A short history of Māori farming through the Ahuwhenua Trophy

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farm  1. (Eng). pāmu. The family all lived and worked on the farm. I noho katoa te whanau i runga i te pāmu, a, me te mahi anō hoki.

2. mahi pāmu. The Māori Incorporations farmed their lands well. I pai te mahi pāmu a nga Kaporeihana Māori i o ratou whenua.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Earliest known use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Andes</td>
<td>1769 (Du Surville)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>1773 Dusky Sound (Cook &amp; Furneaux)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnip</td>
<td>Med/ Asia</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea</td>
<td>Med/ Asia</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>1814 ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>early C.19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>&lt;1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>India/SE Asia</td>
<td>1820 Motuara (Bellinghausen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrow</td>
<td>Middle Asia</td>
<td>&lt;1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>&lt;1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercress</td>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>1867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Financial capital**
  • Financial Services
  • mortgages, equities,
  • banks, state,

• **Ecological capital**
  • Ecosystem Services (ES)
  • environmentalism (e.g., Forerst & Bird Soc., Green Party)
Social capital
• Putnam (1995)
  ...the networks of trust through which we arrange and develop our land and lives.

• Bonding
• Bridging
• Organisational

Cultural Capital
• Bourdieu (1983)
• “...a community’s embodied cultural skills and values, in all their community-defined forms, inherited from the community’s previous generation, undergoing adaptation and extension by current members of the community, and desired by the community to be passed on to its next generation.” (Saunders and Dalziel, 2009)
Te Ahuwhenua Trophy

- est. 1932 by Āpirana Ngata
- Original intent was for inter-iwi contest
- Precursor in ‘Union of Ngāti Porou Farmers’, 1920
  - Sheep numbers increased from 52,786 in 1900, to 65,619 in 1905, 132,356 in 1909 and an estimated 500,000 in 1927
- Kin-centric ‘volunteer’ labour
Taranaki dairy farm, 1920s

‘Food for Britain’ programme, Ruatōria, 1940s
Te Ahuwhenua Trophy

• Entrants were to be Māori settled on tribal land under Native Land Act (1931), s522.
  – Criteria were “good husbandry, economy of management with a view to commercial profit, the cleanliness and neatness of the holding, and the progress made by the farmer in the development of the holding...”
  
• 3 wāhine winners

• NZ Young Farmer-of-the-Year est. 1969
• Californian concept
• No women winners
Bill Swinton, Raukokore, 1932 inaugural winner
T.L. Jones, Dargaville, 1969

Matenga Kingi, Whangara, 1982
Te Ahuwhenua Trophy

The Ahuwhenua Trophy is an award in New Zealand which is presented to the farmer judged to be the best in their sector. It is awarded on the basis of farm productivity, land care, and social and environmental practice. The trophy is given to the farmer who demonstrates excellence in dairy farming, sheep and beef farming, and forestry, as well as those who have demonstrated excellence in the Maori sector.

The Ahuwhenua Trophy is awarded by the Government of New Zealand and is sponsored by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). It is considered one of the most prestigious awards in the farming industry and is highly regarded by farmers and the public alike.

The trophy is presented by the Governor-General of New Zealand, who is also the King of New Zealand. The trophy is designed to symbolise excellence in farming and is a symbol of the importance of the agricultural sector in New Zealand.

The Ahuwhenua Trophy is a testament to the hard work and dedication of farmers across New Zealand and is a celebration of their achievements and contributions to the country.
This is a photograph, taken by Judge H. Carr, of the remains of the Bledisloe Ahuwhenua Trophy, which was destroyed by fire at Te Araroa.

1937.
1940s
House built for a Māori farmer in Reureu, Whanganui District), financed from a state loan advanced for Maori land development in the 1930s.

...the earlier house.
• Tatai Hall (1940) Te Teko
• Mrs. R. Beasley (1952) Pokeno
• Aumihi Stevens (1954) Okaihau
  – “…[She] has developed a high-producing farm from swamp land overgrown with rushes. Excellent reserves of fodder are saved, but the owner is trying to do all the work herself. She badly needs permanent reliable labour to assist her in maintenance work.”
1960s and declining interest...

