DEVELOPMENT 1900-1920

RAEBURN LANGE



AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY PRESS

First published 1999

Auckland University Press
University of Auckland
Private Bag 92019
Auckland
New Zealand
<http://www.auckland.ac.nz/aup>

© Raeburn Lange, 1999

ISBN 1 86940 214 6

This book is copyright. Apart from fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without the prior permission of the publisher.

Cover design by Christine Hansen
Printed by Publishing Press Ltd, Auckland

Contents

<u>Preface</u>	<i>vii</i>
<u>Acknowledgements</u>	<i>xi</i>
List of abbreviations	<i>xiii</i>
1 • <u>Strong made healthy looking people</u>	1
2 • <u>The spear from heaven</u>	17
3 • <u>Tales of a dying race</u>	53
4 • <u>These days of our disappearance</u>	84
5 • <u>At last there is life</u>	128
6 • <u>That we may know the ways of health</u>	147
7 • <u>Turning the drifting canoe</u>	189
8 • <u>Fight with us to save our people</u>	229
9 • <u>From decline to resurgence</u>	256
<u>Appendices</u>	
I • <u>Maori population totals, 1874–1996</u>	270
II • <u>Civil List allocations to Maori health, 1885–1920</u>	271
III • <u>Maori Councils Act, 1900</u>	272
IV • <u>Tohunga Suppression Act, 1907</u>	281
<u>Glossary</u>	283
<u>Notes</u>	285
<u>Documentary sources</u>	332
<u>Index</u>	350

1854
1902

(Lange, R., 1999)



The Rongokako Maori Council, photographed on the occasion of a visit by Apirana Ngata (middle row, third from right) to the Wairarapa. The Chairman is Taiawhio Te Tau (seated on ground, centre), and Henare Parata (holding a child, at left) is also shown. This photograph is still in the possession of the descendants of Iraia Te Whaiti (middle row, third from left). TE WHAITI FAMILY

From this small beginning it spread throughout the Maori villages of the Kaipara district.³⁶

The important chief Te Heuheu told the Te Aute Association conference in 1900 that he recognised in the Young Maori movement a continuation of Kotahitanga. He saw the association as the future Kotahitanga and hoped it would be able to carry out the aims of the elders' movement. Ngata had attended Kotahitanga's hui at Rotorua a few months before, and at another hui hosted at Waiomatatini by his own iwi in 1902 he felt able to make the suggestion that Kotahitanga be done away with, on the grounds that its objectives had been achieved. He was given powerful support by the East Coast parliamentarians Carroll and Wi Pere, who used the argument that the new Maori Councils and Maori Land Boards were the offspring of Kotahitanga and were furthering its aims, thus making the organisation's continued existence unnecessary. The Maori Councils general conference would now serve as the Maori Parliament. There was some argument, for the proposal clearly signalled a move away from calls for political self-determination and a choice for the framework of state institutions as a road to Maori progress. But the decision made in 1902 marked the end of Kotahitanga as it had existed since

3rd