

Another waiata which appears to be easy to render on the koauau is "Ka Eke Ki Wairaka". Contemporary melodies which can be readily adapted include "Hoki Hoki Tonu Mai", "Po Atarau", "Ma Wai Ra E Taurima", and "Te Taniwha I Te Moana". All of these lend themselves to group performances and provide a means for extension work within a group.

Whether one learns for teaching purposes, for one's own pleasure, or because of a pride in our heritage, the koauau can provide much satisfaction and enjoyment. Some people may not like its plaintive tone. But for those who feel as I do, the sound is beautiful and it enhances the performance of waiata tangi and waiata aroha. Kiwi Amohau and Mrs Wineera would, I am sure, approve of what we are doing and would be happy to know that the koauau still lives.

Opposite Joe Malcolm in action, demonstrating how to hold and blow the koauau.

Below Joe carved this koauau himself. For those who wish to make one of their own, its dimensions are given below. But it should be remembered that length and thickness, as well as the number and spacing of the holes, are factors which will determine the range and tone of the instrument, and these are a matter of personal preference.

Length: 185mm

Inside width: 20mm

Diameter of holes: 5mm

For the spacing of the holes, distances are measured from the centre of each hole.

Top hole (E): 31mm from mouthpiece

Middle hole (F): 23mm from E

Bottom hole (G): 61mm from F



TIME FOR CHANGE?

Tony Garnier

The question of whether we should have separate parliamentary representation is an old one, but it has received particular attention recently, stimulated by the controversy over the Hunua election results. We asked Tony Garnier, who had highlighted these issues in his "Weekwatch" column in the *Wellington Evening Post*, to give us his analysis of the situation. It is a point of view with which many people will disagree. Already Ngata Love, in his column in *Truth*, has taken issue with Tony Garnier and says: "I would predict with confidence that any attempt to abolish Maori representation would be met with the sternest resistance from the grass roots of Maori society." Would it? What do YOU think? Should we abolish the seats? Should we maintain the status quo? Or should we, as suggested by Professor Sidney Mead of Victoria University, rethink the situation and increase the number of Maori MPs to twelve? Write to *Te Kaea* and let us know, and we will publish the best letters.

Most Maoris want the four Maori seats in Parliament abolished immediately.

However, the improper actions of 1976 Census officials prevented a clear expression at the last general election of the grassroots Maori opinion which supports abolition. Statistical evidence suggests two things: Possibly 40,000 names of Maoris were improperly put on to the Maori electoral rolls for the last election. About 70 per cent of New Zealand's Maori voting population is already on the general electorate rolls or not on any roll.

The argument goes like this:

A major unresolved statistical mystery arising from the 1978 general election is the question of why the numbers of Maori registered voters jumped from 68,983 in 1975 to 109,598 in 1978. The 40,615 increase between the two elections was an all-time record — it was far above the traditional increase of about 3,000. The previous largest increase was of about 14,000 between 1972 and 1975, when the voting age was reduced from twenty-one. Yet at the 1978 election, despite the record increase in Maori enrolment, just 42.65 per cent of those enrolled eventually cast a valid vote. This was an all-time low.

So why the dramatic increase of registered Maori electors between 1975 and 1978? And having enrolled, why didn't they vote?

Evidence provided at the Hunua Electoral Court provided some vital clues to the probable answer. The court hearing highlighted the fact that votes were disallowed because they were from people registered on the Western Maori roll but who voted in the Hunua electorate. Evidence to the court indicated that at least some of these people had not enrolled themselves on the Maori roll.

In fact, the court heard, 1976 census officials had "ticked" the box provided on the census form and enrolled them on the Maori rolls. The court ruled that officials did not have legislative sanction to "guess upon which roll" to put the names of people who had declared themselves to be Maori at the 1976 census but who had not actually "ticked" the enrolment form provided with the census form. The court drew what it called "an inescapable inference" that had any