- “The costs incurred as a result of winning are too great for the sake of a piece of paper...

- ...the cost of ‘prettying up’ the farm to competition standards is too great, when money is needed for more essential purposes,

- ...time so spent could be better spent elsewhere....

The milking shed on Paul Toroa’s farm (September, 1947)
• Many entrants “don’t favour the Judges comments on their farms, albeit that these comments are aimed at improved farming practice and production....

• Poorer farmers are just not interested....Better farmers [have] more to do with their time....

• Many of the better farmers are Europeans with Māori wives. A good many others in this category are of little Māori descent [...]”
“...collective disappointment and the inadequacy” of the departments $50 contribution towards expenses (anticipated to be $1,000 and included renovations of $400)

The meeting decided to tax local people $10 per household, giving approximately $200. These costs were, for the locals, ‘unfair’ and did not give “present and potential competitors any incentive to take part in the competition.”

(A.H. Edwards, 1972, Rongomaipapa marae)

“The grant of $50 is the same amount made available throughout the country to cover presentations where a morning or an afternoon tea only is involved. The presentation of the Ahuwhenua Trophy should not be an excuse for a hui; if the people want this then they must be prepared to meet the cost. The Minister will not be attending the function.”
conclusion

• Māori could not sustain Te Ahuwhenua.
  – i.e., Māori capital (financial, ecological, social and cultural) could not maintain the competition.

• Pākeha simply would not.
  – (Despite the great wealth of Pākeha, domestically and globally!)
Te Ahuwhenua

http://www.lincoln.ac.nz/Tui/Tui-Home/Maori-Farming/

1932 William Swinton
Raukokore, Ray Of Plenty. There is a picture of Bill Swinton receiving the trophy from Lord Brideslow, with Apirana Ngata in the background. See photos bound between pages 192 and 193 of Ranginui Walk...

2nd 1932 Jack Black, Ruatoki
3rd, Tarewa Kopae (sp?)

1936 H.J. Dewes, Horoera

2nd 1936 Robert Clarice, Tikitere

3rd = 1936 Pat Raharuki, Rotorua

1938 Wharepaaroa H (sp?)
1st =

1938 1st = Jack Black
Ruatoki. First equal with Wharepaaroa H (sp?) of Tororo.
# Te Ahuwhenua Winners and placegetters: 1932-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>William Swinton (Kaukokore)</td>
<td>Jack Black (Ruakura)</td>
<td>Tawera Kopas (Ruakura)</td>
<td>Charles Sergeant (Te Awamutu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Henry J. Davie (Hohorepa)</td>
<td>Robert Clarke (Tikitere)</td>
<td>Jack Black (Ruakura)</td>
<td>Pat Rahewa (Rotorua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Nominations called for but no competition owing to loss of trophy in a fire at the Waipu Store.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Whareponga</td>
<td>Kawerauwa (Iorega)</td>
<td>Jack Black (Ruakura)</td>
<td>Johnny Edwards (Rotorua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mrs Tatai Hall (Te Teko)</td>
<td>Fred Amoson (Opotiki)</td>
<td>Juice D. Jones (Te Kuiti)</td>
<td>Charles Wells (Whakatane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Fred Amoson (Opotiki)</td>
<td>Tama Pukumu (Te Kuiti)</td>
<td>Enora Heera (Takakau)</td>
<td>Tita Kingi (Rotorua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Tama Pukumu (Te Kuiti)</td>
<td>H &amp; T Parsons (Clydevon)</td>
<td>Enora Heera (Takakau)</td>
<td>Charles Wells (Whakatane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Teiha Kingi (Horohoro, Rotorua)</td>
<td>Whare Moka (Kawhia)</td>
<td>Bunny Otane (Hastings)</td>
<td>John Savage (Opoutere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Bunny Otane (Hastings)</td>
<td>Henry Parsons (Clydevon)</td>
<td>Joe Wharekura (Rotorua)</td>
<td>Wairua Karaka (Ruakura)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Joe Wharekura (Rotorua)</td>
<td>Whare Mill (Tikitiki)</td>
<td>Enora Heera (Takakau)</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Tawera (Ruakura)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Henry Parsons (Clydevon)</td>
<td>Robert T. Tapa (Kanana)</td>
<td>Wairess Matene (Waitaetana)</td>
<td>H. Lawson (Te Henga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Wairewa Matene (Kaiaua)</td>
<td>John Savage (Opoutere)</td>
<td>Miki Stevens (Ruakura)</td>
<td>Titi Tama (Tauranga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Tikirau (Kaukokore)</td>
<td>Patua (Omatu)</td>
<td>Bunny Otane (Hastings)</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Tawera (Ruakura)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Mrs. R. King (Kaiapoi)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Kopua Wehi (Ruakura)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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## Research Abstracts and Report Databases
### 2008/09 Research Reports

- Found 65 contract(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contract</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Fund/Scheme</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>AT170704</td>
<td>Kupu Arotau</td>
<td>Auckland University of Technology</td>
<td>PGSF</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$113,945</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>CAW00801</td>
<td>A Framework for Integrating Maori Knowledge into RMA Decision Making</td>
<td>Cawthron Institute</td>
<td>PGSF</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>H0MN00801</td>
<td>Pee Tawhiti: Sustaining a Maori Community Research Organisation</td>
<td>He Oranga Mo Ngoa Uri Tuku</td>
<td>PGSF</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$126,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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New Zealand’s specialist land-based university
Te Ahuwhenua Trophy II

• 2003 rekindled...
• rapid expansion of ‘Māori economy’
• (leveraged of our cultural capital...)
• ‘Sleeping giant of the NZ economy’
• $18b +
Figure 2: Pairing each of the contemporary winners of Te Ahuwhenua with historical winners enables broad comparisons over time using archival material.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maori assets and capital investment 2005/6</th>
<th>Primary ($m)</th>
<th>Secondary ($m)</th>
<th>Tertiary ($m)</th>
<th>Tot. Assets ($m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Māori Trusts</td>
<td>3,177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori Trustee land</td>
<td>725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal treaty settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori businesses</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>568</td>
<td></td>
<td>977</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tot. Assets</td>
<td>8,513</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td>6,666</td>
<td>16,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori proportions 2005/6</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tot. NZ proportions (2005/6)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Te Puni Kokiri (2008, Table 2)
INCOME SUMMARY

IRD number:

This summary provides details of your income and tax deducted by the Māori Trustee on your behalf for the year ending 31 March 2010.

TAX DEDUCTION DETAILS

Māori Authority taxable distributions
Total Māori Authority Distributions $0.06
Total Māori Authority Credits (see note 1 overleaf) $0.01

Distributable Income from the Māori Trustee Common Fund (see note 2 overleaf)
Māori Trustee Common Fund IRD Number: [redacted]
Total Share of Common Fund investment income $0.06
Less Share of Base Management Fee $0.00
Less Share of Supplementary Management Fee $0.00
Total Share of Gross Distributable Income $0.06
Less Trust Tax Credits (see note 3 overleaf) $0.02
Total Share of Net Distributable Income (after tax) $0.04

Total Distributable Income paid to 131,206 Common Fund account holders $1,240,722.19
So what do we see?

• Colonisation
• Modernisation/Assimilation
• Resistance
• Resilience/Endurance
• Development
• ‘Maori economy’

Waxing and waning capitals...

• Financial
• Natural
• Social
• Cultural
Thoughts

How to sustainably develop resources in an environment (ecological as well as political-economic and socio-cultural) that is non-linear, dynamic and complex, and interconnected!

The reliance on primary sector biotic resources for collective Māori income (and therefore support for cultural resilience) is challenged across all four capitals

• unsustainable in ecological terms...
• ...highly vulnerable in financial and social terms.
Thoughts

Given that contemporary development of Māori land and resources coincides with declining personal relationships with this land...

...what of cultural capital that is attached in some way to this land?

Kia ora
Pātai?